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### ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on December 1, 1980 was 8,596,000.

### VITAL STATISTICS, DECEMBER 1980, ONTARIO

**BIRTHS.** During December 1980 there were 8,492 live births recorded in Ontario as compared to 7,816 for the same month in 1979, showing an increase of 676 births or 8.6%. The number of births for the year 1980 was 124,985 as compared to the previous year's 123,358, showing an increase of 1,627 or 1.3%. The estimated birth rate was 14.6 per 1,000 population showing a slight improvement over 14.5 in 1979.

**DEATHS.** Deaths in December 1980 totalled 4,745 as compared to 4,194 in December 1979, showing an increase of 551 deaths, or 13.1%. The number of deaths recorded during the year 1980 was 63,104 as compared to 61,675 in 1979 showing an increase of 1,429, or 2.3%. The estimated death rate per 1,000 population was 7.4, up from 7.2 in 1979.

**NATURAL INCREASE.** (the excess of births over deaths) in December 1980 amounted to 3,747, an increase of 125 or 3.5% over the total in December 1979. The total for the year 1980 was 61,881 as compared to 61,683 in 1979, an increase of 198, or 0.3%. The estimated rate of natural increase per 1,000 population was 7.2 in 1980, down from 7.3 in 1979.







TABLE 1

## PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

ITEM (1)	DECEMBER			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH DECEMBER					JANUARY - DECEMBER		
	NUMBER			RATE/1,000 POPULATION					NUMBER		
	DIFFERENCE								DIFFERENCE		
	1980	1979	%	1980	1979	1980	1979	1977	1980	1979	%
Live Births	8,492	7,816	8.6	124,985	123,358	14.6	14.5	14.8	124,985	123,358	1.3
Deaths	4,745	4,194	13.1	63,104	61,675	7.4	7.2	7.3	63,104	61,675	2.3
Natural Increase	3,747	3,622	3.5	61,881	61,683	7.2	7.3	7.5	61,881	61,683	0.3
Marriages	2,997	2,681	11.8	72,871	67,722	8.5	8.0	8.4	72,871	67,722	7.6
Divorces	1,553	1,499	3.6	22,347	21,613	2.6	2.5	2.2	22,347	21,613	3.4
Population Base (2)	-	-	-	-	-	8,570.4	8,503.3	8,444.3	-	-	-
(in thousands)											
as of June 1											

## SOURCES:

- (1) Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations
- (2) Statistics Canada: Cat. No. 91-001
- (3) Social and Economic Data, Central Statistical Services, Ministry of Treasury and Economics



MARRIAGES. Marriages celebrated in December 1980 totalled 2,997 as compared to 2,681 in December 1979, showing an increase of 316 marriages, or 11.8%. For the year 1980, the total 72,871 marriages showed an increase of 5,149 marriages, or 7.6% over 1979. The marriage rate in 1980 was 8.5 per 1,000 population, substantially higher than the rate of 8.0 in 1979.

DIVORCES. In December 1980 there were 1,553 divorces granted as compared to 1,499 for the same month in 1979 showing an increase of 54 divorces, or 3.6%. During 1980 there were 22,347 marriage dissolutions as compared to 21,613 a year earlier for an increase of 734 divorces, or 3.4%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

	<u>December</u>		<u>12 months ended with December</u>			
	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>
	Number		per 1,000 population			
Marriages	2,997	2,681	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.4
Divorces	1,553	1,499	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2

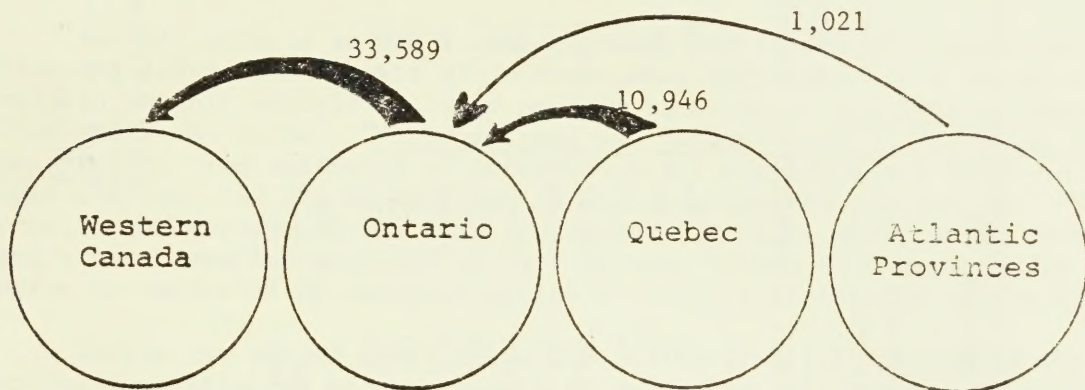
(For further detail, see Table 1, Page2).



# INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada  
(Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
1980				
November	-4,211	722	-5	-3,494
Jan. - Nov.	-33,589	10,946	1,021	-21,622
(11) Months 1980				



*Note: These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.*

## Interprovincial Migration Estimates

Ontario lost an estimated 3,494 persons during November 1980 in an exchange of migrants between Ontario and the other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 788 migrants (722 from Quebec, 57 from Newfoundland, 8 from Manitoba and one from Nova Scotia). We lost 4,282 persons in the exchange of migrants: 3,205 to Alberta, 874 to British Columbia, 112 to Saskatchewan, 28 to Yukon and N.W.T., 41 to Prince Edward Island and 22 to New Brunswick.

During the twelve-month period ending with November 1980 Ontario lost an estimated 24,364 persons in the exchange of migrants with other provinces. On a net basis we gained 13,018 migrants (11,953 from Quebec, 453 from Newfoundland, 478 from New Brunswick and 134 from Manitoba); Ontario lost 37,382 persons (23,572 to Alberta, 11,424 to British Columbia, 1,501 to Saskatchewan, 470 to Yukon and N.W.T., 232 to Nova Scotia, and 183 to Prince Edward Island).

In 1979 the comparable data were as follows: net loss from interprovincial migration exchange during November amounted to 2,320, and the net loss during the twelve-month period ending with November 1979 amounted to 5,495.

(For further detail, see Table 2, Page 5).

TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR NOVEMBER, JANUARY - NOVEMBER  
AND 12 MONTHS ENDING WITH NOVEMBER, 1980

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	NOVEMBER 1980				12 MONTHS ENDING WITH NOVEMBER 1980				JANUARY - NOVEMBER 1980			
	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	DRIVERS*	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	DRIVERS*	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	DRIVERS*
	CHILDREN	CHILDREN			CHILDREN	CHILDREN			CHILDREN	CHILDREN		
Newfoundland	13	-262	57	44	-262	715	453		-287	783	496	
Prince Edward Island	-43	-136	-41	2	-136	-47	-183		-134	-9	-143	
SNova Scotia	-49	-185	1	50	-185	-47	-232		-198	233	35	
New Brunswick	-23	-39	-22	1	-39	517	478		-25	658	633	
Quebec	640	3,454	722	82	3,454	8,499	11,953		3,063	7,883	10,946	
Manitoba	-21	-67	8	29	-67	201	134		-70	607	537	
Saskatchewan	-15	-444	-112	-97	-444	-1,057	-1,501		-442	-960	-1,402	
Alberta	-867	-8,058	-3,205	-2,338	-8,058	-15,514	-23,572		-7,760	-13,994	-21,754	
British Columbia	-217	-3,780	-874	-657	-3,780	-7,638	-11,424		-3,567	-6,958	-10,525	
Yukon and N.W. Territories	26	-59	-28	-54	-59	-411	-470		-74	-371	-445	
Total Received	-556	-9,582	-3,494	-2,938	-9,582	-14,782	-24,364		-9,494	-12,128	-21,622	

\*Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts,  
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.



# INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION IN CANADA, 1961-1980

Migration is the third basic fact affecting population change in any given area during a particular period of time. The other factors are births and deaths which have been treated in earlier editions of this Bulletin. Migration affects the growth of population as it relates to both absolute size and age and sex structure. Consequently, the measurement and analysis of migration are important for the preparation of population estimates and projections.

In the provincial context it is necessary to split migration into two sub-components, international and interprovincial migration, since both these sub-components respond to different sets of socio-economic stimuli and have different demographic characteristics.

In this article we shall concern ourselves solely with interprovincial migration and leave the analysis of international migration for a future date. The analysis in this article is based on data gathered by Statistics Canada and published under the title: "International and Interprovincial Migration in Canada", Cat. No. 91-208. The estimates of interprovincial migration are based on family allowance records, and the methodology is discussed in the publication. The article will provide an overview of the interprovincial migration patterns in Canada since 1961 and a more detailed analysis of data as they relate to Ontario. The discussion is supported by detailed tables and graphs at the end of the article.

During the period under discussion, 1961-1980, all provinces and territories were affected by both in-migration and out-migration to a different degree. The size of movements in absolute terms are in themselves of great interest (see Table 3) but we thought that it would be useful to relate the movements of migrants to the size of the population of the affected provinces which is shown in Table 6.

The difference between in-migration and out-migration is referred to as net migration and it represents either a gain or a loss to a given area. The summation of net migration for the various provinces and territories results in a zero, since the sum of gains equals the sum of losses. One should bear in mind that a similar net migration value for two or more areas may be the result of an interplay of different migration flows, as the following example shows very clearly:

	In- migration	Out- migration	Net migration	Gross migration	Ratio: <u>net migration</u> gross migration
			(1)-(2)	(1)+(2)	(3)÷(4)
	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Area A	43,500	25,500	18,000	69,000	26.1
Area B	27,500	9,500	18,000	37,000	48.6

It is evident that the value of net migration is not entirely sufficient in analysing the differences in migration flows between various areas. The introduction of the concept of gross migration may greatly enhance the evaluation process of respective migration flows; it is the summation of in-migration and out-migration affecting a given area. This figure may also be called migration

turnover and it represents the total movement across the borders of an area during a given period of time.

A further refinement in the analysis of migration flows is the ratio of net migration to gross migration which in essence measures the effectiveness of migration; it measures the relative difference between the effective addition or loss through migration and the overall turnover of migrants. The ratio varies from zero to 100.0; the higher the ratio the fewer the moves required to produce a given net gain or loss in population for a particular area.

In our example produced above, it is evident that "Area A" has a migration turnover almost twice as high as "Area B", but its migration effectiveness is almost half that of "Area B".

#### Overview of Interprovincial Migration in Canada

Less than 2.0% of the total Canadian population moves annually across provincial borders or an average 380,000 people. The total movement across provincial borders between 1961 and 1980 amounted to almost 7.3 million. The intensity of these movements fluctuated from year to year. Its lowest level occurred in 1961-62 (June to June) when only 302,000 crossed provincial borders, and the highest level occurred in 1973-74 when 436,000 decided to do so. The difference between these two extremes amounts to 134,000 or 44.4%. However, on a per capita basis (per 1,000 population) these fluctuations were much less intensive: 17.7 per annum in 1961-66, 19.0 in 1966-71, 18.1 in 1971-76 and 17.2 in 1976-80.

Every province was affected by these movements of population. In absolute terms, Ontario had the largest population turnover, reaching almost a million people in 1966-71. During the entire period under consideration its share of the Canadian pool of movers was consistently around the 25.0% mark, followed by British Columbia, Alberta and Quebec (see Table 5). On a per capita basis, Quebec had the lowest turnover of about 15 movements per 1,000 population followed by Ontario with 25 movements. The highest turnover occurred in Alberta with 73 movements followed by Prince Edward Island with 72 movements. The remaining provinces ranged between Newfoundland's 40 movements to 62 in Manitoba. Exceptionally high turnover of 205 movements per 1,000 population was recorded in our northern territories, although in absolute terms the average number of people involved is about 11,000 annually.

Three provinces experienced a consistent loss in the exchange of migrants with other areas during the entire 19-year period: Newfoundland, Quebec and Manitoba. In the case of Newfoundland this loss was particularly heavy in the 1961-71 period, averaging seven migrants per 1,000 population annually. During the next nine years, 1971-80, that loss was diminished to two migrants per 1,000 population annually. Between 1961-80 the province lost 43,300 people.

Quebec lost 353,500 during the 1961-80 period as a result of population flows across its borders: 708,300 moved in, 1,061,800 moved out. The intensity of movements fluctuated constantly as shown in Table 3. On a per capita basis Quebec has the lowest population turnover, as shown in Table 6.

Manitoba suffered a net loss of 129,100 which translates into seven migrants per 1,000 population annually, a similar rate to that of Newfoundland. Particularly heavy outflows were recorded during the 1966-71 and 1976-80 periods.

Only British Columbia has consistently gained during the entire 19-year period from the interprovincial movements of migrants, adding 362,300 people to its population from this source:- the number of in-migrants amounted to 1,284,100 and those who left the province amounted to 921,800. On a per capita basis, the incidence of these movements was high, averaging nine migrants annually per 1,000



population. The heaviest migratory flows occurred during the 1966-71 period when 357,000 moved in, and 242,000 moved out for a net gain of 115,000 which translates into 11 migrants per 1,000 population. Since then the net increment (on a per capita basis) has been decreasing, reaching the level of eight per 1,000 population during the 1976-80 period.

Five provinces, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta, reversed their migration flows during the period under discussion from a net loss to a net gain. The three Atlantic provinces had a consistent pattern of net losses in the first ten year period followed by a net gain in the 1971-80 period. Cumulatively the three Atlantic provinces lost on a net basis, 94,500 people during 1961-71, which translates into six migrants annually per 1,000 population. On the other hand, these three provinces gained 41,500 during the next nine years or three migrants annually on a per capita basis. The turnover of migrants in these provinces was high, amounting to 65 migrants annually on a per capita basis. The turnover was particularly high in Prince Edward Island, exceeding 70 migrants per 1,000 population. The underlying cause for the reversal of migration trends in the three Atlantic provinces is that during 1971-80 the outflow of migrants diminished whereas the inflow of migrants remained relatively stable. Newfoundland followed the same pattern in the sense that in the last nine-year period its losses were cut substantially as compared to the previous ten years.

The two Prairie provinces, Saskatchewan and Alberta, experienced a similar pronounced reversal of migration trends, from a net loss to a net gain position. Saskatchewan suffered a heavy outflow of migrants during 1961-76 when 164,200 decided to leave the province or 12 migrants per 1,000 population annually, at the highest rate recorded in Canada. The trend reversed in the last four years, and resulted in a net gain for the province of 10,100 migrants or three migrants annually per 1,000 population. The average annual turnover was 61 per 1,000 population - on par with the eight Atlantic Provinces.

Alberta's reversal of migration trends was most pronounced. It experienced a net loss of 2,000 people during 1961-66, which on a per capita basis was an insignificant loss. Since 1966 the province has been gaining constantly from the interprovincial exchange of migrants. In the year 1966-67 it recorded the first net gain of 21 persons which grew to 24,621 in the year 1975-76. During the 14-year period, 1966-1980, Alberta added 203,000 persons to its population as a result of these exchanges, or eight migrants annually per 1,000 population. The inflow of migrants on a per capita basis increased steadily from 32 in 1961-66 to 47 migrants in 1976-80, whereas the outflow was stable at around 33 migrants per 1,000 population. During the entire 19-year period, 1,242,100 migrants moved into Alberta and 1,041,100 moved out, for a net gain of 201,000.

As mentioned earlier, the largest per capita turnover occurred in the northern territories (Yukon and the Northwest Territories) at about 205 persons annually per 1,000 population. However, since the inflows and outflows were almost in balance for the 1961-80 period, the net result of these movements was small - about 2,000 persons for the entire period: 102,000 migrants moved in and 104,000 moved out, for a net loss of 2,000 people.

#### Ontario and Interprovincial Migration Flows, 1961-1980

In the 1961-1980 period, Ontario is the only province which reverted its migration flows from a net gain to a net loss position (See Table 3). As mentioned earlier, Ontario has the largest migration turnover in the country averaging 25.0% of the total national pool of migrants. However, in relation to its overall population size (the incidence per 1,000 population) this turnover translates into 25 migrants - the second lowest after Quebec.

During the entire period under discussion (1961-1980), 1,902,800 migrants moved into Ontario and 1,730,800 moved out to other parts of Canada for a net of 172,000 - the total turnover amounted to 3,633,600. The effectiveness of these migration flows is a modest 4.7%. In comparison, the British Columbia migration effectiveness was 16.4% and that of Alberta 8.8%.

### Cyclical Patterns

When we take a closer look at the migration data for Ontario during the 1961-80 period (see Table 7), we note that the migration flows in and out of the province underwent considerable fluctuation and consequently it is useful to divide this period into three distinct cycles, corresponding to peaks and troughs of net annual migration values. As can be expected, the two curves (see Fig. 3) representing the in- and out-migration move in opposite directions - when one falls the other rises. On the strength of data shown in Table 7 and Fig. 3 one can discern the following cyclical pattern of interprovincial migration flows in Ontario:

<u>Cycle</u>	<u>No. of years</u>	<u>In- migration Number</u>	<u>Out- migration Number</u>	<u>Net migration Number</u>	<u>Gross migration Number</u>	<u>Effectiveness of migration Per cent</u>
1961/62 -1967/68	7	682,821	562,051	120,770	1,244,872	9.7
1968/69 -1972/73	5	564,829	434,477	130,352	999,306	13.0
1973/74 -1979/80	7	655,138	734,308	-79,170	1,389,446	-5.7
Total	19	1,902,788	1,730,836	171,952	3,633,624	4.7

As one can see, the first two cycles covering the 1961-1973 period, behaved in quite a normal fashion. During that period interprovincial exchange of migrants contributed 251,000 people to Ontario's population and the migration effectiveness for this period was 11.2% - quite an impressive rate but not as impressive as that for British Columbia at 19.0% during the same period of time. The two year period, 1969-71 was quite outstanding: the inflow of migrants from all regions of Canada was very high, amounting to 261,000 and the outflow was rather low at the level of 161,000, for a net migration of 100,000 which translates into an impressive 23.7% migration effectiveness. This performance has not been repeated since. (see Fig. 4, 5 and 6).

The third cycle, 1973-1980, was somewhat chaotic since it contains an atypical year, 1977-78, which shows a positive net increment of 10,092 in a string of negative net values throughout the remaining years of that cycle.\*

During the third cycle Ontario lost on the exchange of migrants with other regions of Canada some 79,200 people, and the effectiveness of migration for

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\* The atypical value of net migration of 10,092 in 1977-78 was due to above average inflow of migrants from Quebec (47,342) and below average migration from Ontario to Quebec which has resulted in a very high value of net migration (31,665) in Ontario's favour, as well as a very high migration turnover between Ontario and Quebec. These developments resulted in the highest ever migration effectiveness ratio of 50.2% for that year.



that period was - 5.7%. From the effectiveness of migration point of view, the year 1969-70 was the most advantageous for Ontario with a ratio of almost 25.0% and 1974-75 was the least advantageous year with an effectiveness ratio of - 15.0%.

From 1976-1980, Ontario had a positive migration balance only with Quebec, while migration balances between Ontario and the other regions were negative. After 1976 the migration turnover between Ontario and the Atlantic provinces was declining as a result of diminishing migration from that region and diminishing migration from Ontario. Owing to this simultaneous slowdown of migratory movements net migration remained almost stable at around - 3,200 annually and the average effectiveness of migration was close to - 7.0%.

On the other hand, the turnover of migrants between Ontario and Western Canada was steadily rising, from 91,400 in 1976-77 to 109,200 in 1979-80. This development was due to the fact that out-migration from Ontario to Western Canada was steadily growing (from 54,400 in 1976-77 to 72,500 in 1979-80) whereas the migration from Western Canada to Ontario remained static, averaging 37,000 annually. Thus, net migration resulting from these two streams of migrants doubled from 17,500 in 1976-77 to 35,700 in 1979-80, and the effectiveness of migration in favour of Western Canada increased from 19.2% in 1976-77 to 32.7% in 1979-80. (See Table 8 which shows in detail annual migration flows between Ontario and the major Canadian regions).

#### Ontario Migration Balances with the Major Regions of Canada

Table 4 and Fig. 2 show in detail the origin of in-migrants to Ontario and the destination of out-migrants.

Generally, Western Canada and Quebec were the main sources of our in-migrants, comprising 36.9% and 36.5% respectively of the total number of migrants arriving in Ontario. The Atlantic provinces provided only 26.6% of migrants. However, there were some substantial changes in the pattern of inflows when we take the time factor into account. Atlantic Canada provided at the beginning of the period (1961-62) about 31.0% of in-migrants, but at the end of the period (1979-80) that share fell to 22.0%. The share of in-migrants from Quebec increased from 33.6% in 1961-62 to about 40.0% in 1979-80, and the proportion of migrants arriving from Western Canada increased slightly from 35.7% to almost 37.0%.

A similar change occurred in the selection of destination of our out-migrants. The proportion of migrants going to the Atlantic provinces increased slightly from 22.9% to 23.3%. The proportion of people moving to Western Canada doubled, from 30.0% in 1961-62 to 60.0% in 1979-80. On the other hand the proportion of migrants selecting Quebec declined by almost one-half, from 35.3% at the beginning of the period to 16.7% at the end.

These changes in the migration flows between Ontario and the rest of Canada produced remarkable results as regards the net migration balances with the main regions of Canada as shown below:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Net migration balances</u>	
	<u>1961-66</u>	<u>1976-80</u>
Atlantic provinces	+56,196	-12,393
Quebec	+22,485	+84,947
Western Canada	+6,688	-98,125
Total	+85,369	-25,571

In short, the negative balance with the Atlantic provinces was the result of reduced inflows from that area whereas the outflows from Ontario remained stable throughout the entire period. The large positive balance with Quebec was due to the fact that the inflows from Quebec increased considerably with a concomitant decline of migration from Ontario. The large negative balance with Western Canada was caused by increased movements to that region, whereas migration to Ontario was relatively stable.

Migration flows between Ontario and Quebec are illustrated in detail in Table 9 and Fig. 4 for the entire period 1961 and 1980. In 1961-62 Ontario recorded a small deficit of just over 500 migrants in favour of Quebec. Since then the number of migrants from Quebec has exceeded those migrating from Ontario to Quebec, and by 1970-71 the level of net migration reached 29,900 in favour of Ontario, when the largest ever number of migrants (51,100) arrived from Quebec. After 1970-71 the number of migrants from Quebec started to decline and in 1974-75 the value of net migration reached the low of 2,700. Since that year the incoming stream of migrants started to rise again with a concomitant decline of migrants to Quebec, reaching in 1977-78 the highest net migration level ever recorded of 31,700 in favour of Ontario. In the last two years, out-migration from Quebec started to decline again while the number of migrants to Quebec remained stable at around 16,000.

The migratory patterns between Ontario and Western Canada during the 1961-1980 period can be subdivided into two distinct sub-periods (see Fig. 5); the first, between 1961 and 1971, when the position of in- and out-migration interchange frequently and the distance between them is rather small. The net result of these migratory movements contributed only some 13,300 persons to Ontario's population and the migration effectiveness is a meagre 1.8% in favour of Ontario. The migration turnover between these two regions is rather high at 718,000 migrants but the reciprocal migration streams are fairly well balanced.

Net Migration Balances Between Ontario and Major Regions of Canada,  
1961/62 to 1970/71 and 1971/72 to 1979/80

<u>Period</u>	<u>Western Canada</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Atlantic Provinces</u>	<u>Total</u>
1961/62				
-1970/71	+13,272	+119,031	+103,762	+236,065
1971/72				
-1979/80	-156,656	+131,884	-39,361	-64,133
Total	-143,384	+250,915	+64,401	+171,932

After 1971 the picture changed considerably. The number of migrants to Ontario declined slightly from 41,200 in 1971-72 to 36,700 in 1979-80 (for a total of 336,400) but the number of people moving to Western Canada was growing annually from 42,600 in 1971-72 to 72,400 in 1979-80 (for a total of 493,100), resulting in a net out-migration from Ontario of 156,700 which translates into 18.9% migration effectiveness in favour of Western Canada.

The year 1971-72 also marked the migration watershed as regards the migration patterns between Ontario and the Atlantic provinces. During the first ten years, 1961-62 - 1970-71, the turnover between the two regions was high, 508,100 migrants, yielding 103,800 in net terms for Ontario, which translates into a high 20.4% migration effectiveness in favour of Ontario.



Since 1971 the migration flows between Ontario and the Atlantic provinces reversed: in-migration from the Atlantic provinces declined by one-third as compared to the earlier period and the number of out-migrants from Ontario increased by one-fifth resulting in a net deficit of some 40,000 people, translating into 8.9% migration effectiveness in favour of the Atlantic provinces.

It is evident that 1971 marks the watershed in migration flows between Ontario and the combined regions of Western Canada and the Atlantic provinces. Prior to 1971 migration flows were mainly directed towards Ontario; after 1971 the flows reversed, favouring these two regions. Only with Quebec did we have continuous positive migration balances. The table above illustrated this point clearly.

TABLE 3  
CANADA: INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION, 1961-1980

Continued

PROVINCE (1)	PERIOD* (2)	IN- MIGRATION (3)	OUT- MIGRATION (4)	GROSS MIGRATION (5)+(4)	NET MIGRATION (3)-(4)	RATIO PER 1,000 POPULATION **		RATIO: NET MIGRATION TO GROSS MIGRATION (6)-(5)
						GROSS MIGRATION (7)	NET MIGRATION (8)	
Newfoundland	1961-66	32,759	47,972	80,731	-15,213	33.6	-6.3	-18.8
	1966-71	43,582	62,926	106,508	-19,344	41.7	-7.6	-18.2
	1971-76	61,375	63,232	124,606	-1,857	46.2	-0.7	-1.5
	1976-80	42,098	48,996	91,094	-6,898	40.0	-3.0	-7.5
Prince Edward Island	1961-66	18,191	21,161	39,351	-2,970	72.2	-5.5	-7.6
	1966-71	18,783	21,545	40,328	-2,763	72.7	-5.0	-6.9
	1971-76	23,206	19,452	42,658	3,754	74.4	6.6	8.9
	1976-80	17,802	15,538	33,340	2,264	68.3	4.6	6.7
Nova Scotia	1961-66	104,824	132,048	236,972	-27,125	63.0	-7.2	-11.4
	1966-71	115,862	132,257	248,119	-16,396	64.4	-4.3	-6.7
	1971-76	125,355	114,047	239,403	11,308	59.2	2.8	4.7
	1976-80	91,318	90,189	181,507	1,129	53.9	0.3	0.6
New Brunswick	1961-66	88,591	114,270	202,862	-25,679	66.6	-8.4	-12.6
	1966-71	95,822	115,420	211,242	-19,598	67.4	-6.3	-9.3
	1971-76	109,878	93,079	202,957	16,799	62.3	5.2	8.3
	1976-80	78,826	72,558	151,384	6,268	54.5	2.3	4.2
Quebec	1961-66	218,543	238,402	456,945	-19,860	16.5	-0.7	-4.3
	1966-71	195,124	317,859	512,982	-122,735	17.2	-4.1	-23.9
	1971-76	185,927	263,536	449,463	-77,609	14.7	-2.5	-17.3
	1976-80	108,753	242,056	350,809	-133,303	14.0	-5.3	-38.0
Ontario	1961-66	468,174	382,805	850,980	85,369	25.9	2.6	10.0
	1966-71	574,248	423,536	997,783	150,712	27.2	4.1	15.1
	1971-76	476,052	514,612	990,664	-38,560	24.8	-1.0	-3.9
	1976-80	384,312	409,883	794,195	-25,571	23.5	-0.8	-3.2



TABLE 3  
CANADA: INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION, 1961-1980      Cont. Inuded

PROVINCE (1)	PERIOD* (2)	IN- MIGRATION (3)	OUT- MIGRATION (4)	RATIO PER 1,000 POPULATION **		RATIO: NET MIGRATION TO GROSS MIGRATION (6)÷(5)	
				GROSS MIGRATION (5)	NET MIGRATION (6)	GROSS MIGRATION (7)	NET MIGRATION (8)
				(3)÷(4)	(3)-(4)	(7)÷(8)	(6)÷(5)
Manitoba	1961-66	132,645	156,116	288,761	- 23,470	60.5	- 4.9
	1966-71	141,295	181,985	323,280	- 40,690	66.3	- 8.3
	1971-76	145,198	172,025	317,225	- 26,827	63.3	- 5.4
	1976-80	100,165	138,327	238,482	- 38,162	57.7	- 9.2
Saskatchewan	1961-66	113,749	155,843	269,593	- 42,094	57.6	- 9.0
	1966-71	114,550	195,948	310,497	- 81,398	64.8	-17.0
	1971-76	126,671	167,423	294,094	- 40,752	65.4	- 9.1
	1976-80	111,479	101,386	212,865	10,093	56.1	2.7
Alberta	1961-66	230,063	232,047	462,110	- 1,984	65.1	- 0.3
	1966-71	289,452	257,446	546,898	32,006	70.8	4.1
	1971-76	352,105	293,535	645,640	58,570	75.6	6.9
	1976-80	370,524	258,128	628,652	112,396	80.4	14.4
British Columbia	1961-66	262,345	184,597	446,942	77,747	51.7	9.0
	1966-71	356,868	241,903	598,772	114,965	58.6	11.0
	1971-76	377,217	284,933	662,150	92,285	56.4	7.9
	1976-80	287,641	210,323	497,964	77,318	49.2	7.6
Yukon & N.W.T.	1961-66	18,354	23,076	41,430	- 4,721	202.1	-23.0
	1966-71	26,325	21,084	47,410	5,241	201.7	22.3
	1971-76	33,017	30,127	63,144	2,889	210.8	9.6
	1976-80	24,288	29,822	54,110	- 5,534	206.5	-21.1

\* June 1 - May 31

\*\* Population at mid-point of period - at annual rates

SOURCE: Statistics Canada: Cat. No. 91-208

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TABLE 4  
ONTARIO: ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRANTS, 1961-1980

Continued

PROVINCE	DESTINATION	1961-66	1966-71	1971-76	1976-80	1961-80
		NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER
Newfoundland	From	24,258	38,027	31,713	20,868	114,866
	To	11,686	21,576	35,572	22,261	91,095
	Net	12,572	16,451	-3,859	-1,393	23,771
	Gross	35,944	59,603	67,285	43,129	105,961
	Ratio: N/G	35.0%	27.6%	-5.7%	-3.2%	11.5%
Prince Edward Island	From	8,239	8,185	6,478	4,281	27,183
	To	5,274	6,794	9,111	6,262	27,441
	Net	2,965	1,391	-2,633	-1,981	-458
	Gross	13,513	14,979	15,589	10,543	54,624
	Ratio: N/G	21.9%	9.3%	-16.9%	-18.8%	-0.5%
Nova Scotia	From	63,354	65,006	47,446	33,345	209,151
	To	39,718	49,669	56,672	37,436	183,495
	Net	23,636	15,337	-9,226	-4,091	25,656
	Gross	103,072	114,675	104,118	70,781	392,646
	Ratio: N/G	22.9%	13.4%	-8.9%	-5.8%	6.5%
New Brunswick	From	47,653	51,229	33,540	24,664	157,086
	To	30,630	36,837	44,788	29,592	141,847
	Net	17,023	14,392	-11,248	-4,928	15,239
	Gross	78,283	88,066	78,328	54,256	298,933
	Ratio: N/G	21.8%	16.3%	-14.4%	-9.1%	5.1%
Quebec	From	157,267	213,605	168,396	153,237	692,505
	To	134,782	117,060	121,458	68,290	441,590
	Net	22,485	96,545	46,938	84,947	250,915
	Gross	292,049	330,665	289,854	221,527	1,134,095
	Ratio: N/G	7.7%	29.2%	16.2%	38.3%	22.1%
Manitoba	From	51,875	54,512	47,031	32,752	186,170
	To	45,580	41,220	48,119	34,033	168,952
	Net	6,295	13,292	-1,088	-1,281	17,218
	Gross	97,455	95,732	95,150	66,785	355,122
	Ratio: N/G	6.5%	13.9%	-1.1%	-1.9%	4.8%



TABLE 4  
ONTARIO: ORIGIN AND DESTINATION OF INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRANT, 1961-1990

Continued

PROVINCE	DESTINATION	1961-66		1966-71		1971-76		1976-80*		1981-90	
		NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Saskatchewan	From	21,441		25,110		18,904		12,359		77,814	
	To	17,834		17,588		17,248		18,776		71,446	
	Net	3,607		7,522		1,656		-6,417		6,368	
	Gross	39,275		42,698		36,152		31,135		149,260	
	Ratio: N/G	9.2%		17.6%		4.6%		-20.6%		4.3%	
Alberta	From	44,392		47,894		51,059		52,992		196,337	
	To	40,049		49,339		75,536		110,299		275,127	
	Net	4,343		-1,445		-24,477		-57,307		-78,886	
	Gross	84,441		97,233		126,595		163,291		471,560	
	Ratio: N/G	5.1%		-1.5%		-19.3%		-35.1%		-16.7%	
British Columbia	From	44,941		67,408		68,534		46,830		227,713	
	To	54,262		80,764		102,178		79,043		316,247	
	Net	-9,321		-13,356		-33,644		-32,213		-88,534	
	Gross	99,203		48,172		170,712		125,873		543,960	
	Ratio: N/G	-9.4%		-9.0%		-19.7%		-25.6%		-16.3%	
Yukon and N.W.T.	From	4,755		3,272		2,951		2,984		13,962	
	To	2,991		2,689		3,929		3,891		13,500	
	Net	1,764		583		-978		-907		462	
	Gross	7,746		5,961		6,880		6,875		27,462	
	Ratio: N/G	22.8%		9.8%		-14.2%		-13.1%		1.7%	
Total	From other provinces	468,175		574,248		476,052		384,312		1,902,787	
	To other provinces	382,806		423,536		514,611		409,883		1,730,836	
	Net	85,369		150,712		-38,559		-25,571		171,951	
	Gross	850,891		997,784		990,663		794,195		3,633,623	
	Ratio: N/G	10.0%		15.1%		-3.9%		-3.2%		4.7%	

\* Four years only  
N/G Net/Gross

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 91-208

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TABLE 5  
CANADA: RELATIVE DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANTS, 1961-1980

PROVINCE	IN-MIGRANTS				OUT-MIGRANTS				GROSS MIGRATION			
	1961-66	1966-71	1971-76	1976-80	1961-66	1966-71	1971-76	1976-80	1961-66	1966-71	1971-76	1976-80
Newfoundland	1.9	2.2	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.4	2.7	3.1	2.8
Prince Edward Island	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0
Nova Scotia	6.2	5.9	6.2	5.6	7.8	6.7	5.7	5.6	7.0	6.3	5.9	5.6
New Brunswick	5.3	4.9	5.5	4.9	6.8	5.8	4.6	4.5	6.0	5.3	5.0	4.7
Quebec	12.9	9.9	9.2	6.7	14.1	16.1	13.1	15.0	13.5	13.0	11.1	10.8
Ontario	27.7	29.1	23.6	23.8	22.7	21.5	25.5	25.3	25.2	25.3	24.6	24.6
Manitoba	7.9	7.2	7.2	6.2	9.3	9.2	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.2	7.9	7.4
Saskatchewan	6.7	5.8	6.3	6.9	9.2	9.9	8.3	6.3	8.0	7.9	7.3	6.6
Alberta	13.6	14.7	17.5	22.9	13.7	13.1	14.6	16.0	13.7	13.9	16.0	19.4
British Columbia	15.6	18.1	18.7	17.8	10.9	12.3	14.1	13.0	13.2	15.2	16.4	15.4
Yukon and N.W.T.	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.7
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Regions:												
Atlantic Provinces	14.5	13.9	15.9	14.2	18.7	16.8	14.4	14.1	16.6	15.3	15.1	14.1
Quebec	12.9	9.9	9.2	6.7	14.1	16.1	13.1	15.0	13.5	13.0	11.1	10.8
Ontario	27.7	29.1	23.6	23.8	22.7	21.5	25.5	25.3	25.2	25.3	24.6	24.6
Western Canada	44.9	47.1	51.3	55.3	44.5	45.6	47.0	45.6	44.7	46.4	49.2	50.5



TABLE 5

CANADA: INCIDENCE OF MIGRATION COMPONENTS, 1961-1980  
(PER 1,000 POPULATION AT MID-PERIOD)

PROVINCE	PERIOD	IN MIGRATION	OUT MIGRATION	NET MIGRATION	GROSS MIGRATION
Newfoundland	1961-66	13.7	20.0	-6.3	33.7
	1966-71	17.1	24.6	-7.6	41.7
	1971-76	22.7	23.4	-0.7	46.2
	1976-80	18.5	21.5	-3.0	40.0
Prince Edward Island	1961-66	33.4	38.8	-5.5	72.2
	1966-71	33.8	38.8	-5.0	72.6
	1971-76	40.5	33.9	6.6	74.4
	1976-80	36.5	31.8	4.6	68.3
Nova Scotia	1961-66	27.9	35.1	-7.2	63.0
	1966-71	30.1	34.3	-4.3	64.4
	1971-76	31.0	28.2	2.8	59.2
	1976-80	27.1	26.8	0.3	53.9
New Brunswick	1961-66	29.1	37.5	-8.4	66.6
	1966-71	30.6	36.8	-6.3	67.4
	1971-76	33.8	28.6	5.2	62.3
	1976-80	28.4	26.1	2.3	54.5
Quebec	1961-66	7.9	8.6	-0.7	16.3
	1966-71	6.6	10.7	-4.1	17.2
	1971-76	6.1	8.6	-2.5	14.7
	1976-80	4.3	9.7	-5.3	14.0
Ontario	1961-66	14.2	11.7	2.6	25.9
	1966-71	15.7	11.5	4.1	27.2
	1971-76	11.9	12.9	-1.0	24.8
	1976-80	11.4	12.1	-0.8	23.5
Manitoba	1961-66	27.8	32.7	-4.9	60.3
	1966-71	29.0	37.3	-8.3	66.3
	1971-76	29.0	34.3	-5.4	63.3
	1976-80	24.2	33.5	-9.2	57.7
Saskatchewan	1961-66	24.3	33.3	-9.0	57.6
	1966-71	23.9	40.9	-17.0	64.8
	1971-76	28.1	37.2	-9.1	65.4
	1976-80	29.4	26.7	2.7	56.1
Alberta	1961-66	32.4	32.7	-0.3	65.1
	1966-71	37.5	33.3	4.1	70.8
	1971-76	41.2	34.4	6.9	75.6
	1976-80	47.4	33.0	14.4	80.4
British Columbia	1961-66	30.4	21.4	9.0	51.7
	1966-71	35.0	23.7	11.3	58.7
	1971-76	32.1	24.3	7.9	56.4
	1976-80	28.4	20.8	7.6	49.2
Yukon and N.W.T.	1961-66	89.5	112.6	-23.0	202.1
	1966-71	112.0	89.7	22.3	201.7
	1971-76	110.2	100.6	9.6	210.8
	1976-80	92.7	113.8	-21.1	206.5
Canada	1961-66	17.5	17.6	0	35.2
	1966-71	18.9	18.9	0	37.8
	1971-76	18.1	18.1	0	36.2
	1976-80	17.2	17.2	0	34.4

NOTE: Data may not add due to rounding.

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TABLE 7

## ONTARIO: INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION FLOWS, 1961-1980

YEAR*	IN-MIGRANTS NUMBER	OUT-MIGRANTS NUMBER	NET MIGRATION NUMBER	GROSS MIGRATION NUMBER	RATIO: NET MIGRATION GROSS MIGRATION	
					PERCENT	PERCENT
1961-2	77,502	73,330	4,172	150,832	2.8	
1962-3	85,647	72,797	12,850	158,444	8.1	
1963-4	94,928	75,424	19,504	170,352	11.5	
1964-5	101,081	77,035	24,046	178,116	13.5	
1965-6	109,017	84,219	24,798	193,236	12.8	
1966-7	113,944	90,351	23,593	204,295	11.6	
1967-8	100,702	88,895	11,807	189,597	6.2	
1968-9	98,677	83,393	15,284	182,070	8.4	
1969-70	132,439	79,677	52,762	212,116	24.9	
1970-1	128,486	81,220	47,266	209,706	22.5	
1971-2	109,224	95,144	14,080	204,368	6.9	
1972-3	96,003	95,043	960	191,046	0.5	
1973-4	104,720	107,605	-2,885	212,325	-1.4	
1974-5	84,965	114,499	-29,534	199,464	-14.8	
1975-6	81,141	102,321	-21,180	183,462	-11.5	
1976-7	92,628	100,644	-8,016	193,272	-4.2	
1977-8	107,055	96,963	10,092	204,018	5.0	
1978-9	93,903	101,972	-8,069	195,875	-4.1	
1979-80	90,726	110,304	-19,578	201,030	-9.7	
TOTAL	1,902,788	1,730,836	171,952	3,633,624	4.7	

\* June 1 - May 31

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TABLE 8

ONTARIO: INTER-REGIONAL (CANADA) MIGRATION FLOWS, 1976-1980

YEAR	IN- MIGRANTS	OUT- MIGRANTS	NET MIGRATION	GROSS MIGRATION	RATIO: NET MIGRATION GROSS MIGRATION PERCENT
Atlantic Provinces					
1976-77	22,517	25,840	-3,323	48,357	-6.9
1977-78	21,681	23,989	-2,308	45,670	-5.1
1978-79	20,179	23,744	-3,565	43,923	-8.1
1979-80	18,781	21,978	-3,197	40,759	-7.8
Total: 1976-80	83,158	95,551	-12,393	178,709	-6.9
Quebec					
1976-77	33,201	20,362	12,839	53,563	24.0
1977-78	47,342	15,677	31,665	63,019	50.2
1978-79	57,480	16,388	21,092	53,868	39.2
1979-80	35,214	15,863	19,351	51,077	37.9
Total: 1976-80	153,237	68,290	84,947	221,527	38.3
Western Canada					
1976-77	36,910	54,442	-17,532	91,352	-19.2
1977-78	38,032	57,297	-19,265	95,329	-20.2
1978-79	36,244	61,840	-25,596	98,084	-26.1
1979-80	36,731	72,463	-35,732	109,194	-32.7
Total: 1976-80	147,917	246,042	-98,125	393,959	-24.9
Total: All Provinces					
1976-77	92,628	100,644	-8,016	193,272	-4.2
1977-78	107,055	96,963	10,092	204,018	-5.0
1978-79	93,903	101,972	-8,069	195,875	-4.1
1979-80	90,726	110,304	-19,578	201,030	-9.7
Total: 1976-80	384,312	409,883	-25,571	794,195	-3.2

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TABLE 9

MIGRATION FLOWS BETWEEN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC, 1961-1980

YEAR	IN-MIGRANTS FROM QUEBEC	OUT-MIGRANTS TO QUEBEC	NET MIGRATION	GROSS MIGRATION	RATIO: NET MIGRATION GROSS MIGRATION PERCENT
1961-62	27,554	28,082	-528	55,636	-0.9
1962-63	28,988	27,149	1,839	56,137	3.3
1963-64	32,290	26,132	6,158	58,422	10.5
1964-65	32,642	26,141	6,501	58,783	11.1
1965-66	35,793	27,279	8,514	63,072	13.5
1966-67	39,795	26,300	13,495	66,095	20.4
1967-68	35,618	24,484	11,134	60,102	18.5
1968-69	37,095	23,491	13,604	60,586	22.5
1969-70	50,007	21,562	28,445	71,569	39.7
1970-71	51,091	21,222	29,869	72,313	41.3
1971-72	40,810	24,964	15,846	65,774	24.1
1972-73	36,490	23,389	13,101	59,879	21.9
1973-74	36,239	26,469	9,770	62,708	15.6
1974-75	27,877	25,129	2,748	53,006	5.2
1975-76	26,979	21,507	5,472	48,486	11.3
1976-77	33,201	20,362	12,839	53,563	24.0
1977-78	47,342	15,677	31,665	63,019	50.2
1978-79	37,480	16,388	21,092	53,868	39.2
1979-80	35,214	15,863	19,351	51,077	37.9
Total:	692,505	441,590	250,915	1,134,095	22.1

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TABLE 10

MIGRATION FLOWS BETWEEN ONTARIO AND WESTERN CANADA, 1961-1980

YEAR	IN-MIGRANTS FROM WESTERN CANADA	OUT-MIGRANTS TO WESTERN CANADA	NET MIGRATION	GROSS MIGRATION	RATIO: NET MIGRATION GROSS MIGRATION PERCENT
1961-62	50,603	29,340	1,263	59,743	2.1
1962-63	51,654	30,234	1,400	61,908	2.3
1963-64	52,652	31,321	831	64,473	1.3
1964-65	54,781	32,795	1,986	67,576	2.9
1965-66	57,314	36,606	1,203	74,420	1.6
1966-67	58,960	41,267	-2,307	80,227	-2.9
1967-68	56,266	39,545	-3,279	75,811	-4.3
1968-69	54,066	37,359	-3,293	71,425	-4.6
1969-70	44,089	37,923	6,164	82,014	7.5
1970-71	44,314	35,315	9,299	80,329	11.6
1971-72	41,193	42,317	-1,424	83,310	-1.7
1972-73	56,363	44,229	-7,360	81,398	-9.1
1973-74	40,274	52,350	-12,076	92,624	-13.0
1974-75	35,844	56,366	-21,022	92,710	-22.7
1975-76	54,297	50,346	-16,649	85,243	-19.5
1976-77	56,910	54,442	-17,532	91,352	-19.2
1977-78	58,032	57,237	-19,265	95,329	-20.2
1978-79	56,244	51,340	-25,396	98,084	-25.8
1979-80	56,731	72,463	-35,732	109,194	-32.7
TOTAL:	701,993	346,377	-143,384	1,547,370	-9.3

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TABLE 11

MIGRATION FLOWS BETWEEN ONTARIO AND THE ATLANTIC PROVINCES, 1961-1980

YEAR	IN-MIGRANTS FROM ATLANTIC PROVINCES	OUT-MIGRANTS TO ATLANTIC PROVINCES	NET MIGRATION	GROSS MIGRATION	NET MIGRATION PER 1,000 POPULATION
1961-62	19,445	16,009	3,436	35,454	9.7
1962-63	25,005	16,393	8,612	40,398	12.1
1963-64	29,986	17,471	12,515	47,457	14.1
1964-65	35,658	18,100	17,558	53,758	16.1
1965-66	33,408	20,336	13,072	53,744	15.7
1966-67	35,137	22,765	12,372	57,902	16.4
1967-68	28,817	24,367	4,450	53,184	7.4
1968-69	27,516	22,552	4,964	50,068	7.3
1969-70	38,544	20,191	18,353	58,735	11.0
1970-71	32,583	24,483	8,100	57,066	14.2
1971-72	27,220	27,565	-345	54,785	-0.8
1972-73	22,545	27,424	-4,879	50,067	-4.8
1973-74	28,205	23,787	4,418	51,992	11.0
1974-75	21,243	32,303	-11,060	53,546	-21.0
1975-76	19,865	29,867	-10,002	49,732	-20.1
1976-77	22,517	25,340	-2,823	47,857	-6.3
1977-78	21,681	23,989	-2,308	45,670	-5.1
1978-79	20,179	20,744	-565	40,923	-1.1
1979-80	13,731	21,978	-8,247	35,709	-7.8
TOTAL:	508,185	443,882	64,303	952,067	9.8

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January 1981



Fig. 1

Canada: Net Interprovincial Migration, 1961-1980  
Per Thousand Provincial Population at Mid-period

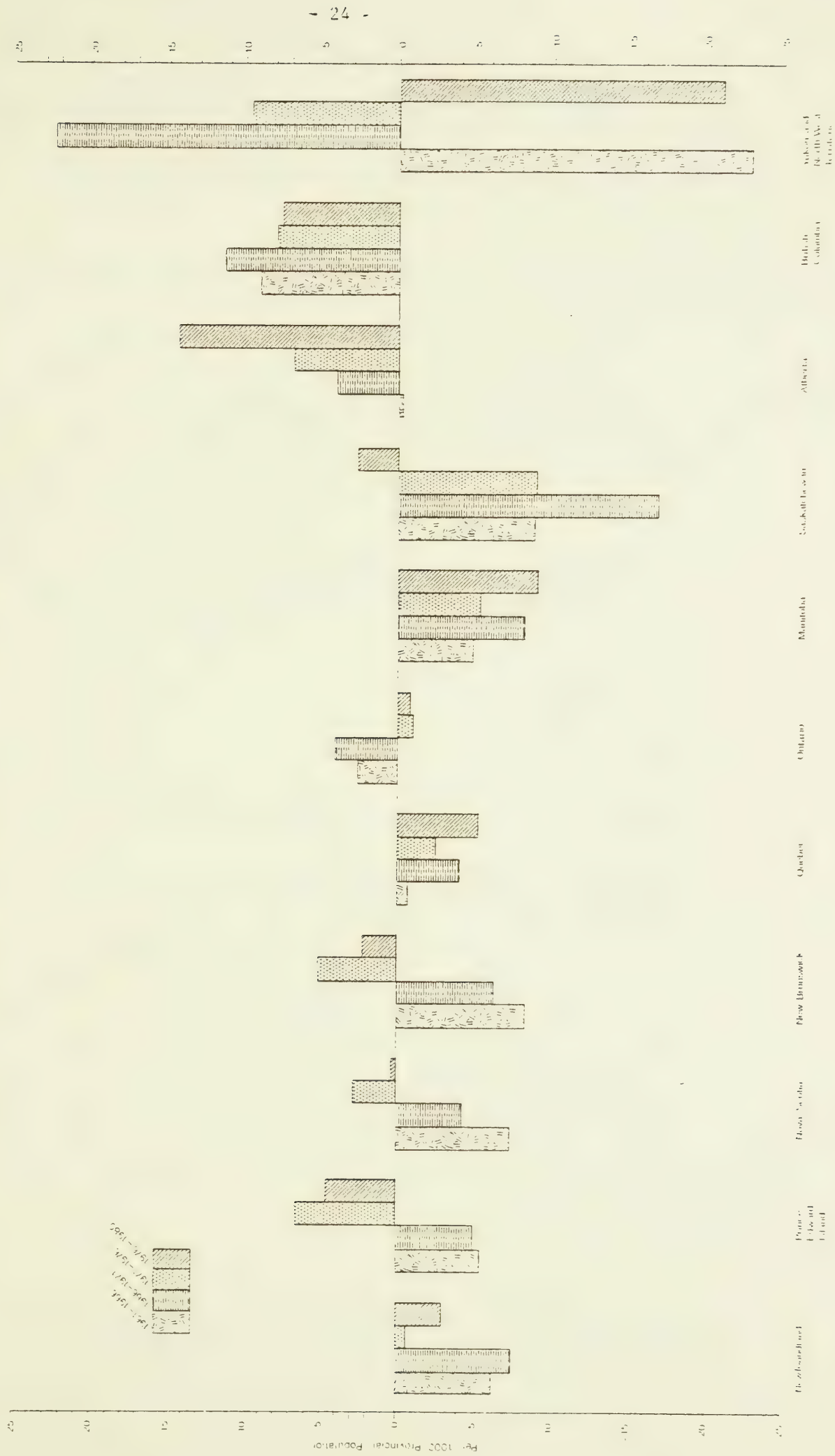
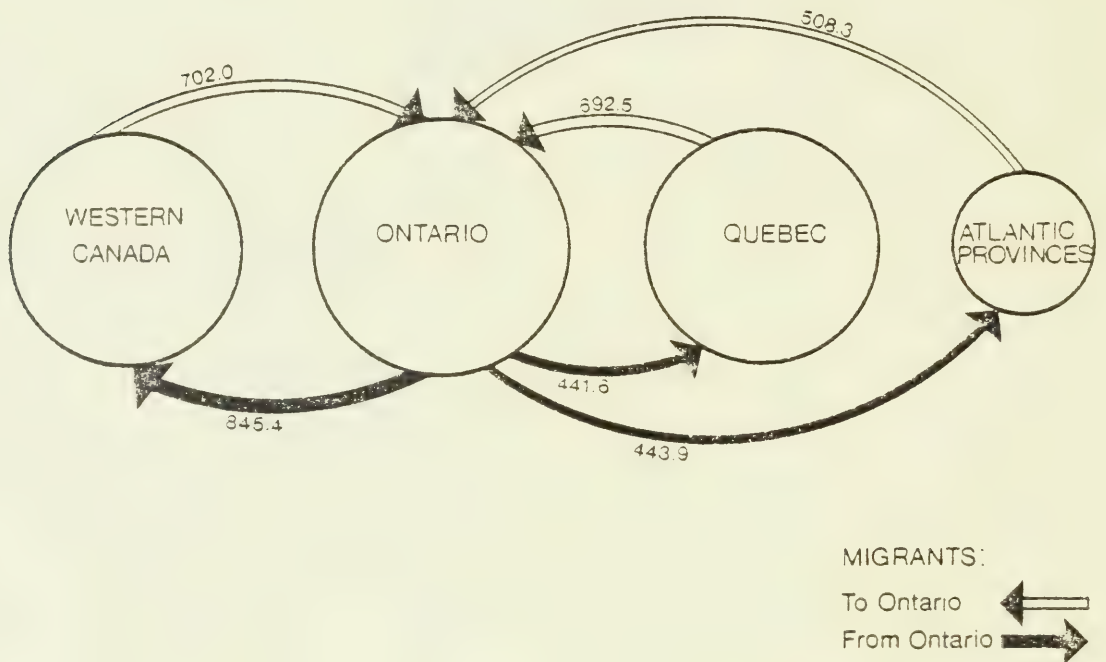


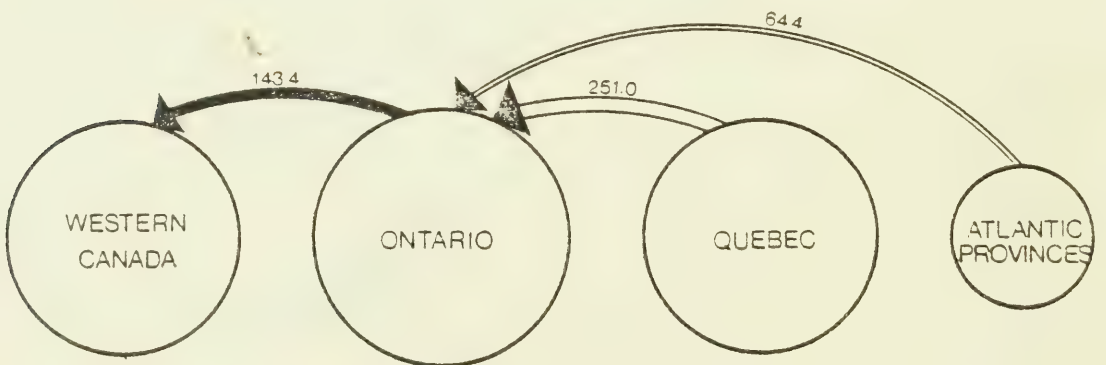
Fig.2

Ontario: Origin and Destination of Migrants, 1961-1980

A. Flow of Migrants between Ontario and Canadian Regions (in thousands)



B. Net Effect of Migration Flows between Ontario and Canadian Regions (in thousands)



NOTE: Size of circles denote the relative population shares of respective regions:  
Atlantic Provinces 9%; Quebec 27%; Ontario 36%; Western Canada 28%

Fig.3  
Ontario: Interprovincial Migration Flows, 1961-1980





Fig.4

Migration Flows between Ontario and Québec, 1961-1980

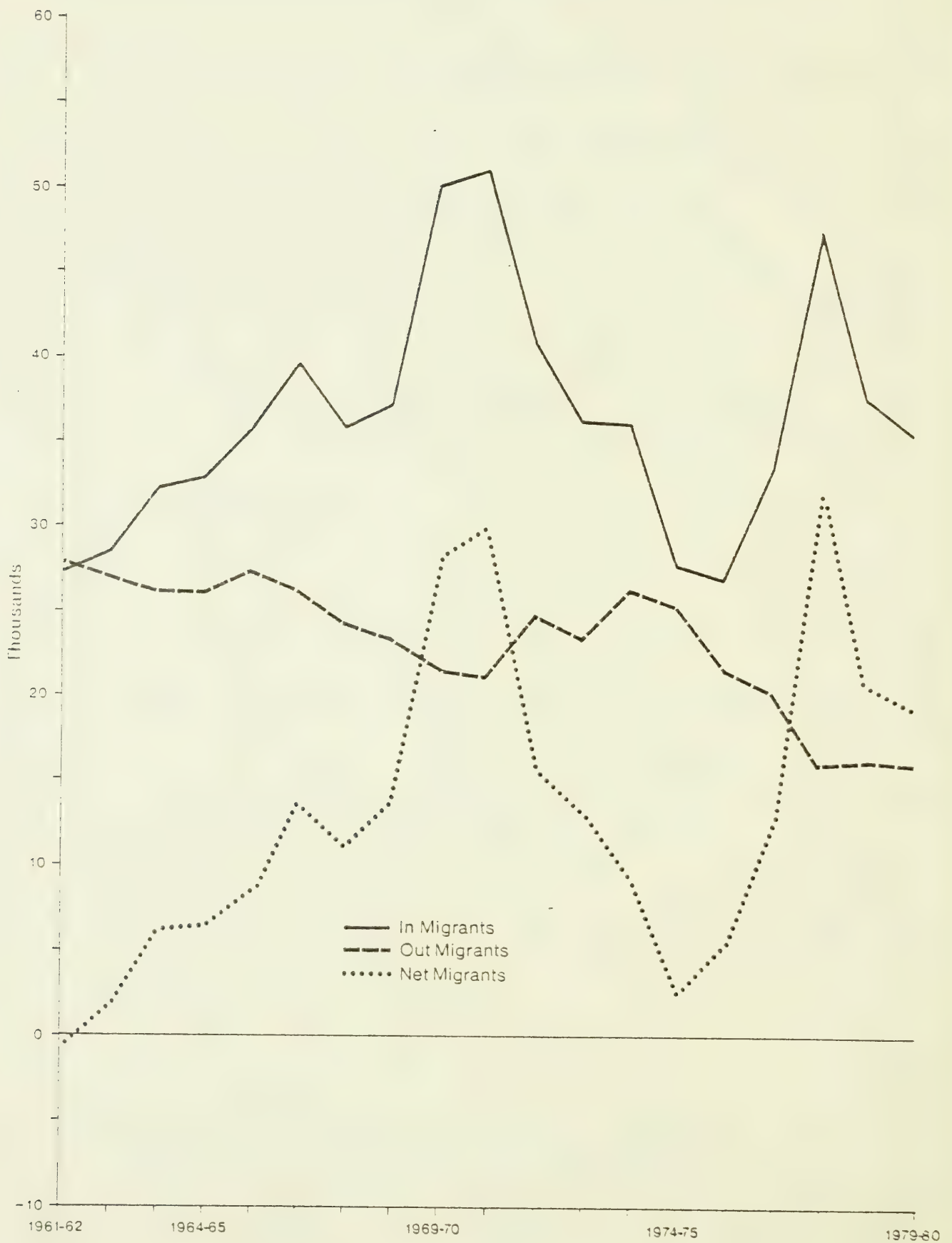


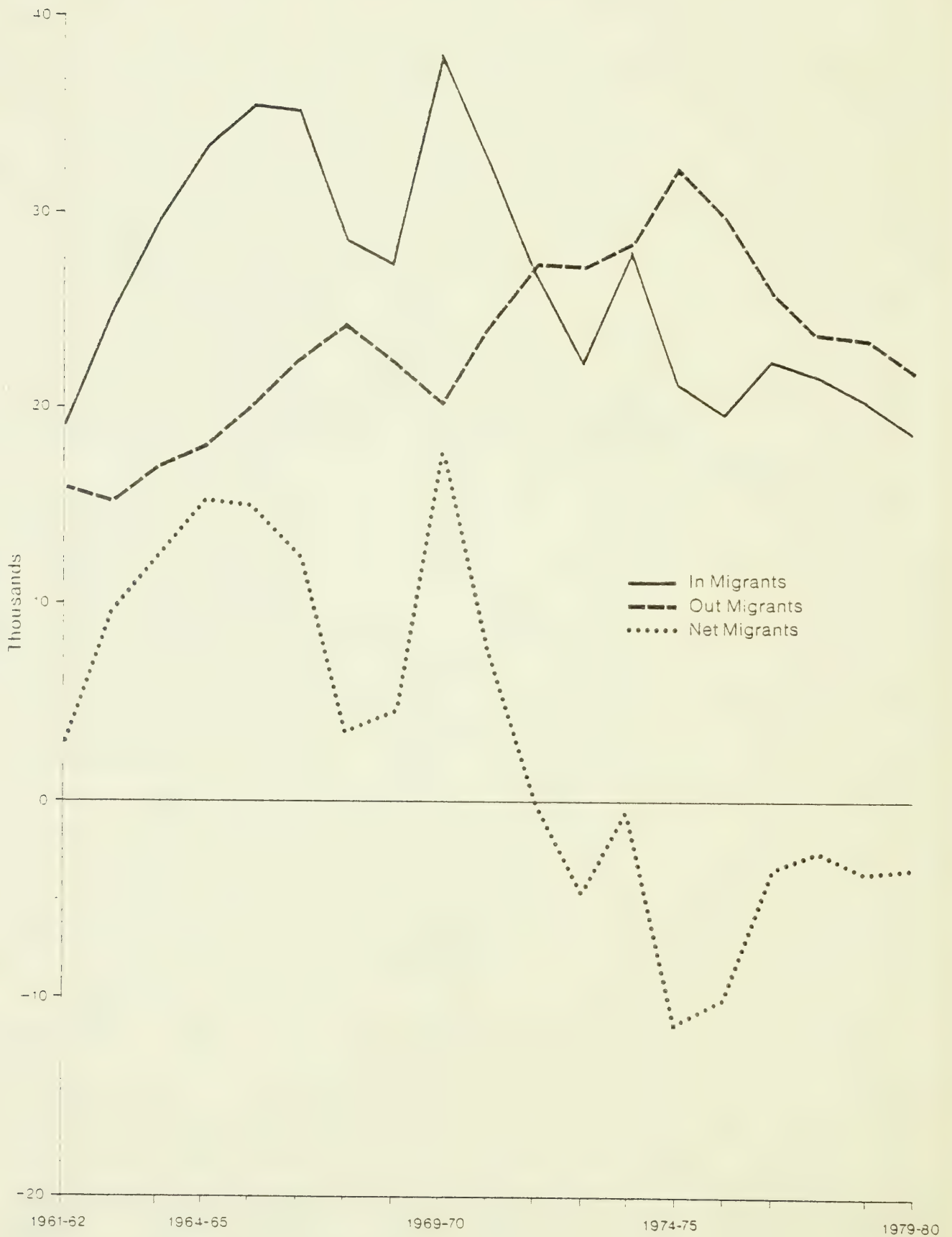
Fig. 5

Migration Flows between Ontario and Western Canada, 1961-1980



Fig.6

Migration Flows between Ontario and the Atlantic Provinces, 1961-1980





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Ministry of Revenue Enumeration Data, summaries 1977 and 1978  
Vital Statistics, Ontario 1951-1977  
Capital and Repair Expenditures, Statistics Canada, Ontario data 1978-79.  
Internal Migration of persons with drivers licenses, Ontario 1976-77-78.

Ontario Economic Accounts - Quarterly Time Series 1947 to date) Available  
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Copies of both the "Ontario Population Projection, 1976-2001, Retrieval Program" and the "Ontario Economic Accounts Retrieval Program" may be obtained from Mr. C. W. Tappenden, Social and Economic Data, Central Statistical Services, 965-2217. For information concerning all Dataline facilities please contact Mr. J. Ingram, Marketing Representative, Dataline Systems Limited, 175 Bedford Road, Toronto, 964-9515.



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Ministry of  
Treasury and  
Economics

The Honourable Frank S. Miller  
minister  
A. Rendall Dick  
deputy minister





# DEMOGRAPHIC BULLETIN

FEBRUARY 1981

VOL. 5, NO.2



Ontario

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## IN THIS ISSUE—

\*ESTIMATED ONTARIO POPULATION, JANUARY 1, 1981

\*ONTARIO VITAL STATISTICS, JANUARY 1981

\*INFANT MORTALITY IN ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1931-1979

### ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on January 1, 1981 was 8,600,500.

### VITAL STATISTICS, JANUARY 1981, ONTARIO

**BIRTHS.** During January 1981 there were 10,988 live births recorded in Ontario as compared to 11,550 in January 1980, showing a decline of 562 births, or 4.9%. The number of births for the twelve-month period ending with January 1981 was 124,423 as compared to 122,529 during the same period last year, showing an increase of 1,894 births, or 1.5%. The estimated birth rate per 1,000 population was 14.5, slightly higher than last year's 14.4 rate.

**DEATHS.** The number of deaths recorded in January 1981 was 6,992 as compared to 6,743 in January 1980, showing an increase of 249 deaths, or 3.7%. The number of deaths for the twelve-month period ending with January 1981 was 63,353 as compared to 62,187 recorded deaths for the same period last year, for an increase of 1,166 deaths, or 1.9%. The estimated death rate was 7.4 per 1,000 population, up from 7.3 a year earlier.

**NATURAL INCREASE.** (the excess of births over deaths) in January 1981 amounted to 3,996 as compared to 4,807 last year, for a decline of 811, or 16.9%. Natural increase for the twelve-month period ending with January 1981 added 61,070 persons to Ontario's population as compared to 60,342 for the same period last year, for an increase of 728, or 1.2%. The estimated natural increase rate was 7.1 per 1,000 population, the same rate as that for last year.





TABLE 1

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

ITEM (1)	JANUARY			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH JANUARY							JANUARY - DECEMBER			
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE	NUMBER			RATE /1,000 POPULATION				NUMBER		DIFFERENCE	
	1981	1980		1981	1980	1979	1978	1980	1979					
			NUMBER							%				
Live Births	10,988	11,550	- 562	- 4.9	124,423	122,529	14.5	14.4	14.7	14.8	124,985	123,358	1,627	1.3
Deaths	6,992	6,743	249	3.7	63,353	62,187	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.3	63,104	61,675	1,429	2.3
Natural Increase	3,996	4,807	- 811	-16.9	61,070	60,342	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.5	61,881	61,683	198	0.3
Marriages	4,469	3,998	471	11.8	73,342	67,784	8.6	8.0	8.0	8.0	72,871	67,722	5,149	7.6
Divorces	1,498	2,363	- 865	-36.6	21,482	22,402	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	22,347	21,613	734	3.4
Population Base(2) (in thousands) as of July 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 8,576.0	8,508.8	8,450.2	8,365.0	-	-	-	-

SOURCES: (1) Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations  
(2) Statistics Canada: Cat. No. 91-001

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February 1981

MARRIAGES. There were 4,469 marriages celebrated in January 1981 as compared to 3,998 in the same month last year, showing an increase of 471 marriages, or 11.8%. The records for the twelve-month period ending with January 1981 show an increase of 5,558 marriages or 8.2% over the same period last year. The marriage rate at 8.6 per 1,000 population was substantially higher than last year's rate of 8.0.

DIVORCES. In January 1981 there were 1,498 divorces granted as compared to 2,363 in January 1980, showing a decline of 865 divorces, or 36.6%. During the twelve-month period ending with January 1981 there were 21,482 divorces as compared to 22,402 for the same period last year, a decline of 920, or 4.1%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

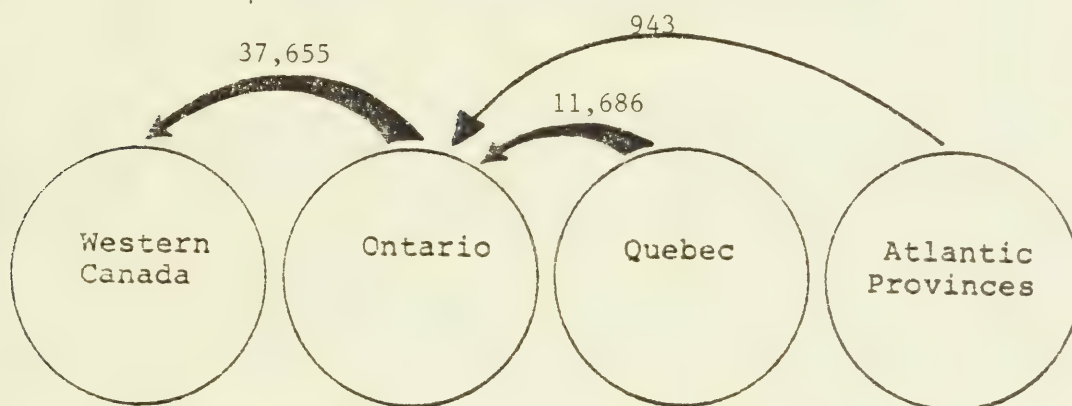
	<u>January</u>		<u>12 months ended with January</u>				
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>
	Number		per 1,000 population				
Marriages	4,469	3,998	8.6	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1
Divorces	1,498	2,363	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2

(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

# INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

## Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada (Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
1980				
December	-4,066	740	-78	-3,404
Jan. to Dec.	-37,655	11,686	943	-25,026
<u>(12) Months 1980</u>				



*Note: These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.*

## Interprovincial Migration Estimates

Ontario lost an estimated 3,404 persons during December 1980 in an exchange of migrants between Ontario and the other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 745 migrants (740 from Quebec and 5 from Newfoundland). We lost an estimated 4,149 persons in the exchange of migrants to Alberta 2,762, British Columbia 972, and 415 to the remaining provinces and Territories.

During the year 1980 Ontario lost an estimated 25,026 persons in the exchange of migrants with the other provinces. On a net basis we gained 13,167 migrants (11,686 from Quebec, 552 from New Brunswick, 501 from Newfoundland, 394 from Manitoba and 34 from Nova Scotia. Ontario lost an estimated 38,193 persons in the exchange with Alberta 24,516, British Columbia 11,497, Saskatchewan 1,585, Yukon and N.W.T. 451, and 144 to Prince Edward Island.

In 1979 the comparable data were as follows: net loss from interprovincial exchange of migrants in December amounted to 2,742, and the net loss for the whole year was an estimated 6,648 persons.

(For further detail, see Table 2, Page 5).



TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR DECEMBER 1980 AND JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1979 & 1980									
BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	DECEMBER 1980			JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1979			JANUARY-DECEMBER, 1980		
	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE
	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	
Newfoundland	14	-9	5	163	665	828	-273	774	501
Prince Edward Island	4	-5	-1	-98	-162	-260	-130	-14	-144
Nova Scotia	82	-83	-1	-250	313	63	-116	150	34
New Brunswick	-10	-71	-81	-218	-99	-317	-35	587	552
Quebec	473	267	740	5,166	12,139	17,305	3,536	8,150	11,686
Manitoba	-36	-107	-143	-1	34	33	-106	500	394
Saskatchewan	-38	-145	-183	-516	-549	-1,065	-480	-1,105	-1,585
Alberta	-361	-2,401	-2,762	-5,311	-9,886	-15,197	-8,121	-16,395	-24,516
British Columbia	-137	-835	-972	-2,971	-4,693	-7,664	-3,704	-7,793	-11,497
Yukon and N.W. Territories	6	-12	-6	-71	-303	-374	-68	-383	-451
Total Received	-3	-3,401	-3,404	-4,107	-2,541	-6,648	-9,497	-15,529	-25,026
*Preliminary Estimates									

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.  
 Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.

## INFANT MORTALITY IN ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1931-1979

Of special significance to the study of population trends is the infant mortality rate which is widely used as an index of health conditions in a given society. It reflects the level of modernization including medical pre-natal and post-natal care, the awareness of proper nourishment and the general level of parental knowledge and ability regarding child-care.

Analysis of infant mortality is commonly carried out in terms of the infant mortality rate, that is, the ratio of the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births, rather than the ratio of infant deaths per 1,000 population. Infant mortality is defined as death to infants who die within the first year of life.

### Trends in Mortality

Infant mortality trends in Ontario and Canada during the period 1931-1979 are documented in Tables 3 and 4 and illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. In absolute terms, infant deaths declined rapidly between 1931 and 1945, increased between 1946 and 1960, and have again been declining since 1961. The declines are a result of a combination of two factors: (a) a decrease in the number of births and (b) an improvement in health care for expectant mothers and newborn babies. The increase in infant deaths between 1946 and 1960 is entirely related to the rising number of births during the post-war years. The improvements in health care for mothers and babies continued but could not overcome entirely the unusually high number of births.

The infant mortality curves expressed as the ratio of deaths per 1,000 live births, indicate a continuous downward trend for both Ontario and Canada. The Ontario infant mortality curve was always lower than that for Canada, and this difference is even greater when we exclude Ontario from the Canadian data. However, one can easily observe a steady convergence of these curves. In 1931 the divergence between the Ontario curve and that representing the remaining provinces of Canada amounted to 22.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. By 1979 this divergence narrowed down to an insignificant 0.9 infant deaths. (See Figs. 1 and 2).

Although our comments underscore the obvious fact that infant mortality was declining in the period under observation, it would be wrong to assume that this decline was a smooth one. Actually all three curves in Fig. 2 show considerable fluctuation; and these fluctuations were more pronounced in the early part of the period prior to 1961. The reversals were particularly strong in 1937 and 1941. The excess mortality in 1937 was due to an above average number of deaths related to diarrhoea, influenza, whooping cough and measles. In 1941 the records show excess mortality due to measles and influenza.

Scrutiny of Fig. 2 also shows that the decline in the infant mortality rate was not uniform throughout the period. There were three distinct phases of change during the 48-year period as shown in the following table:

<u>Phase</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>Number of years</u>	<u>Annual Rate of Decline</u>		
			<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Canada less Ontario</u>
1	1931-55	24	4.0	4.1	4.1
2	1956-63	8	1.6	2.2	2.3
3	1964-79	16	4.9	5.4	5.6

During the first phase, the rate of decline was almost identical for all geographic groupings and consequently the three curves run parallel to each other. During the second phase the rate of decline slows down considerably - over 50 per cent in Canada's case. There is also a convergence of rates amounting to 0.7 per cent annually, indicating that the rate of decline in infant mortality progressed faster outside Ontario. During the third phase the rate of decline accelerated to almost 5% per annum in Ontario and 5.6% outside Ontario. As a result, in 1979 the disparity in infant mortality rates between Ontario and the rest of Canada narrowed down to the insignificant level of 0.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births.

The significant increase in the rate of decline observed during the third phase can be explained by a number of factors. Some of these helped to reduce the proportion of high risk births, others increased the survival rate of newborn babies. The decline in the number of births, starting around 1960, led to a reduction of proportion of births to older mothers and the reduction of the proportion of higher order\* births - both of which have a greater risk of mortality. Advances in medical care (pre-natal and post-natal) and the treatment of premature infants helped to reduce infant mortality. If present trends continue during the next 20 years, we expect that by 2001 infant mortality will reach the level of 7.5 per 1,000 live births. That is the level assumed in our current population projections for Ontario.

#### Neo-natal and Post Neo-natal Rates

Although infant mortality is conventionally defined as death occurring to infants during the first year of life it would be wrong to assume that these deaths are uniformly distributed throughout that year. In fact the frequency curve is asymmetrical. The highest level of mortality occurs within a few hours of birth, and the following days and weeks, tapering off during the next month of life. It is useful therefore to break up the conventional infant mortality rate into periods covering the first day of life, the first month and a rate for the remainder of that year. The rate for mortality occurring during the first month is called the neo-natal mortality rate and the rate for the remaining period is referred to as the post neo-natal rate. Due to the lack of space we are unable to provide these time specific rates of infant mortality. The interested reader may consult appropriate publications issued by Statistics Canada and the Ontario Registrar General. The following table shows the per cent distribution of infant deaths occurring during these specific time periods:

<u>Years</u>	<u>Proportion of Deaths</u>		
	<u>Neo-natal</u>		<u>Post neo-natal</u>
	<u>During the 1st day</u>	<u>During the 1st month</u>	
1950-54	25.7	59.5	40.5
1955-59	31.0	63.8	36.2
1960-64	38.3	67.3	32.7
1965-69	41.4	70.1	29.9
1970-74	40.9	69.8	30.2
1975-79	39.4*	67.3	32.7

\*This ratio is derived from estimated data.

\*Births in families with more than three children i.e., the fourth child is a fourth-order birth.



As we can see, between 60 and 70 per cent of infant deaths can be classified as neo-natal occurring within one month of birth; a very high proportion of infant death occurs within 24 hours of birth. Neo-natal deaths can be attributed to congenital causes and the solution preventing such death is more difficult to find. Post neo-natal deaths are usually related to nutrition and sanitation problems as well as to accidents; these problems are more amenable to elimination through improvements in child care and preventive programs. The proportion of post neo-natal deaths declined from the 41% level during the early 1950's to just below 30% in the later part of the 1960's. In recent years this proportion increased slightly to about 33 per cent.

### Causes of Death

In Table 6 the causes of infant deaths are grouped into sixteen broad categories. It is evident that since 1971, the rate of death in eight categories is increasing. (Data prior to 1971 are not comparable due to a different mode of classification.) In five categories the rate is declining and in three the deaths are minimal or eliminated. Around 90 per cent of deaths are listed under the following categories:

- (a) perinatal mortality
- (b) congenital anomalies
- (c) diseases of the respiratory system
- (d) accidents
- (e) certain ill-defined conditions.

During the past eight years improvements were most noticeable in (a), (c), and (d); but the proportion of deaths increased in (e) and remained the same in (b). The incidence of infant deaths in the remaining 11 categories was slight and remained unchanged over the period.

### The Incidence of Deaths (Per 1,000 Live Births) In Specified Categories, 1971 and 1978

<u>Category</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1978</u>
(a)	8.0	4.8
(b)	3.0	3.0
(c)	1.2	0.4
(d)	1.0	0.3
(e)	0.9	1.7
Total: (a)-(e)	14.1	10.2
Remaining		
11 categories	1.2	1.1
Infant mortality		
rate	15.3	11.3

Information on infant mortality trends in 33 countries where statistical information is available is provided in Table 5. Unfortunately data for other jurisdictions are not available or of poor quality. It appears that in 1976 seven countries recorded a better performance in preventing infant deaths than Ontario. Sweden, as usual, is leading with 8.3 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, a rate 33.0% below that of Ontario. On the other end of the scale we find Mexico and Chile with a rate of 54.7 per 1,000 live births or 4.5 times that of Ontario.



TABLE 3

INFANT DEATHS AND RATES (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS) ONTARIO, CANADA AND CANADA LESS ONTARIO,  
1931 - 1979

YEAR	NUMBER			RATE			DIFFERENCE IN RATES		
	ONTARIO	CANADA	CANADA LESS ONTARIO	ONTARIO	CANADA	CANADA LESS ONTARIO	ONTARIO - CANADA	ONTARIO AND CANADA LESS ONT.	CANADA AND CANADA LESS ONT.
1931	4,833	21,269	16,436	59.8	86.0	92.3	-16.2	-22.5	-6.3
1932	4,135	18,098	13,963	61.3	74.6	79.4	-12.3	-17.6	-4.3
1933	3,804	17,022	13,218	59.3	74.1	79.6	-14.3	-19.3	-5.5
1934	3,523	16,503	13,080	56.6	72.7	78.3	-16.1	-22.2	-6.1
1935	3,515	16,549	13,034	55.7	72.5	78.8	-16.3	-23.1	-6.3
1936	3,416	15,442	12,026	54.7	67.7	72.7	-13.0	-18.0	-5.0
1937	3,382	17,823	14,441	54.3	77.4	85.7	-23.5	-30.3	-6.3
1938	3,245	15,233	12,088	49.5	64.2	69.9	-14.7	-20.4	-5.7
1939	2,979	14,807	11,828	46.5	61.4	66.9	-14.9	-20.4	-5.5
1940	2,859	14,542	11,683	43.2	57.5	62.9	-14.4	-19.7	-5.3
1941	3,294	16,117	12,823	45.6	61.6	66.9	-16.0	-21.3	-5.3
1942	3,139	15,585	12,446	40.1	55.4	61.2	-15.3	-21.1	-5.3
1943	3,330	16,117	12,787	41.3	55.0	60.1	-13.2	-18.3	-5.1
1944	3,546	16,541	13,195	42.3	56.3	61.1	-13.5	-18.3	-4.8
1945	3,209	15,779	12,570	40.6	52.5	56.7	-11.9	-16.1	-4.2
1946	3,553	15,407	12,754	37.5	47.8	51.3	-10.3	-14.3	-4.0
1947	3,914	17,329	13,415	36.0	46.2	50.5	-10.2	-14.5	-4.3
1948	3,684	15,965	12,281	35.4	44.4	48.0	-9.0	-12.6	-3.6
1949	3,974	15,933	11,959	37.3	43.4	45.9	-6.1	-8.6	-2.5
1950	3,751	15,441	11,690	34.5	41.3	44.4	-7.0	-9.9	-2.9
1951	3,545	14,673	11,128	30.9	38.5	41.8	-7.6	-10.9	-3.3
1952	3,739	15,408	11,669	30.5	38.2	41.5	-7.6	-10.9	-3.3
1953	3,696	14,559	11,163	29.5	35.6	33.7	-7.1	-10.2	-3.1
1954	3,517	13,334	10,417	25.3	31.9	34.7	-6.1	-8.9	-2.3
1955	3,522	13,884	10,262	26.0	31.5	33.8	-5.3	-7.8	-2.3
1956	3,810	14,399	10,789	25.2	31.9	35.1	-6.7	-9.9	-3.2
1957	3,775	14,517	10,741	25.0	30.9	33.6	-5.9	-8.3	-2.9
1958	3,301	14,178	10,577	24.9	30.2	32.7	-5.3	-7.3	-2.3
1959	3,775	13,593	9,822	24.0	28.4	30.5	-4.4	-6.6	-2.1
1960	3,745	13,077	9,332	23.5	27.5	29.2	-3.8	-5.7	-1.9
1961	3,526	12,940	9,514	23.0	27.2	29.3	-4.2	-6.3	-2.1
1962	3,521	12,341	9,320	23.2	27.6	29.7	-4.4	-6.5	-2.1
1963	3,532	12,270	9,738	22.8	26.5	28.1	-3.5	-5.3	-1.3
1964	3,255	11,169	7,914	21.3	24.7	25.4	-3.4	-5.1	-1.7
1965	2,907	9,362	6,955	20.5	23.6	25.1	-3.1	-4.6	-1.3
1966	2,869	8,960	6,291	20.2	23.1	24.6	-2.9	-4.4	-1.5
1967	2,515	9,151	5,636	19.7	22.0	23.2	-2.0	-3.5	-1.2
1968	2,396	7,583	5,187	19.0	20.8	21.3	-1.3	-2.3	-1.0
1969	2,299	7,149	4,850	17.6	19.3	20.5	-1.7	-2.7	-1.0
1970	2,271	7,001	4,730	16.9	18.6	19.9	-1.9	-3.0	-1.1
1971	1,990	6,356	4,366	15.3	17.5	18.3	-2.2	-3.5	-1.3
1972	1,808	5,938	4,030	15.5	17.1	18.1	-1.8	-2.3	-1.0
1973	1,740	5,339	3,599	14.1	15.5	16.3	-1.4	-2.2	-0.8
1974	1,666	5,132	3,526	13.4	15.0	15.6	-1.6	-2.2	-0.6
1975	1,614	5,130	3,516	12.8	14.3	15.1	-1.5	-2.3	-0.8
1976	1,515	4,847	3,332	12.3	13.5	14.0	-1.2	-1.7	-0.5
1977	1,583	4,475	3,092	11.3	12.4	13.0	-1.1	-1.7	-0.6
1978	1,373	4,289	3,216	11.5	12.0	12.3	-0.7	-1.0	-0.3
1979	1,247	3,994	2,747	10.5	10.9	11.2	-0.6	-0.9	-0.3

SOURCE: Statistics Canada Cat. No. 34-204

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics

February, 1981

TABLE 1  
INFANT DEATHS AND RATES (PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS) BY SEX,  
ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1921-1979

YEAR	M U M B E R						R A T E S						D I F F E R E N C E		
	ONTARIO			CANADA			ONTARIO			CANADA			ONTARIO		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE-FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
1921	3,918	2,845	6,763	-	-	-	102.3	79.4	91.2	-	-	-	22.9	-	-
1922	3,414	2,507	5,921	-	-	-	93.5	71.3	82.9	-	-	-	21.7	-	-
1923	3,415	2,535	5,950	-	-	-	94.5	74.7	84.9	-	-	-	19.8	-	-
1924	3,955	2,363	5,418	-	-	-	83.5	67.7	75.8	-	-	-	15.3	-	-
1925	3,100	2,430	5,530	-	-	-	85.9	71.4	78.9	-	-	-	14.5	-	-
1926	3,032	2,270	5,302	-	-	-	87.3	69.0	78.4	-	-	-	18.3	-	-
1927	2,733	2,079	4,812	12,998	9,786	22,784	78.6	63.2	71.1	104.7	83.8	94.5	15.4	-26.1	-23.4
1928	2,735	2,145	4,880	12,460	9,519	21,979	77.5	64.6	71.2	100.0	80.3	90.2	12.9	-22.5	-19.0
1929	2,940	2,263	5,203	12,787	9,714	22,501	83.6	68.0	76.0	102.9	82.5	92.9	15.6	-19.3	-16.9
1930	2,962	2,298	5,260	12,308	9,369	22,677	81.4	65.9	73.3	99.9	81.0	90.6	15.5	-18.5	-16.8
1931	2,744	2,089	4,833	12,154	9,115	21,269	77.1	62.2	69.3	95.7	76.0	86.0	14.9	-18.6	-16.2
1932	2,353	1,780	4,133	10,325	7,773	18,098	68.9	54.5	61.3	82.9	65.9	74.6	14.4	-14.0	-12.3
1933	2,177	1,627	3,804	9,744	7,278	17,022	66.7	52.5	59.8	82.7	65.1	74.1	14.2	-16.0	-14.0
1934	1,989	1,534	3,523	9,321	7,082	16,403	62.4	50.5	56.6	81.5	63.7	72.7	11.9	-19.1	-16.1
1935	1,997	1,513	3,515	9,306	7,043	16,349	61.7	49.4	55.7	81.4	63.2	72.5	12.3	-19.7	-16.8
1936	1,915	1,501	3,416	8,739	6,703	15,442	59.6	49.5	54.7	74.5	60.3	67.7	10.1	-14.9	-13.0
1937	1,902	1,480	3,382	10,346	7,582	17,928	60.1	49.3	54.9	85.7	68.4	77.4	10.3	-25.6	-22.5
1938	1,350	1,395	2,745	8,703	6,530	15,233	55.1	43.6	49.5	71.5	56.5	64.2	11.5	-16.4	-14.7
1939	1,748	1,231	2,979	8,424	6,183	14,607	53.1	39.5	46.5	69.0	53.3	61.4	13.6	-15.9	-13.9
1940	1,585	1,274	2,859	8,240	6,302	14,542	48.2	37.9	43.2	63.6	51.1	57.6	10.3	-15.4	-14.4
1941	1,910	1,384	3,294	9,291	6,326	15,617	51.3	39.5	45.6	68.3	53.0	61.1	11.3	-17.0	-15.5
1942	1,790	1,349	3,139	8,907	6,678	15,585	44.3	35.7	40.1	61.1	43.3	55.4	8.6	-16.3	-13.3
1943	1,935	1,455	3,390	9,159	6,958	16,117	46.5	36.3	41.8	60.7	48.7	55.0	9.7	-14.2	-11.9
1944	1,933	1,413	3,346	9,431	7,110	16,541	47.8	37.5	42.8	62.0	49.9	56.3	10.3	-14.2	-13.5
1945	1,913	1,396	3,309	8,952	6,327	15,279	44.4	36.6	40.6	57.5	46.6	52.5	7.3	-13.1	-10.0
1946	2,109	1,544	3,653	9,374	7,033	16,407	41.9	32.8	37.5	53.0	42.0	47.8	9.1	-11.1	-9.2
1947	2,220	1,694	3,914	9,946	7,283	17,229	39.8	31.9	36.0	51.3	40.0	46.2	7.9	-12.0	-10.2
1948	2,106	1,378	3,484	9,107	6,358	15,465	39.4	31.1	35.4	49.2	38.9	44.4	3.3	-9.8	-7.3
1949	2,237	1,737	3,974	9,130	6,805	15,935	40.8	33.5	37.3	48.2	38.1	43.4	7.3	-7.4	-6.1
1950	2,211	1,540	3,751	8,845	6,596	15,441	39.5	29.2	34.5	46.2	36.5	41.5	10.3	-6.7	-7.0
1951	2,310	1,535	3,845	8,375	6,298	14,673	33.9	27.6	30.9	42.7	34.0	38.5	6.3	-8.8	-6.4
1952	2,169	1,520	3,689	8,343	6,565	15,408	33.9	27.0	30.6	42.5	33.6	38.2	5.9	-8.6	-6.5
1953	2,099	1,597	3,696	8,542	6,317	14,859	31.6	25.2	28.5	39.8	31.0	35.6	6.4	-8.2	-5.3
1954	2,019	1,498	3,517	8,024	5,910	13,934	28.9	22.5	25.8	35.8	27.9	31.9	6.4	-6.9	-5.4
1955	2,061	1,561	3,622	7,967	5,917	13,884	28.7	23.0	26.0	35.0	27.5	31.3	5.7	-6.3	-4.5
1956	2,048	1,562	3,610	8,108	6,291	14,399	27.8	22.4	25.2	35.0	28.7	31.9	5.4	-7.2	-6.3
1957	2,177	1,599	3,776	8,313	6,204	14,517	28.1	21.3	25.0	34.5	27.2	30.9	6.3	-6.4	-5.9
1958	2,161	1,640	3,801	8,152	6,026	14,178	27.5	22.2	24.9	33.7	26.4	30.2	5.3	-6.2	-4.2
1959	2,110	1,563	3,673	7,827	5,768	13,595	26.1	21.8	24.0	31.8	24.7	28.4	4.3	-5.7	-2.9
1960	2,152	1,593	3,745	7,572	5,505	13,077	26.3	20.6	23.5	30.8	23.7	27.3	5.7	-4.5	-3.1
1961	2,090	1,536	3,626	7,447	5,493	12,940	25.9	20.0	23.0	30.5	23.7	27.2	5.9	-4.6	-3.7
1962	2,054	1,567	3,621	7,379	5,562	12,941	25.7	20.6	23.2	30.6	24.3	27.6	5.1	-4.9	-3.7
1963	2,043	1,489	3,532	7,079	5,191	12,270	25.6	19.7	22.8	29.6	22.9	26.3	5.9	-4.0	-3.2
1964	1,998	1,357	3,355	6,466	4,703	11,169	24.1	18.3	21.3	27.8	21.4	24.7	5.8	-3.7	-3.1
1965	1,680	1,227	2,907	5,626	4,236	9,862	23.1	17.8	20.5	26.2	20.8	23.6	5.3	-3.1	-3.0
1966	1,540	1,129	2,669	5,138	3,322	8,460	22.3	17.5	20.2	25.8	20.2	23.1	5.3	-3.0	-2.7
1967	1,446	1,069	2,515	4,602	3,349	7,951	22.1	17.3	19.7	24.2	19.5	22.0	4.8	-2.1	-2.3
1968	1,362	1,034	2,396	4,293	3,290	7,583	21.0	16.8	19.0	22.9	18.6	20.8	4.2	-1.9	-1.8
1969	1,326	973	2,299	4,115	3,034	7,149	19.8	15.3	17.6	21.7	16.9	19.3	4.5	-1.9	-1.6
1970	1,342	929	2,271	4,056	2,945	7,001	19.4	14.2	16.9	21.2	16.3	18.8	5.2	-1.8	-1.9
1971	1,146	844	1,990	3,712	2,644	6,356	17.1	13.3	15.3	19.9	15.1	17.5	3.8	-2.8	-1.3
1972	1,103	805	1,908	3,405	2,533	5,938	17.1	13.3	15.3	19.1	15.0	17.1	3.8	-2.0	-1.7
1973	979	761	1,740	3,069	2,270	5,339	15.4	12.7	14.1	17.4	13.6	15.5	2.7	-2.0	-0.9
1974	915	751	1,666	2,946	2,246	5,192	14.3	12.4	13.4	16.6	13.4	15.0	1.9	-2.3	-1.0
1975	926	688	1,614	2,928	2,202	5,130	14.4	11.2	12.8	15.9	12.6	14.3	3.2	-1.5	-1.4
1976	858	657	1,515	2,768	2,079	4,847	13.7	10.9	12.3	15.0	11.9	13.5	2.8	-1.3	-1.0
1977	752	601	1,353	2,509	1,966	4,475	11.9	10.6	11.3	13.5	11.2	12.4	1.3	-1.6	-0.6
1978	797	576	1,373	2,451	1,838	4,289	12.9	9.7	11.3	13.3	10.5	12.0	3.2	-0.4	-0.3
1979	722	525	1,247	2,201	1,693	3,894	11.6	8.9	10.3	12.2	9.5	10.9	2.7	-0.6	-0.6

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Health Division, Vital Statistics, Volume III, Deaths, 1979.

Social and Economic Data  
Federal and Provincial Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics  
Ottawa, 1980

TABLE 3

INFANT MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES,  
1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976

	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>						
Ontario	30.9	25.2	23.0	20.2	15.3	12.3
Canada	38.5	31.9	27.2	23.1	17.6	13.5
U.S.A.	28.5	26.0	25.3	23.7	19.1	15.2
Mexico	98.8	71.0	70.2	62.9	63.3	54.7
<u>NORTHERN EUROPE</u>						
Finland	35.4	25.7	20.8	15.0	12.7	9.9
Norway	25.7	21.2	17.9	14.6	12.8	10.5
Sweden	21.6	17.3	15.8	12.6	11.1	8.3
<u>WESTERN EUROPE</u>						
Austria	51.3	43.3	32.7	28.1	26.1	13.2
Belgium	50.0	39.4	28.1	24.7	20.4	15.3
Denmark	28.9	24.9	21.8	16.9	13.5	10.2
France	50.8	36.2	25.6	21.7	17.1	12.5
Ireland	45.7	35.6	30.4	24.9	13.0	14.6
Netherlands	25.1	20.2	17.0	14.7	12.1	10.7
Switzerland	30.1	25.8	21.0	17.1	14.4	9.3
United Kingdom	31.0	24.4	22.1	19.5	17.9	14.5
West Germany (F.R.G.)	53.4	38.6	31.7	23.5	23.3	17.4
<u>SOUTHERN EUROPE</u>						
Greece	43.5	38.7	39.8	34.0	26.9	22.5
Italy	66.5	48.8	40.7	34.7	28.5	19.5
Portugal	89.1	87.8	88.8	64.7	49.3	N.A.
Spain	68.2	52.3	46.2	36.0	18.9	20.8
Yugoslavia	139.3	98.3	82.0	62.1	49.5	37.1
<u>EASTERN EUROPE</u>						
Bulgaria	108.2	72.0	37.8	32.2	24.9	23.5
Czechoslovakia	73.0	31.4	22.7	23.8	21.7	21.0
East Germany (G.D.R.)	64.0	46.5	33.7	22.8	18.0	14.0
Hungary	83.9	58.8	44.1	38.4	35.1	29.8
Poland	115.2	70.7	54.1	38.9	29.5	23.8
Romania	118.1	81.5	71.4	46.6	42.4	31.4
U.S.S.R.	84.0	47.0	32.0	26.1	22.6	N.A.
<u>OTHER</u>						
Argentina	67.4	57.5	59.4	53.5	53.9	N.A.
Chile	135.5	110.4	111.2	102.3	77.8	54.7
Israel	40.3	40.2	19.1	25.3	20.4	20.1
Japan	57.5	40.6	28.6	19.3	12.4	9.3
Australia	25.2	21.7	19.5	18.2	17.3	13.8
New Zealand	27.5	23.2	22.8	17.7	16.5	14.0

N.A. - Not available

SOURCE: United Nations Demographic Year Book, 1960, 1963, 1965, 1970, 1975 and 1978 (including Historical Supplement). Ontario, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, Office of The Registrar General, Vital Statistics, 1951, 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971 and 1976.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics

February, 1981

TABLE 6

ONTARIO: INFANT DEATHS BY CAUSE, 1971, 1976 AND 1978

CAUSES OF DEATHS	1971		1976		1978	
	NUMBER	PER CENT	NUMBER	PER CENT	NUMBER	PER CENT
1. Infective and Parasitic Diseases.	50	2.5	44	2.9	43	3.1
2. Neoplasms.	10	0.5	5	0.3	6	0.4
3. Allergic, Endocrine and Metabolic Diseases.	20	1.0	15	1.0	8	0.6
4. Diseases of Blood and Blood-forming Organs.	7	0.3	3	0.2	4	0.4
5. Mental Disorders.	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.1
6. Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs.	25	1.3	19	1.3	26	1.9
7. Diseases of the Circulatory System.	5	0.2	15	1.0	11	0.8
8. Diseases of the Respiratory System.	138	6.9	62	4.1	48	3.5
9. Diseases of the Digestive System.	32	1.6	28	1.8	36	2.6
10. Diseases of the Genito-urinary System.	3	0.2	1	0.1	4	0.3
11. Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue.	4	0.2	-	-	-	-
12. Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue.	-	-	-	-	-	-
13. Congenital Anomalies.	397	19.9	357	23.6	359	26.1
14. Certain Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1,043	52.4	719	47.4	587	42.8
15. Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions.	123	6.2	193	12.7	201	14.6
16. Accidents, Poisonings and Violence.	132	6.6	54	3.6	39	2.8
TOTAL -	1,990	100.0	1,515	100.0	1,373	100.0

SOURCE: Office of the Registrar General,  
Vital Statistics, 1971, 1976, 1978.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

February, 1981



**Figure 1 — Infant Death Rate (per 1,000 Live Births) Ontario, 1921-1976**

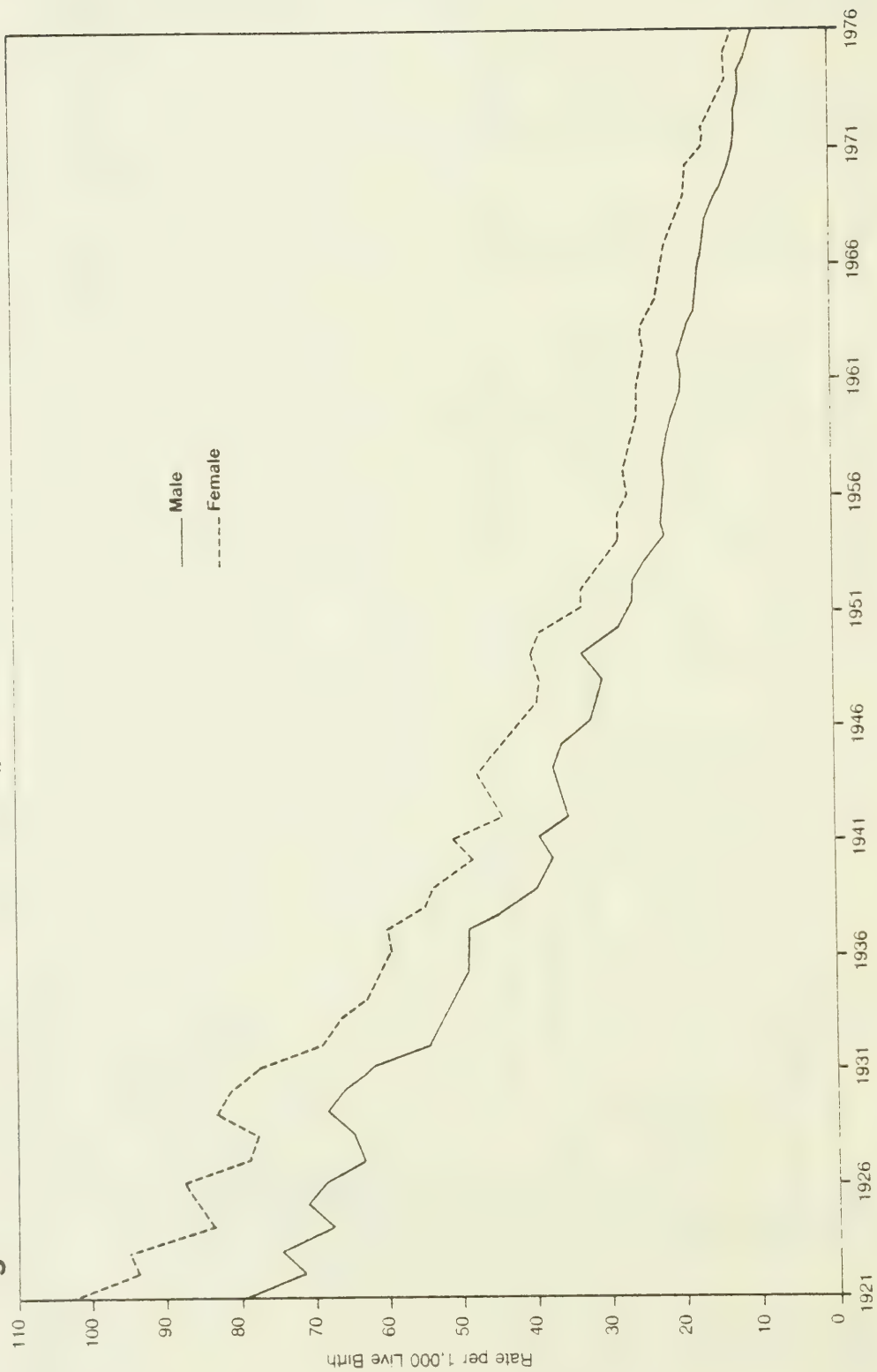
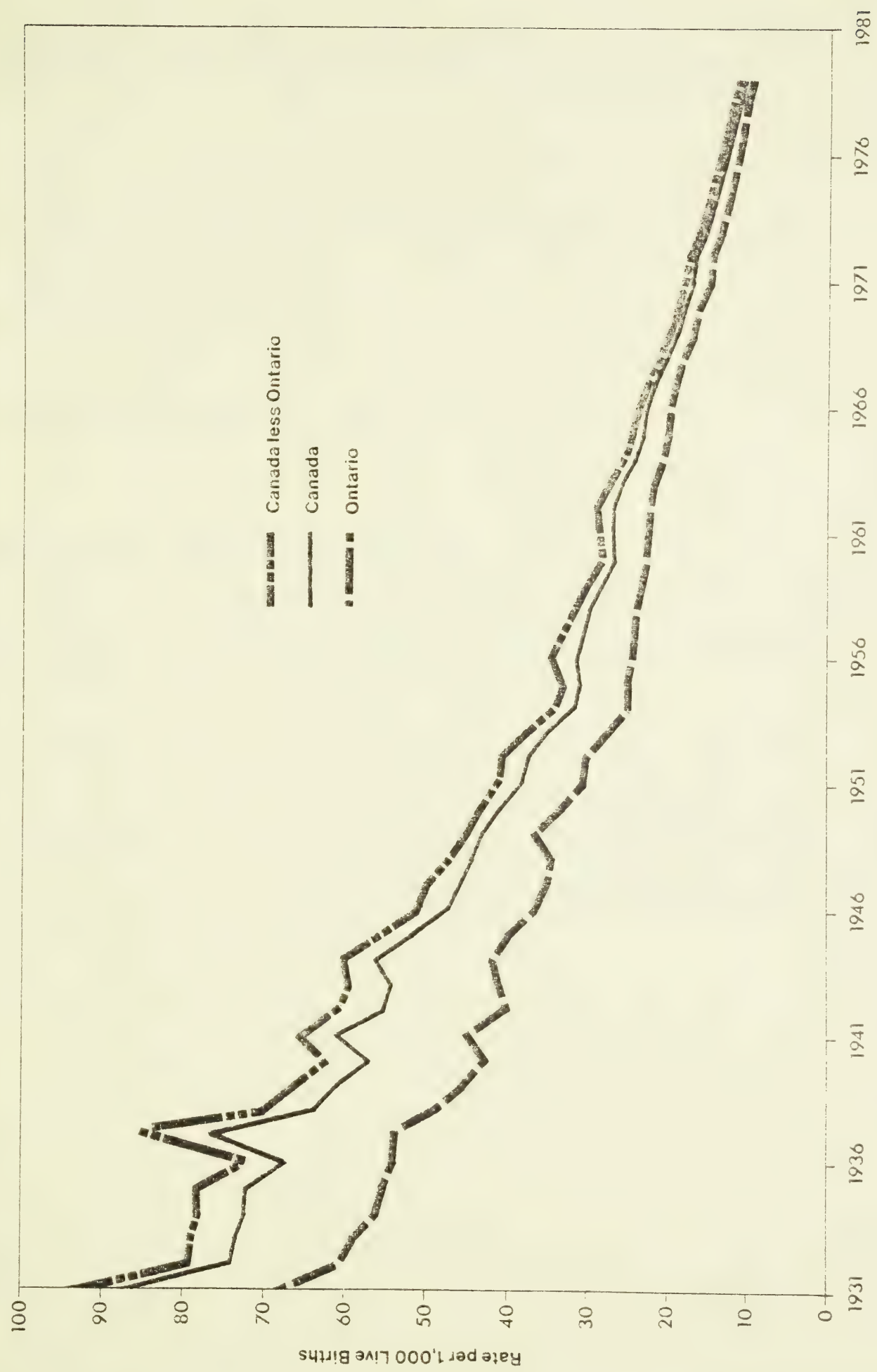


Figure 2: Infant Death Rates per 1,000 Live Births for Ontario, Canada and Canada less Ontario, 1931-1979





COMPUTERIZED FILES - Access through Central Statistical Services  
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Computerized Files - Central Statistical Services

Census of Industries, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)	
Census of Population, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)	
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Ministry of Revenue Enumeration Data, summaries	
Vital Statistics, Ontario	
Internal Migration of persons with drivers licenses, Ontario	

Population Projections Ontario and Counties 1976-2001  
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RETRIEVAL MANUAL FOR POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The Ontario Population Projection 1976-2001 is now stored as a computerized file with Dataline Systems Limited. A manual detailing the contents of this file and the means of accessing it is now available.

Copies of the "Ontario Population Projection, 1976-2001, Retrieval Program" may be obtained from Mr. C. W. Tappenden, Social and Economic Data, Central Statistical Services, 965-2217. For information concerning Dataline facilities please contact Mr. J. Ingram, Marketing Representative, Dataline Systems Limited, Toronto, 362-1572.





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Ministry of  
Treasury and  
Economics

The Honourable Frank S. Miller  
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deputy minister



# DEMOGRAPHIC BULLETIN

MARCH 1981

VOL. 5, NO. 3



Ontario

Published by Social and Economic Data, Central Statistical Services

## IN THIS ISSUE—

DEPOSITORY LIBRARY MATERIAL

- \*ESTIMATED ONTARIO POPULATION, FEBRUARY 1, 1981
- \*ONTARIO VITAL STATISTICS, FEBRUARY 1981
- \*INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES, JANUARY 1981
- \*IMMIGRATION TO ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1961-1979

### ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on February 1, 1981 was 8,605,100.

### VITAL STATISTICS, FEBRUARY 1981, ONTARIO

BIRTHS. During February 1981 there were 10,490 live births recorded in Ontario as compared to 9,595 for the same month last year, showing an increase of 895 births, or 9.3%. The number of births for the twelve-month period ending February 1981 was 125,318, an increase of 2,636 births, or 2.1% over the same period in 1980. The estimated birth rate per 1,000 population was 14.6, up from 14.4 recorded in February 1980.

DEATHS. Deaths recorded in February 1981 totalled 5,303 as compared to 4,965 in February 1980, showing an increase of 338 deaths or 6.8%. For the first two months of 1981 the number of deaths was 5% above the same period in 1980. The number of deaths for the twelve-month period ending with February 1981 was 63,691 as compared to 62,322 recorded deaths for the same period last year, for an increase of 1,369 deaths, or 2.2%. The estimated death rate was 7.4 per 1,000 population, up from 7.3 in February 1980.

NATURAL INCREASE. (the excess of births over deaths) in February 1981 amounted to 5,187 as compared to 4,630 in February last year, an increase of 557, or 12%. Natural increase during the first two months of 1981 amounted to 9,183 as compared to 9,437 last year, for a decline of 254, or 2.7%. Natural increase during the twelve-month period ending with February 1981 added 61,627 persons to Ontario's population as compared to 60,360 for the same period last year, for an increase of 1,267, or 2.1%. The estimated rate of natural increase per 1,000 population was 7.2, up from 7.1 in February 1980.

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TABLE 1

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

ITEM <sup>1</sup>	FEBRUARY				12 MONTHS ENDING WITH FEBRUARY								JANUARY - FEBRUARY			
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE		NUMBER		RATE/1,000 POPULATION				NUMBER		DIFFERENCE			
	1981	1980	NUMBER	%	1981	1980	1981	1980	1979	1978	1981	1980	NUMBER	%		
Live Births	10,490	9,595	895	9.3	125,318	122,682	14.6	14.4	14.7	14.8	21,478	21,145	333	1.6		
Deaths	5,303	4,965	338	6.8	63,691	62,322	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.3	12,295	11,708	587	5.0		
Natural Increase	5,187	4,630	557	12.0	61,627	60,360	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.5	9,183	9,437	-254	-2.7		
Marriages	2,407	2,375	32	1.3	73,374	67,764	8.6	8.0	8.0	8.0	6,876	6,373	503	7.9		
Divorces	1,802	1,998	-196	-9.8	21,286	22,843	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	3,300	4,361	-1,061	-24.3		
Population Base <sup>2</sup> (in thousands) as of August 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,580.9	8,512.7	8,454.6	8,372.0	-	-	-	-		

SOURCES: 1) Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations  
2) Statistics Canada: Cat. No.91-001

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics

March, 1981

MARRIAGES. There were 2,407 marriages celebrated in February 1981 as compared to 2,375 in the same period last year, showing an increase of 32 marriages, or 1.3%. During the first two months of 1981 there were 6,876 marriages recorded for an increase of 503, or 7.9% over the same period a year ago. The records for the twelve-month period ending with February 1981 show an increase of 5,610 marriages over the same period last year, from 67,764 to 73,374, or 8.3%. The rate of marriages per 1,000 population was 8.6 in February 1981, up substantially over the rate of 8.0 per 1,000 recorded in February 1980.

DIVORCES. In February 1981 there were 1,802 divorces granted as compared to 1,998 in February 1980, showing a decline of 196 divorces, or 9.8%. During the first two months of 1981 there were 3,300 divorces recorded as compared to 4,361 for the same period last year, showing a decline of 1,061, or 24.3%. During the twelve-month period ending with February 1981 there were 21,286 divorces as compared to 22,843 for the same period last year, for a decline of 1,557, or 6.8%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

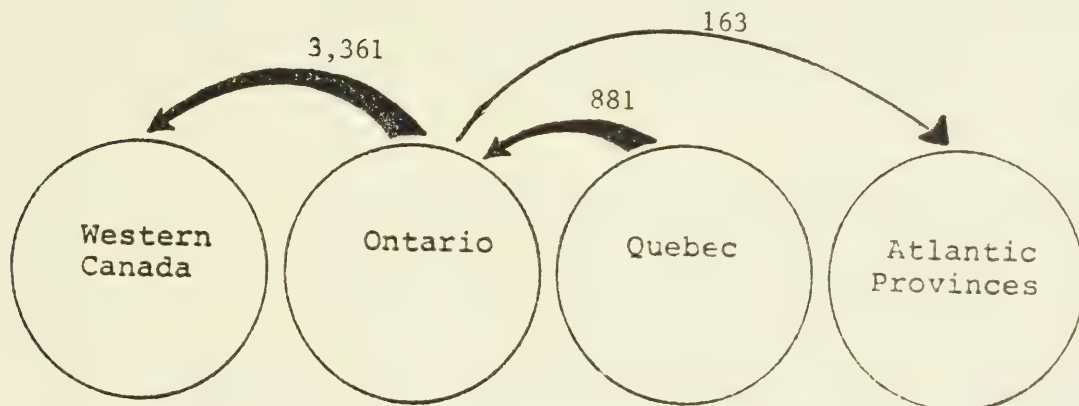
	<u>February</u>		<u>12 months ended with February</u>				
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>
	Number		per 1,000 population				
Marriages	2,407	2,375	8.6	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1
Divorces	1,802	1,998	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.2

(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

## INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

### Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada (Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
January 1980	-3,180	1,641	227	-1,312
January 1981	-3,361	881	-163	-2,643
(1) Month 1981				



*Note: These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.*

### Interprovincial Migration Estimates

During January 1981 Ontario lost an estimated 2,643 persons in an exchange of migrants between Ontario and the other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 892 migrants: 881 from Quebec, 9 from Prince Edward Island and 2 from Newfoundland. We lost 3,535 migrants to the remaining provinces: 1,691 to Alberta, 1,332 to British Columbia, 193 to Saskatchewan, 129 to Manitoba, 164 to New Brunswick, 10 to Nova Scotia, and 16 to Yukon and N.W.T.

During the twelve-month period ending with January 1981 Ontario lost 26,357 persons in the exchange of migrants with other provinces. On a net basis we gained an estimated 11,883 migrants: from Quebec 10,926, from Newfoundland 400, New Brunswick 350, and Manitoba 207. Ontario lost an estimated 38,240 migrants to: Alberta 24,181, British Columbia 11,810, Saskatchewan 1,541, Yukon and N.W.T. 511, Nova Scotia 127, and 70 to Prince Edward Island.

The comparable figure for the twelve-month period ending with January 1980 was a net loss of 9,573 persons. The net loss for January 1980 amounted to 1,312 persons.

(For further detail see Table 2, Page 5).



TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR JANUARY, 1980 & 1981  
AND 12 MONTHS ENDING WITH JANUARY, 1981

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	JANUARY, 1980		12 MONTHS ENDING WITH JANUARY, 1981		JANUARY, 1981				
	TRANSFER OF		TRANSFER OF		TRANSFER OF				
	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*			
Newfoundland	78	25	103	-425	825	400	-74	76	2
Prince Edward Island	-10	-55	-65	-117	47	-70	3	6	9
Nova Scotia	32	119	151	-140	13	-127	8	-18	-10
New Brunswick	1	37	38	16	334	350	52	-216	-164
Quebec	247	1,394	1,641	3,386	7,540	10,926	97	784	881
Manitoba	34	24	58	-132	339	207	8	-137	-129
Saskatchewan	-96	-141	-237	-386	-1,155	-1,541	-2	-191	-193
Alberta	-439	-1,587	-2,026	-8,151	-16,030	-24,181	-469	-1,222	-1,691
British Columbia	-269	-750	-1,019	-3,645	-8,165	-11,810	-210	-1,122	-1,332
Yukon & N.W. Territories	24	20	44	-95	-416	-511	-3	-13	-16
Total Received	-398	-914	-1,312	-9,689	-16,668	-26,357	-590	-2,053	-2,643
Preliminary Estimates									

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.  
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.

## IMMIGRATION TO ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1961-1979

### A Review of Evolution of Policy in Canada

Canada's immigration policy has evolved from one of free entry in the early years of Confederation (1867-95) to the recent 1976 Immigration Act which linked the selection of immigrants to the changing structure of the labour force.

Because of ever-changing 'absorptive capacity' for immigrants, the Canadian government has preferred to use regulations rather than statutes for expressing policies regarding the selection of immigrants. Acts are more difficult to change than regulations. As a result, in the 107 years since confederation, there have been only three major acts respecting immigration and two important collateral acts (the Chinese Immigration Act and the Immigration Appeal Board Act).

### The Early Years 1867-95

Even a depression in the early 1890's did not induce a change in the laissez-faire policy of the government. Immigration was placed under the department of Agriculture and the earliest legislation adopted just two years after confederation provided for: (i) an agreed federal-provincial division of responsibilities, (ii) establishment of immigration agents in Canada, Britain and elsewhere, (iii) quarantine stations, (iv) the responsibilities of transportation companies carrying immigrants, (v) immigrants' welfare from their port of arrival to destination and (vi) a head tax to cover indigent immigrants' expenses, and to prevent them from becoming public charges. In 1872 the act was amended prohibiting the landing of criminals and other "vicious classes", and in 1879 an order-in-council excluded paupers and destitutes. After several years persuasion of the province of British Columbia, the Federal government passed an act in 1885 "to restrict and regulate Chinese immigration". This act imposed a stiff head tax (\$50) that few Chinese could meet.

During the years 1867-95, nearly 1.5 million immigrants came to Canada, the great majority from the British Isles and the United States. The annual arrivals ranged from 12,765 in 1868 to 133,624 in 1883, with an average of about 51,000 a year.

### The Early 1900's

In 1906 the legislation was extensively revised and the free-entry policy was made to rest. The 1906 amendments also specified the amount of "landing money" immigrants must have in possession. During 1907 a large number of labourers came from Britain, their passage paid out of British public or charitable funds. Regulations were passed in 1908 to exclude paid cases and required immigrants to be in possession of "landing money" (\$25 or \$50, depending upon whether they arrived in winter or summer). The preferred occupations (agricultural workers and domestic servants) and immigrants coming to join certain relatives were exempted from the landing money.

British Columbia's concerns about migration from the Orient and riots in Vancouver in 1907 led the Federal government to act to control immigration from Asia. An Order-in-Council was passed which excluded immigrants who did not come to Canada by direct continuous journey from their homeland and another regulation stipulated landing money of \$200 for Asiatic immigrants other than Japanese and

Chinese. In 1914 this landing money requirement was extended to Chinese. Immigrants still came predominantly from Britain and the United States, although the ethnic fabric of Canada was undergoing a change by the large numbers (150,000 in 1913 alone) of immigrants from other than these two countries. World War I cut off virtually all immigration. In Canada, heavy unemployment, labour unrest and a general recession continued into 1922.

During 1922 restriction on certain European groups (Hutterite and Mennonites) was withdrawn and a new Chinese Immigration Act cut off Chinese immigration completely. The outbreak of the second World War prompted a regulation barring enemy aliens. The period between the two World Wars was marked by a low level of immigration, an average of less than 65,000 immigrants a year, with a high of 166,783 in 1928 and a low of 7,576 in 1942.

### Post World War II

In 1950 all German sponsorable classes were exempted from enemy aliens prohibition. Immigration began to decline as the pool of displaced persons gradually diminished and people in Canada found fewer relatives to sponsor. The supply was not matching in quantity or quality, the demands of the Canadian labour market. It resulted in a new kind of regulation in 1950 which maintained the preference for British, Irish, French and American immigrants but otherwise left the determination of admissibility to the judgment of the Minister concerned. This regulation meant that the following groups (other than Asian) became admissible: any degree of sponsored relatives of Canadian residents; agriculturalists, entrepreneurs, professionals, domestics and nurses aids; workers nominated by Canadian employers and approved by the Department of Labour. In 1951, the agreements were signed with governments of India, Pakistan and Ceylon, under which Canada agreed to accept a limited number of their citizens as immigrants, over and above those who might be admissible under the Asiatic regulation.

Two million immigrants came to Canada during 1945 to 1960, an average of 130,000 annually. Britain and the United States continued to be an important but no longer predominant source of immigrants. Other European countries (especially Germany, Italy and the Netherlands) were now supplying the majority of immigrants.

In 1967, a point system was introduced to assess independent immigrants on the basis of nine factors. Discrimination on the basis of race or nationality was eliminated for all classes of immigrants. The sponsored class was limited to the dependent relatives and a totally new class, the nominated class, was created. The increasing number of visitors applying for landing began to appear during the fifties. In the 1967 amendments a specific provision was made for visitors to apply for landing. The years from 1967 to the early 1970's experienced a rise in immigration.

A bill was passed in Parliament on August 15, 1973 to deal with the issue of visitors. This bill provided amnesty to all those persons who entered Canada before November 1972 and thereafter revoked the visitor's right to apply for landing. Some 25,593 persons received landing as a result of this amnesty.



Another important component of Canadian immigration which emerged during this period is refugees.<sup>1</sup> Since 1969 Canada has adhered to the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. From September 1968 to January 1969 some 1,200 Czechoslovakian refugees came to Canada. In 1970, Canada accepted 228 Tibetan refugees from India and during 1972 over 7,000 Asian refugees were accepted from Uganda. By the end of August 1974 over 1,400 refugees had come to Canada from Chile.

The further changes in the legislation in 1974 linked the selection of immigrants more closely to the occupational demand in Canada and the immigration officers were given certain discretionary powers. In 1976, admissible classes were redefined as the Independent Class. The assisted relatives were included in the independent class and the nominated class was dropped from the system. The point system also underwent some modification. Maximum points for education were reduced to 12 from 20 and points for the categories relating to occupation and vocational training were increased accordingly.<sup>2</sup>

#### IMMIGRATION TO CANADA AND ONTARIO, 1961-1979

During 1961 to 1979 Canada received an annual average of 142,000 persons and lost an estimated average of 82,000 persons through emigration.

Table 3 gives the actual number of immigrants by region of former residence for Ontario, the rest of Canada and Canada for the periods of 1961-65, 1966-70, 1971-75 and 1976-79. Table 4 gives the percentage of these immigrants by region of former residence. About 2.7 million immigrants came to Canada between 1961 and 1979. Of those who came to Canada between 1961 and 1975, more than 53% came to Ontario; of those who came between 1976 and 1979, more than 48% came to live in Ontario.

From 1961 to 1965, 62.7% of the British immigrants came to live in Ontario. Their proportion dropped to 57.6% for the period of 1971-75 and 54.1% for the period of 1976-79. About 15% of the French immigrants coming to Canada during 1961 to 1970 settled in Ontario. This percentage of French immigrants increased to 22% in 1971-75 and again dropped to 14% for the period of 1976-79. Some 52% of North-Western European immigrants who entered Canada during 1961-65 settled in Ontario, this percentage declined to 41%, 46% and 43.5% for the periods of 1966-70, 1971-75 and 1976-79 respectively. A rather higher proportion of Eastern and Southern European immigrants tended to settle in Ontario (see Table 4).

During 1961-65, 42.8% of immigrants from the U.S.A. came to Ontario and after this period until 1979 less than 40% of them settled in Ontario.

The proportion of immigrants from Australia and New Zealand coming to Ontario increased from about 40% to 50% from 1961-65 to 1966-70, and again declined to 42.4% during 1971-75 and to 33.2% during 1976-79.

Among Asian immigrants, a relatively higher proportion of immigrants from the Indian sub-continent settled in Ontario as compared to the immigrants of other regions of Asia.

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1 A detailed analysis of refugee immigration will be presented in a future bulletin.

2 Further details on the evolution of the Canadian immigration policy may be found in the following sources: The Immigration Program, A Report of the Canadian Immigration and Population Study, Ottawa: Manpower and Immigration, 1974 pp. 233; and New Directions: A Look at Canada's Immigration Act and Regulations, Ottawa: Employment and Immigration.



A very high proportion of immigrants from the Caribbean and Latin America (67.5% and 73.3% respectively during 1971-75) tended to settle in Ontario. Among the African immigrants, a much higher proportion of immigrants from South Africa and Rhodesia settled in Ontario than those from the other parts of Africa.

The proportion of all immigrants who settled in Ontario declined from 53.9% to 48.1% from 1971-75 to 1976-79, indicating that after 1976 more and more immigrants were distributing themselves in the other provinces, although Ontario still continues to be the dominant recipient of international immigrants among the provinces of Canada.

Annual Average Number and Per Cent Distribution of Immigrants in Canada, Ontario  
1961-1979

Table 5 provides the annual average number of immigrants who came to Canada and Ontario during 1961-65, 1966-70, 1971-75 and 1976-79. Table 5 gives per cent distribution of these annual averages by region of former residence.

During these periods, annual average immigration to Canada and Ontario was as follows:

	<u>CANADA</u>	<u>ONTARIO</u>
1961-65	99,758	52,822
1966-70	187,467	97,589
1971-75	166,890	89,987
1976-79	115,688	55,742

In terms of annual averages, immigration from Europe, Australia and New Zealand increased from 1961-65 to 1966-70 and then started declining. For the U.S. and the Third World countries (with few exceptions) this decline became visible during 1976-79. These exceptions are Western Asia, South-East Asia and South Africa and Rhodesia. The South-East Asian region exhibited a continuous increasing trend because of refugees coming to Canada from these countries during 1976-79. Immigration from South Africa and Rhodesia doubled for the period of 1976-79 as compared to that for 1971-75.

These trends are true for the immigrants who entered Canada as well as for those who specifically came to live in Ontario. The increase in immigration during the mid-sixties and the decline in the mid-seventies is associated with the change in immigration regulations in 1967 and in the 1970's. (The changes in the regulations are outlined in the beginning of the discussion).

Table 5 gives the per cent distribution of immigrants by region of former residence for 1961-65, 1966-70, 1971-75 and 1976-79 for Ontario, Canada excluding Ontario, and Canada as a whole. Since 1961-65 the proportion of European immigrants has steadily declined as the proportion of those from Asia, the Caribbean and Latin America has increased. The U.K. and the U.S.A. still contribute more immigrants than any other single country. The proportion of immigrants from South Africa and Rhodesia has continuously risen, whereas immigration from the other parts of Africa had declined from 1971-75 to 1976-79. The dramatic increase from 0.5% to 2.5% from 'other Africa' is attributed to the arrival of Asian refugees from Uganda during 1972-73.

The proportions of immigrants from the British Isles, Southern Europe, the Caribbean and Latin America are higher in Ontario than those in the rest of Canada.

The proportions of immigrants from North-Western Europe, Eastern Europe, the U.S.A., Australia and New Zealand, Asia and Africa are higher in the rest of Canada than those in Ontario.

#### Visitors Who Received Landing Between the Amnesty of 1973 and July 1974

Table 6 gives the number of visitors by region of last residence who received landing between the amnesty of 1973 and July 1974. During this period 25,593 visitors received landing and 11,681 of them lived in Ontario. A higher percentage of the immigrants from South America and the Caribbean settled in Ontario than in the rest of Canada, whereas a higher proportion of immigrants from Europe, Africa, Asia, North-Central America and Australia lived in the rest of Canada and Ontario.

#### Age and Sex Distribution of Immigrants and Total Population, Ontario

Table 7 gives the age and sex distributions of immigrants and the total population of Ontario. There are interesting differences between immigrants and total population with regard to these distributions. With a slight increase during 1971-75, the proportion of children (0-14 years of age) among immigrants to Ontario remained fairly consistent (23% for 1976-79), whereas in the total population the proportion of children experienced a steady decline from 1961 to 1980.

When we compare proportions of persons in the working ages (15-64), we find that immigrants have a very much higher proportion of their population in the young adult groups (15-34 years of age) than the older adult group (35-64). In the total population the differences in the proportions of these two age groups are very small.

The higher proportion of young adults (15-34 years old) in the immigrant population compared with the total population of Ontario has important implications for the composition of the labour force. The retiring population of Ontario will be replaced by these young adult immigrants as the proportion of young adults is smaller in the total population of Ontario. The renewal of the aged labour force is an important function served by immigration.

In the immigrant population, the proportion of the aged (65 years old and over) has a rising trend, but is smaller than the proportion of the aged in total population (Table 8). The proportion of children (0-14) is higher among males than females for the given period and the proportion of the elderly (65 years of age and over) is higher among females than males. This is true for the immigrant population as well as for the total population in Ontario. Among immigrants, there is a consistent declining trend in the proportion of women in the working ages (15-64 years of age).

#### Immigration, Emigration and Net Migration, Ontario, 1961-81

Table 8 gives numbers of immigrants, emigrants and net migration for Ontario from 1961-62 to 1980-81. It also provides a ratio of net migration to gross immigration in the form of percentages. These percentages measure the proportion of immigration which is effectively added to the population. The net migration rates per 1,000 population are shown in the last column of this table.

The annual net migration increased from 1961-62 to 1966-67. During 1961-66 Ontario gained 151,561 persons and in these five years 52.8% of the immigration was

added to the population of Ontario. During the next five years (1966-67 to 1970-71) net migration continued a declining trend, but Ontario gained 218,464 persons. During these five years 46% of the immigration was effectively added to Ontario's population.

The declining trend in net migration was reversed in 1973-74 by an increase in immigration. During this year over 25,000 visitors applied for immigration and decided to stay in Canada. Ontario gained 274,361 persons during 1971-76, which is 60.8% of the immigration for these five years. During the recent five years (1976-77 to 1980-81) net migration to Ontario has declined substantially due to a decline in immigration. During these five years (1976-81), Ontario gained 106,203 persons which is only 38.2% of the immigration to Ontario in these years.

The net migration rates increased from 1.1 in 1961-62 to 9.6 in 1966-67 and then steadily declined to 3.0 in 1971-72. These rates again rose during 1972-74 and then continued a declining trend till 1980-81. This cyclic rise and fall in the net migration rates indicates that immigration is related to the changes in economic conditions. This is evident from Figure 4 which relates the net migration rates to the unemployment rates in Ontario. The value of the coefficient of rank correlation ( $r$ ) is  $-.71$ . The value of ( $r$ ) varies from  $-1$  through  $0$  to  $+1$ . The minus sign means that relationship between net migration and unemployment is negative, i.e. as unemployment increases the net migration declines. The value of  $1$  for ( $r$ ) means perfect relationship between the two variables. The value of  $-.63$  indicates that the relationship between net migration and unemployment is moderately high. The value of ( $r$ ) would have been much higher if the data were not distorted by the arrival of rather a large number of refugees and the visitors getting status of landed immigrants during the early 1970's.



DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS BY REGION OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE, ONTARIO, REST OF CANADA AND CANADA  
1961-65, 1966-70, 1971-75, 1976-79, 1981-79

REGION OF FOUNDER RESIDENCE	1961-65			1966-70			1971-75			1976-79			1981-79		
	ONTARIO	REST OF CANADA	TOTAL	ONTARIO	REST OF CANADA	TOTAL	ONTARIO	REST OF CANADA	TOTAL	ONTARIO	REST OF CANADA	TOTAL	ONTARIO	REST OF CANADA	TOTAL
British Isles:	77,599	46,186	123,785	139,311	89,958	229,269	80,248	59,092	139,340	35,017	30,514	65,531	333,075	225,750	558,825
France	2,652	15,089	17,741	5,451	30,686	36,137	3,969	13,508	17,477	1,140	8,372	9,512	13,852	67,605	80,957
North-Western Europe	34,048	31,905	65,953	44,229	63,860	108,089	19,192	22,539	41,731	11,411	14,837	26,248	108,880	132,641	241,521
Eastern Europe	5,341	13,789	19,130	8,277	4,766	13,043	6,112	3,417	9,529	4,609	3,410	8,019	27,346	17,054	44,400
Southern Europe	79,282	60,652	139,934	131,413	69,012	200,425	84,312	39,724	124,036	24,813	17,407	42,220	319,820	186,795	506,615
EUROPE	201,929	158,773	360,702	328,681	258,282	586,963	193,773	138,280	332,053	78,090	74,490	152,580	802,473	659,825	1,462,299
U.S.A.	26,752	35,851	62,603	41,589	62,594	104,183	45,717	73,205	118,922	10,427	13,830	24,257	124,485	185,480	309,965
Australia and New Zealand	3,255	4,835	8,090	11,928	11,908	23,836	5,291	7,193	12,484	9,011	4,048	6,059	22,485	27,984	50,469
Western Asia	2,294	3,446	5,740	7,069	10,038	17,107	8,140	8,369	16,509	10,127	13,832	24,259	27,950	35,685	63,635
Indian Sub- Continent	2,427	3,573	6,000	11,535	13,492	25,027	27,646	26,043	53,689	13,888	14,924	28,812	55,406	58,032	113,438
South-East Asia	*	*	*	13,408	14,827	28,235	30,617	27,240	57,857	25,622	38,581	64,203	69,647	80,648	150,295
Hong-Kong & China	3,170	9,889	13,059	12,098	20,436	32,534	21,893	29,496	51,389	13,706	18,429	32,135	50,867	78,250	129,117
ASIA	7,891	16,908	24,799	44,110	58,793	102,903	88,296	91,148	179,414	63,643	85,766	149,409	203,940	252,615	456,555
Caribbean	4,813	5,418	10,231	29,239	17,206	46,445	54,502	26,289	80,791	26,076	15,471	41,547	114,580	64,334	178,914
Latin American	4,480	4,090	8,570	13,457	13,793	27,250	37,782	13,746	51,528	19,779	15,789	35,568	75,400	47,418	122,818
AMERICA															
Excluding U.S.A.	9,293	9,508	18,801	42,696	30,999	73,695	92,284	40,035	132,319	45,805	51,240	77,045	190,078	111,752	301,830
South Africa and Rhodesia	1,058	1,186	2,244	2,752	1,675	4,427	3,406	1,847	4,853	4,448	3,269	7,717	11,264	7,985	19,249
North Africa	1,751	6,861	8,612	2,442	8,302	10,744	2,046	4,694	6,740	980	2,847	3,827	7,219	22,004	29,223
Other Africa	208	809	1,017	2,205	2,257	4,462	11,789	9,467	21,256	5,507	5,292	10,799	19,709	17,825	37,534
AFRICA	3,017	8,866	11,883	7,399	12,234	19,633	16,841	16,008	35,819	10,935	11,408	22,343	38,192	48,816	86,908
OTHER	11,977	35	12,012	11,543	14,578	26,121	7,733	18,648	26,381	12,058	19,041	31,089	43,311	22,299	65,610
TOTAL	264,114	234,776	498,890	487,946	449,388	937,334	449,935	384,547	834,482	222,969	219,283	442,252	1,454,961	1,308,464	2,763,425

\* Data was not specified by this region for 1961-65

SOURCE: Immigration Statistics, Employment and Immigration Canada, Ottawa.

British Isles include: Republic of Ireland

North-Western Europe: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Fed. Rep. of Germany, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland

Eastern Europe: All Soviet block countries

Southern Europe: Italy, Greece, Portugal, Yugoslavia

Western Asia: All countries of Arab League including Israel

Indian Sub Continent: India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka

South-East Asia: Asian countries east of India excluding Hong Kong and China

South Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya and Morocco

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Service,  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics,  
Nicosia, 1981



TABLE 4

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS BY REGION OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE, ONTARIO AND REST OF CANADA  
1961-65, 1966-70, 1971-75, 1976-79

REGION OF FOURER RESIDENCE	1961-65			1966-70			1971-75			1976-79			1981-79		
	ONTARIO	REST OF CANADA	TOTAL	ONTARIO	REST OF CANADA	TOTAL	ONTARIO	REST OF CANADA	TOTAL	ONTARIO	REST OF CANADA	TOTAL	ONTARIO	REST OF CANADA	TOTAL
British Isles	62.7	37.3	100	62.7	37.3	100	57.6	42.4	100	54.1	45.9	100	59.6	40.4	100
France	14.9	85.1	100	15.1	84.9	100	22.4	77.6	100	13.9	86.1	100	16.5	83.5	100
Northwestern Europe	52.0	48.0	100	41.0	59.0	100	46.0	54.0	100	43.5	56.5	100	45.1	54.9	100
Eastern Europe	60.5	39.5	100	63.5	36.5	100	64.1	35.9	100	57.5	42.5	100	61.6	38.4	100
Southern Europe	56.7	43.3	100	65.6	34.4	100	68.0	32.0	100	58.8	41.2	100	63.1	36.9	100
U.S.A.	42.8	57.2	100	39.9	60.1	100	38.4	61.6	100	39.2	60.8	100	40.2	59.8	100
Australia and New Zealand	40.2	59.8	100	50.0	50.0	100	42.4	57.6	100	33.2	66.8	100	44.6	55.4	100
Western Asia	40.0	60.0	100	41.3	58.7	100	49.3	50.7	100	43.0	57.0	100	37.6	62.4	100
Indian Sub- Continent	40.5	59.5	100	46.1	53.9	100	51.5	48.5	100	48.2	51.8	100	48.9	51.1	100
South East Asia	*	*	*	41.2	58.8	100	52.9	47.1	100	39.9	60.1	100	46.3	53.7	100
Hong Kong & China	24.3	75.7	100	37.2	62.8	100	42.6	57.4	100	42.7	57.3	100	40.0	60.0	100
Caribbean	47.0	53.0	100	63.0	37.0	100	67.5	32.5	100	62.8	37.2	100	64.0	34.0	100
Latin America	52.3	47.7	100	49.4	50.6	100	73.3	26.7	100	55.6	44.4	100	61.4	38.6	100
South Africa and Rhodesia	49.1	50.9	100	62.2	37.8	100	61.9	38.1	100	57.6	42.4	100	58.5	41.5	100
North Africa	20.3	79.7	100	22.7	77.3	100	30.4	69.6	100	25.6	74.4	100	24.1	75.9	100
Other Africa	18.8	81.2	100	49.4	50.6	100	55.5	44.5	100	51.0	49.0	100	52.5	47.5	100
OTHER	99.7	0.3	100	44.2	55.8	100	29.3	70.7	100	38.8	61.2	100	45.3	54.7	100
TOTAL	53.0	47.0	100	53.9	46.1	100	53.9	46.1	100	48.1	51.9	100	52.1	47.9	100

\* Data was not specified by region.

See Table 3 for the description of regions.

SOURCE: Immigration Statistics, Employment and Immigration Canada, Ottawa.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics

March, 1981

TABLE 5

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUAL AVERAGE OF IMMIGRANTS BY REGION OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE,  
ONTARIO, REST OF CANADA, TOTAL CANADA, 1961-79

FORMER RESIDENCE	O N T A R I O				R E S T O F C A N A D A				T O T A L C A N A D A						
	1961-65	1966-70	1971-75	1976-79	1961-79	1961-65	1966-70	1971-75	1976-79	1961-79	1961-65	1966-70	1971-75	1976-79	1961-79
British Isles	29.4	28.6	17.8	16.1	23.0	19.7	20.0 *	15.5	12.8	17.0	24.8	24.4	16.7	14.4	20.1
France	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.9	6.4	6.8	3.4	2.6	4.8	3.6	3.8	2.1	1.7	2.8
Northwestern Europe	12.9	9.1	4.3	5.1	7.9	13.4	14.2	5.9	6.2	9.9	13.1	11.5	5.0	5.7	8.8
Eastern Europe	3.2	1.7	1.4	2.1	2.1	2.3	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.4	2.8	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.7
Southern Europe	30.0	26.9	18.7	11.1	21.7	25.9	15.4	10.3	7.5	14.8	28.1	21.5	14.9	9.1	18.4
EUROPE	76.5	67.4	43.1	35.0	55.6	67.7	57.5	36.0	30.5	47.9	72.4	62.6	39.8	32.6	51.8
U. S. A.	10.1	8.5	10.2	8.8	9.4	15.3	13.9	19.0	12.7	15.2	12.6	11.1	14.3	10.7	12.7
Australia and New Zealand	1.2	2.4	1.2	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.6	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.6	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.7
Western Asia	0.8	1.4	1.8	4.6	2.1	1.5	2.2	2.2	5.8	2.9	1.2	1.8	2.0	5.2	2.5
Indian Sub-Continent	0.9	2.4	6.1	6.2	3.9	1.5	3.0	6.8	6.3	4.4	1.2	2.7	6.4	6.2	4.1
South-East Asia	*	2.7	6.8	11.5	5.2	*	3.3	7.1	16.2	6.7	*	3.0	6.9	13.9	5.9
Hong-Kong and China	1.2	2.5	4.9	6.2	3.7	4.2	4.6	7.7	7.8	6.1	2.6	3.5	6.2	6.9	4.8
ASIA	2.9	9.0	19.6	28.5	14.9	7.2	13.1	23.8	36.1	20.1	5.0	11.0	21.5	32.2	17.3
Caribbean	1.8	6.0	12.1	11.7	7.7	2.3	3.8	6.9	6.5	4.9	2.1	5.0	9.7	9.0	6.4
Latin America	2.2	2.8	8.4	8.9	5.8	0.0	3.1	3.6	6.6	3.3	1.7	2.9	6.2	7.7	4.6
AMERICA (excluding U.S.A.)	4.0	8.8	20.5	20.6	13.5	2.3	6.9	10.5	13.1	8.2	3.8	7.9	15.9	16.7	11.0
South Africa	0.4	0.5	0.7	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.7	0.8
North Africa	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	2.9	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.0
Other Africa	0.1	0.5	2.6	2.4	1.4	0.3	0.5	2.4	2.2	1.3	0.2	0.5	2.5	2.3	1.3
AFRICA	1.2	1.5	3.7	4.8	2.8	3.7	2.7	4.0	4.8	3.8	2.3	2.1	3.9	4.8	3.1
OTHER	4.1	2.4	1.7	1.3	2.3	1.7	3.3	4.8	1.1	2.7	2.3	2.8	3.1	1.7	2.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Data not specified by this region.

See Table 3 for the description of regions.

SOURCE: Immigration Statistics, Employment and Immigration Canada, Ottawa.

TABLE 6

VISITORS WHO RECEIVED LANDED IMMIGRANT STATUS BETWEEN THE AMNESTY OF  
1973 AND JULY 1974

<u>REGION OF LAST RESIDENCE</u>	<u>REGION OF DESTINATION</u>					
	<u>ONTARIO</u>		<u>REST OF CANADA</u>		<u>TOTAL CANADA</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Europe	1,762	48.8	1,849	51.2	3,611	100
Africa	273	46.7	312	53.3	585	100
Asia	3,829	45.0	4,673	55.0	8,502	100
Australia & New Zealand	42	29.0	103	71.0	145	100
North Central America	2,428	32.2	5,111	67.8	7,539	100
Caribbean	2,024	60.9	1,302	39.1	3,326	100
South America	1,318	72.2	506	27.8	1,824	100
Oceania & Islands	5	8.2	56	91.8	61	100
TOTAL	11,681	45.6	13,912	54.4	25,593	100

SOURCE: Employment and Immigration Canada.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics

March, 1981

TABLE 7

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX, TOTAL POPULATION AND IMMIGRANTS, ONTARIO

AGE	TOTAL POPULATION			IMMIGRANTS			
	CENSUS	CENSUS	ESTIMATE <sup>1</sup>	1961-65	1966-70	1971-75	1976-79
	1961	1971	1980		BOTH	SEXES	
	BOTH		SEXES				
0-14	32.1	28.7	22.3	23.5	23.4	24.2	23.6
15-34	27.4	31.6	35.8	54.6	56.5	55.1	49.3
35-64	32.3	31.4	32.0	19.2	17.8	17.7	21.2
65 & Over	8.2	8.3	9.9	2.7	2.3	3.0	5.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	M A L E			M A L E			
0-14	32.8	29.4	23.2	25.5	24.3	29.9	25.6
15-34	27.5	31.9	36.4	53.4	56.1	55.2	48.9
35-64	32.3	31.5	32.1	18.9	17.8	12.7	20.5
65 & Over	7.4	7.2	8.3	2.2	1.8	2.2	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	F E M A L E			F E M A L E			
0-14	31.6	27.9	21.5	21.6	22.4	23.4	21.9
15-34	27.3	31.3	35.2	55.7	56.9	55.0	49.5
35-64	32.3	31.3	32.0	19.5	17.9	17.9	21.9
65 & Over	8.8	9.5	11.3	3.2	2.8	3.7	6.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Immigration Statistics, Employment and Immigration, Ottawa.

1. Statistics Canada's Preliminary Estimates.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

March, 1981



TABLE 8

NET INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND PERCENTAGES  
OF NET AND GROSS MIGRATION, ONTARIO 1961-81  
(DATA FROM JUNE 1ST OF ONE YEAR TO MAY 31ST OF NEXT)

YEAR	NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS <sup>2</sup>	NET MIGRATION	NET MIGRATION PER 100 IMMIGRANTS	NET MIGRATION PER 1,000 POPULATION <sup>3</sup>	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES <sup>1</sup> (PERCENT OF LABOUR-FORCE)
1961-62	34,621	27,721	6,900	19.9	1.1	5.5
1962-63	40,155	26,699	13,456	33.5	2.1	4.3
1963-64	55,600	27,248	28,352	51.0	4.4	3.8
1964-65	66,017	28,360	37,657	57.0	5.7	3.2
1965-66	90,661	25,465	65,196	71.9	9.6	2.5
1961-66	287,054	135,493	151,561	52.8	4.7	3.9
1966-67	116,405	49,617	66,788	57.4	9.6	2.5
1967-68	106,891	54,575	52,316	48.9	7.3	3.1
1968-69	89,142	53,247	35,895	40.3	4.9	3.5
1969-70	88,436	50,868	37,568	42.5	5.1	3.1
1970-71	73,836	47,939	25,897	35.1	3.4	4.3
1966-71	474,710	256,246	218,464	46.0	6.0	3.3
1971-72	62,736	39,666	23,070	36.8	3.0	5.3
1972-73	69,284	36,483	32,801	47.3	4.2	4.8
1973-74	119,838	34,150	85,688	71.5	10.8	4.1
1974-75	115,745	33,410	82,335	71.1	10.2	4.2
1975-76	83,796	33,329	50,467	60.2	6.2	6.3
1971-76	451,399	177,038	274,361	60.8	6.9	4.9
1976-77	68,273	32,147	36,126	52.9	4.4	6.2
1977-78	52,083	32,807	19,276	37.0	2.3	7.0
1978-79a*	41,029	35,592	5,437	13.3	0.6	7.2
1979-80a*	60,791	33,613	27,178	44.7	3.2	6.5
1980-81a*	55,590	37,404	18,186	32.7	2.1	6.9
1976-81	277,766	171,563	106,203	38.2	2.5	6.8

1. Unemployment rates pertain to calendar years.

2. Number of emigrants are the estimates of  
Statistics Canada.

3. Statistics Canada population estimates were related to  
net migration

SOURCE: Statistics Canada

\*(a) Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics

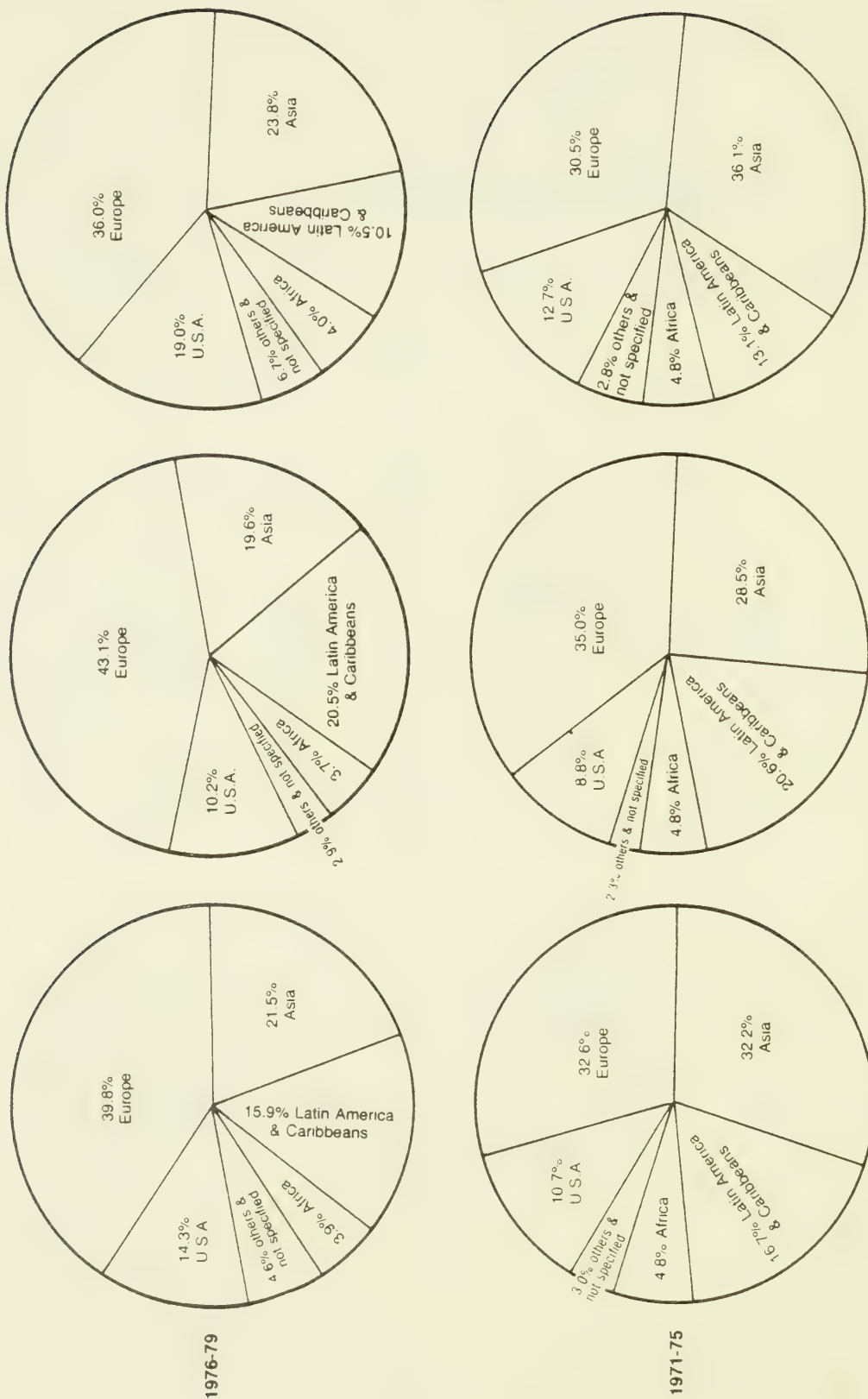
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March, 1981

**Figure 1** — Changing Composition of Immigration by Region of Former Permanent Residence



FIGURE 1 (Continued)



Note: 'Others and Not Specified' also include Australia and New Zealand

Figure 2 — Percent Distribution by Age and Sex, International Immigrants, Ontario 1961-79

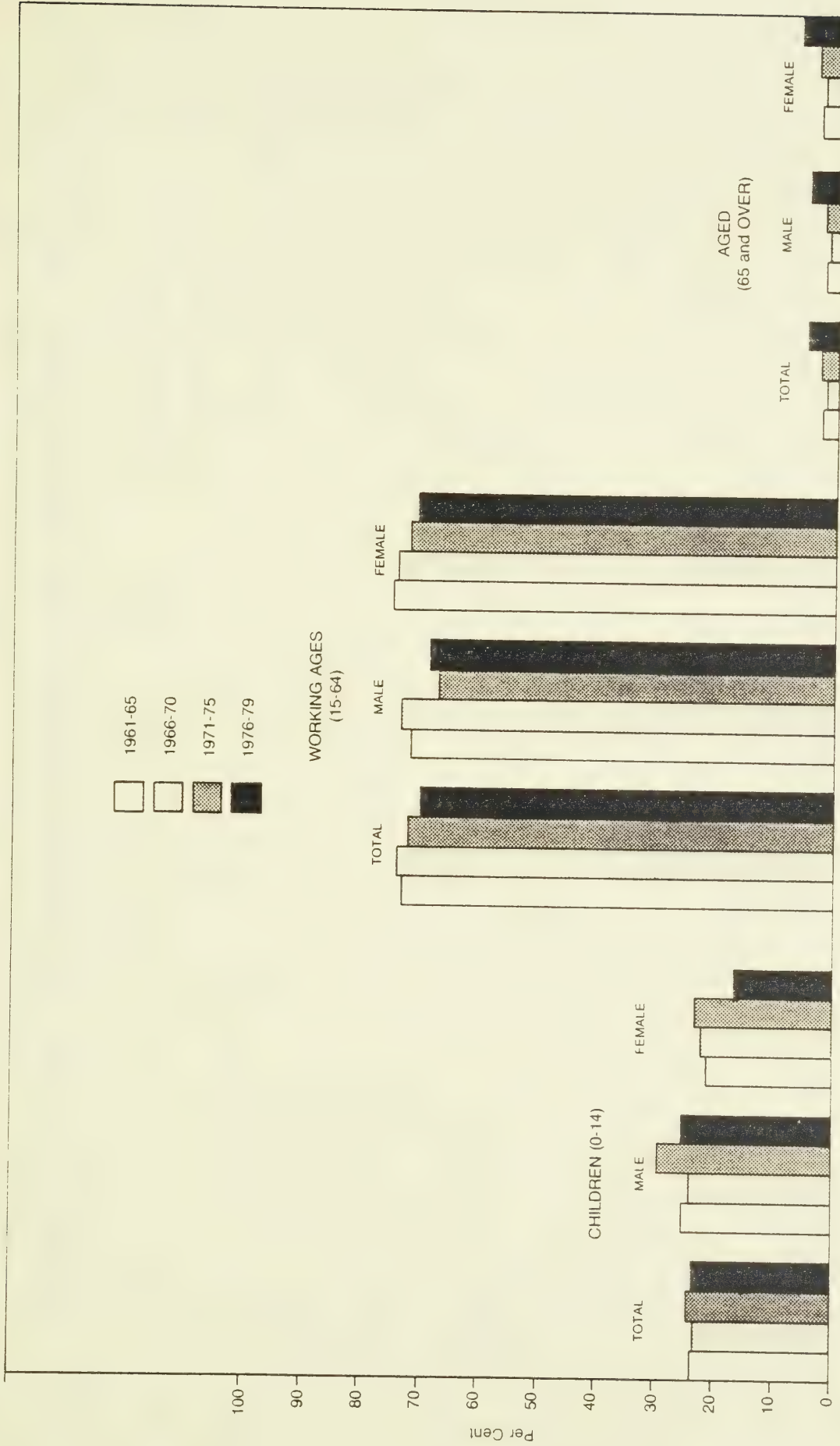




Figure 3 — International Migration, Ontario, 1961-81

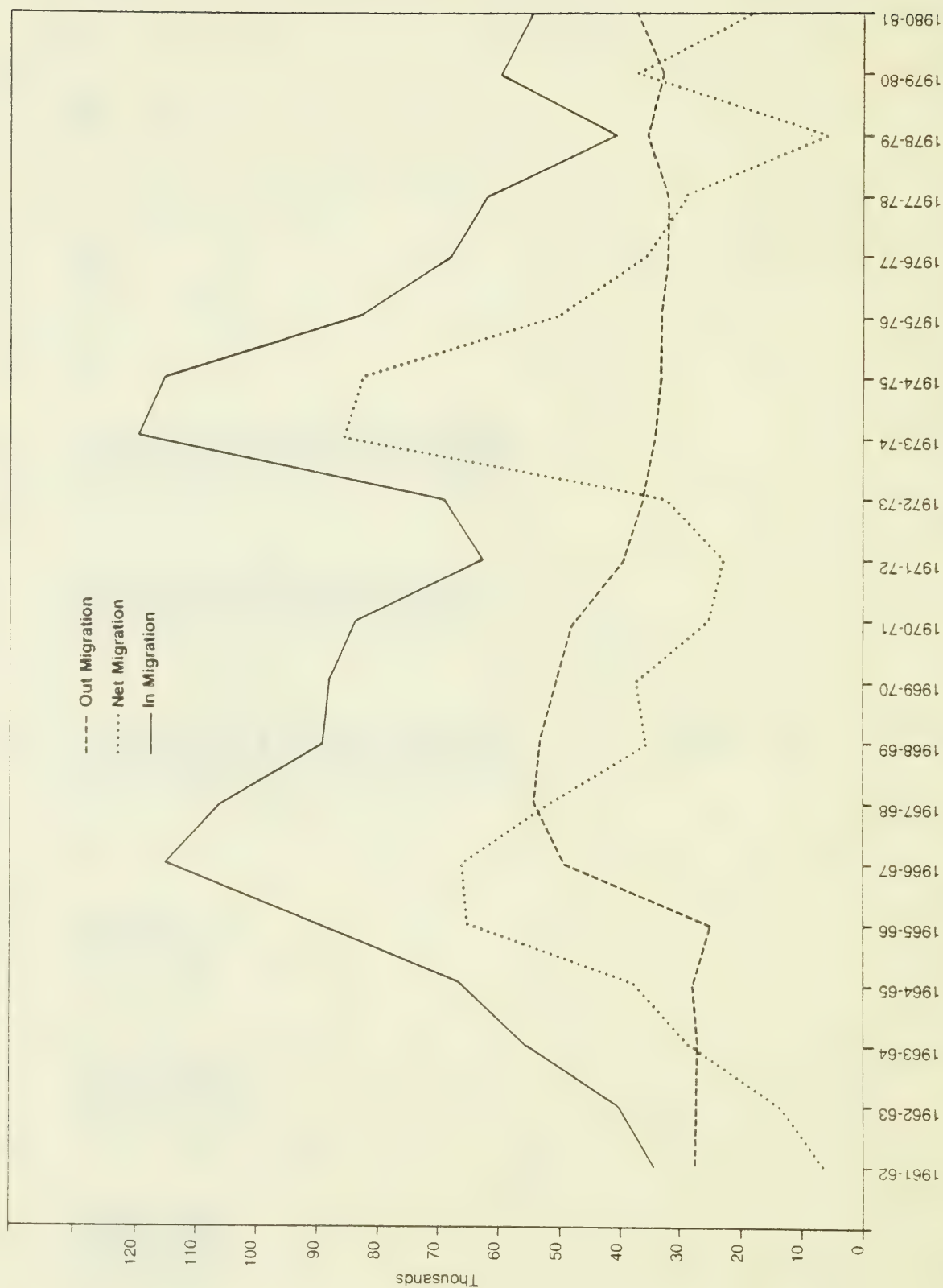
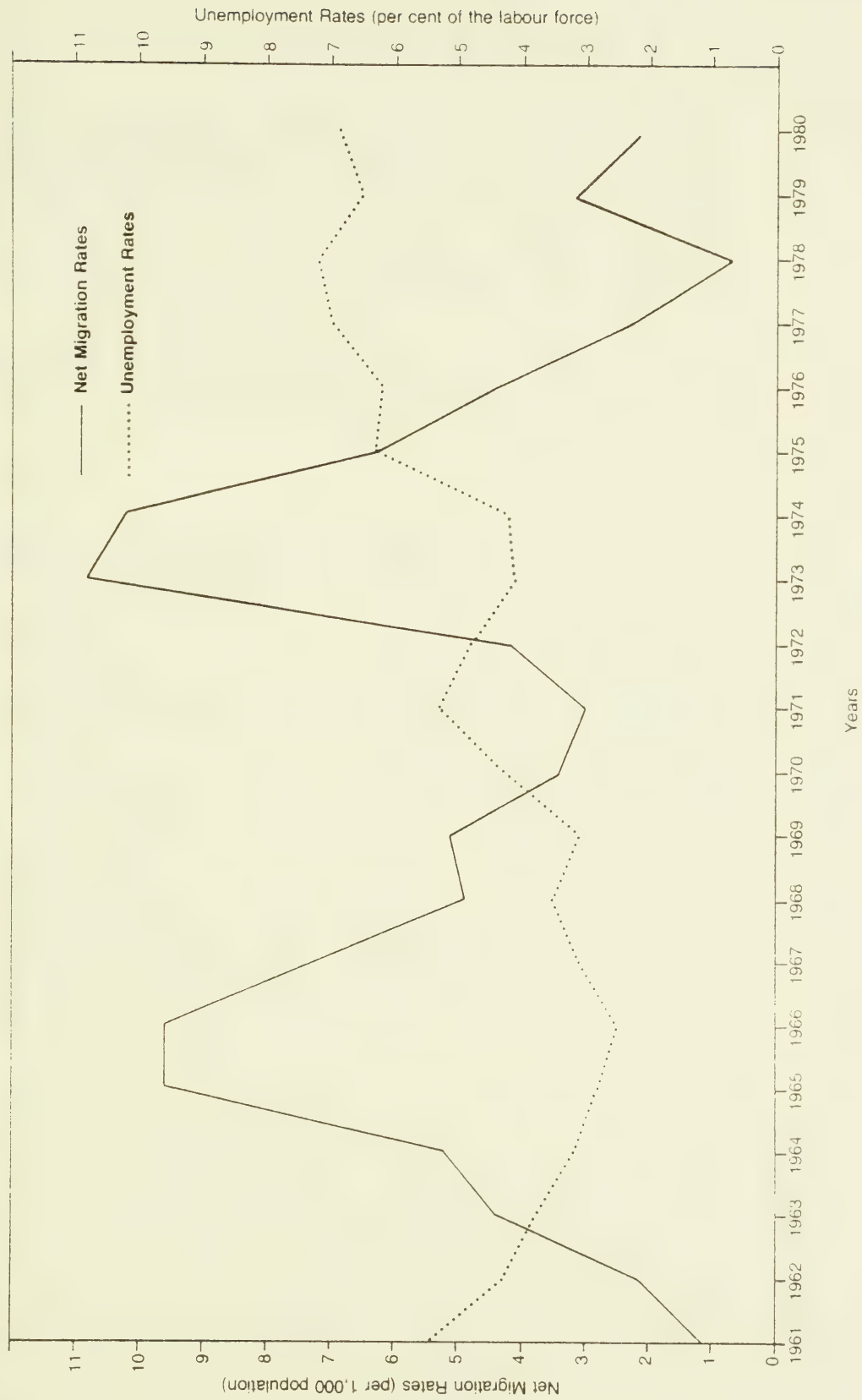


Figure 4 — Ontario Net Migration Rates and Unemployment Rates, 1961-80





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Ministry of Revenue Enumeration Data, summaries	
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The Honourable Frank S. Miller  
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APRIL 1981

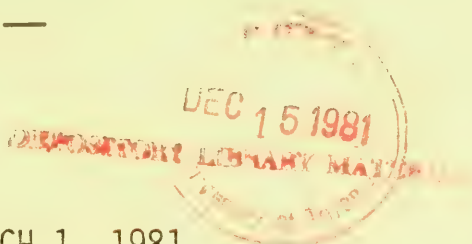
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## IN THIS ISSUE -

- \*ESTIMATED ONTARIO POPULATION, MARCH 1, 1981
- \*ONTARIO VITAL STATISTICS, MARCH 1981
- \*INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES, FEBRUARY 1981
- \*LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF IMMIGRANTS TO ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1961-1979



### ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on March 1, 1981 was 8,609,700.

### VITAL STATISTICS, MARCH 1981, ONTARIO

**BIRTHS.** During March 1981 there were 10,488 live births recorded in Ontario as compared to 9,362 for the same month last year, showing an increase of 1,126 births, or 12.0%. For the first three months of 1981, the number of births was 31,966 as compared to 30,507 for the same period last year, an increase of 1,459 births, or 4.8%. The number of births for the twelve-month period ending with March 1981 was 126,444 as compared with 122,162 in the same period of the previous year, showing an increase of 4,282 births, or 3.5%. The estimated birth rate per 1,000 population was 14.7 - up from 14.3 last year.

**DEATHS.** The number of deaths recorded in March 1981 was 5,564 as compared to 5,568 in March 1980, for a decline of four deaths. For the first three months of 1981, 17,859 deaths were recorded as compared to 17,276 during the same period last year, for an increase of 583 deaths, or 3.4%. The number of deaths for the twelve-month period ending with March 1981 was 63,687, an increase of 778 deaths, or 1.2% over the same period a year ago. The estimated death rate was 7.4 per 1,000 population - the same as last year.

**NATURAL INCREASE.** (the excess of births over deaths) amounted to 4,924 in March 1981 as compared to 3,794 in March last year, for an increase of 1,130, or 29.8%. During the first three months of 1981 natural increase amounted to 14,107 as compared to 13,231 last year, showing an increase of 876, or 6.6%. Natural increase during the twelve-month period ending with March 1981 added 62,757 persons to Ontario's population as compared to 59,253 for the same period last year, for an increase of 3,504, or 5.9%. The estimated rate of natural increase per 1,000 population was 7.3, up from 6.9 last year.





TABLE 1

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

ITEM <sup>1</sup>	MARCH			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH MARCH						JANUARY - MARCH			
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE	RATE/1,000 POPULATION						NUMBER		DIFFERENCE	
	1981	1980		POPULATION						1981	1980		
		%	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	%				
Live Births	10,488	9,362	12.0	126,444	122,162	14.7	14.3	14.3	14.3	31,966	30,507	1,459	4.8
Deaths	5,564	5,568	-0.1	63,687	62,909	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2	17,859	17,276	583	3.4
Natural Increase	4,924	3,794	29.8	62,757	59,253	7.3	6.9	7.1	7.1	14,107	13,231	876	6.6
Marriages	3,022	3,038	-0.5	73,358	67,802	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	9,898	9,411	487	5.2
Divorces	1,500	1,999	-25.0	20,787	22,344	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	4,800	6,360	-1,560	-24.5
Population Base <sup>2</sup> (in thousands) as of September 1	-	-	-	-	-	8,585.1	8,519.6	8,462.1	8,382.0	-	-	-	-

SOURCES: 1) Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations  
2) Statistics Canada: Cat. No. 91-001

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics  
  
April, 1981

MARRIAGES. There were 3,022 marriages celebrated in March 1981 as compared to 3,038 in the same month last year, for a decline of 16, or 0.5%. During the first three months of 1981 there were 9,898 marriages recorded as compared to 9,411 for the same time last year, for an increase of 487, or 5.2%. The records for the twelve-month period ending with March 1981 show an increase of 5,556 marriages over the same period last year, from 67,802 to 73,358, or 8.2%.

DIVORCES. In March 1981 there were 1,500 divorces granted as compared to 1,999 in March 1980, showing a decline of 499 divorces, or 25.0%. During the first three months of 1981 there were 4,800 divorces recorded as compared to 6,360 for the same period last year, showing a decline of 1,560, or 24.5%. For the twelve-month period ending with March 1981 there were 20,787 divorces as compared to 22,344 for the same period last year, for a decline of 1,557, or 7.0%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

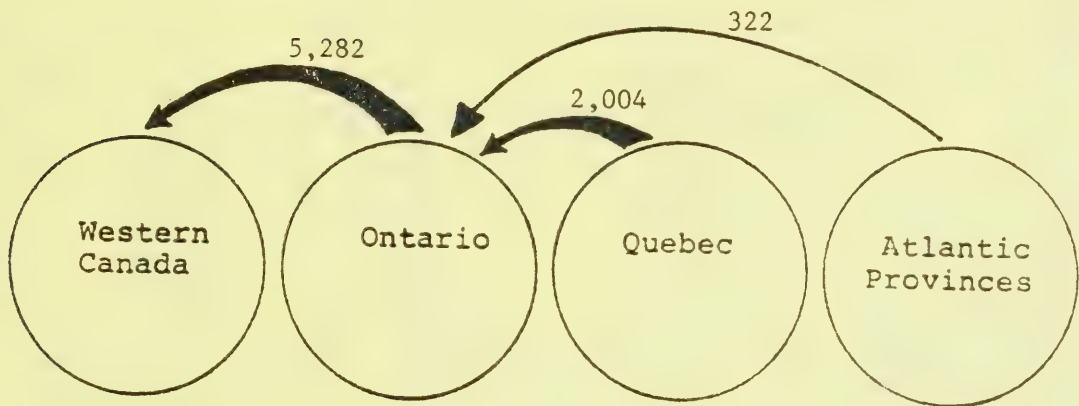
	<u>March</u>		<u>12 months ended with March</u>				
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>
	Number		per 1,000 population				
Marriages	3,022	3,038	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1
Divorces	1,500	1,999	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4

(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

# INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

## Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada (Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
1981	-1,921	1,123	485	-313
Feb.	-5,282	2,004	322	-2,956
Jan. - Feb.				
(2) Months 1981				



*Note: These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.*

### Interprovincial Migration Estimates

During February 1981, Ontario lost an estimated 313 persons in an exchange of migrants between Ontario and the other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 1,608 migrants: 1,123 from Quebec and 485 from the Atlantic provinces. We lost 1,921 migrants to the following provinces: 1,596 to Alberta, 195 to British Columbia, 103 to Manitoba, 6 to Saskatchewan, and 21 to the Yukon and N.W.T.

During the twelve-month period ending with February 1981 Ontario lost 24,440 persons in the exchange of migrants with other provinces. On a net basis we gained 12,132 migrants from: Quebec 11,157, Newfoundland 545, New Brunswick 263, and Manitoba 167. Ontario lost 36,572 migrants to: Alberta 23,600, British Columbia 10,848, Saskatchewan 1,496, Nova Scotia 115, Prince Edward Island 13, and the Yukon and N.W.T. 500.

The comparable figure for the twelve-month period ending with February 1980 was a net loss of 11,135 persons. The net loss for February 1980 amounted to 2,230 persons.

(For further detail, see Table 2, Page 5).



TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR FEBRUARY, JANUARY-FEBRUARY,  
AND 12 MONTHS ENDING WITH FEBRUARY, 1981

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	FEBRUARY, 1981			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH FEBRUARY, 1981			JANUARY - FEBRUARY, 1981		
	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE
	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	
Newfoundland	198	58	256	-221	766	545	124	134	258
Prince Edward Island	15	50	65	-89	76	-13	18	56	74
Nova Scotia	-37	142	105	-182	67	-115	-29	124	95
New Brunswick	-8	67	59	44	219	263	44	-149	-105
Quebec	259	864	1,123	3,454	7,703	11,157	356	1,648	2,004
Manitoba	-56	-47	-103	-90	257	167	-48	-184	-232
Saskatchewan	-41	35	-6	-364	-1,132	-1,496	-43	-156	-199
Alberta	-668	-928	-1,596	-8,050	-15,550	-23,600	-1,137	-2,150	-3,287
British Columbia	-138	-57	-195	-3,433	-7,415	-10,848	-348	-1,179	-1,527
Yukon and N.W. Territories	-17	-4	-21	-100	-400	-500	-20	-17	-37
Total Received	-493	180	-313	-9,031	-15,409	-24,440	-1,083	-1,873	-2,956

\*Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.  
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics

April, 1981

LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF IMMIGRANTS  
TO ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1961-1979

The statistics on immigration to Canada and Ontario provide data on immigrants and their intended occupation. The data show that in the annual average number of immigrants, some 48% are usually destined to join the labour force. The remainder comprise spouses, children, students, dependent parents or other relations.

From 1961 to 1979, the annual average number of immigrants and those destined to join the labour force in Ontario was as follows:

	<u>Annual Average</u>	
	<u>Total</u> <u>Immigrants</u>	<u>Destined To</u> <u>Join Labour Force</u>
1961-65	52,823	25,781
1966-70	97,589	50,739
1971-75	89,987	43,324
1976-79	54,109	22,395
1961-79	74,656	36,252

From 1961 to 1979 more than 52% of the immigrants to Canada settled in Ontario. Except for those intending to locate in primary industries, the proportion of all occupational groups coming to Ontario increased from 1961-65 to 1971-75 and declined in 1976-79. (The proportion of immigrants intending to join agriculture, fishing, trapping and mining steadily declined in Ontario from 1961 to 1979). A very high proportion (64.4% in 1971-75) of immigrants intending to join clerical occupations settled in Ontario, while less than half of the professional immigrants settled in Ontario. It is evident that after 1975 more immigrants of all occupations were apparently settling in provinces other than Ontario, as Ontario's share in the 1976-79 period dropped from that of the 1971-75 period. (Table 4 gives the per cent of immigrants by intended occupation who settled in Ontario and the rest of Canada). More than 53% of non-workers settled in Ontario during 1961 to 1975. However, this proportion declined to 47% in 1976-79, owing to a decline in the proportion of spouses and others. The proportion of children coming to Ontario continued a rising trend over the period.

Occupational Structure

The occupational structure of the immigrants has not changed radically over the nineteen years, however, there are some interesting observations to be mentioned. In Ontario, during the period of 1961-65 the proportion of immigrants in the manufacturing sector was higher than that in professional occupations. Since 1966-70, however, more immigrants came to Ontario to join professional occupations than those who came to enter manufacturing industry. The proportion of immigrants destined to join professional occupations remained around 27% in Ontario since 1966-70, whereas in the rest of Canada, the proportion of professionals rose considerably from 1961-65 to 1966-70. Ontario attracted more immigrants than the rest of Canada who were destined to be in clerical, commercial and financial, construction and manufacturing occupations. A higher proportion of immigrants wishing to join the primary industries went to provinces other than Ontario.

Table 5 gives the per cent distribution of immigrants by occupation for Ontario, rest of Canada and total Canada for the periods of 1961-65, 1966-70,

1971-75, 1976-79 and 1961-79. Of those who immigrated during 1961 to 1979, about a quarter (25.8%) of them in Ontario and about one-third (32.5%) of them in the rest of Canada were destined to join professional occupations.

About half (49% in Ontario and 53% in the rest of Canada) of those immigrants who were destined to the labour force during 1961-79 intended to join the professional and manufacturing categories. Some 29.8% in Ontario and 27.3% in the rest of Canada intended to join such occupations as clerical, commercial, financial and services. More than 8% in Ontario and 6.4% of total immigration (1961-79) in the rest of Canada came to work in the construction industry. Only 3.3% in Ontario and 3.9% in the rest of Canada joined the primary (agriculture, fishing, trapping and mining) industries.

#### Non-Workers

Over half of the immigrants who came to Ontario and Canada from 1961 to 1979 were categorized as non-workers (Table 5). These non-workers can be divided into three categories i.e. spouses, children and others. "Others" include students over 18 years of age, dependent parents and other relatives.

Some of the spouses and the children over 18 years of age are likely to join the labour force, therefore the proportion of the dependent population among immigrants is likely to decline with the increase in the period of Canadian residence.

In Ontario, the proportion of spouses has steadily declined from 1961-65 to 1976-79 but the proportion of children since 1966-70 has increased.

#### Children Immigration

The child-woman ratio among immigrants increased from 1.3 in 1961-65 to 2.1 in 1976-79 in Ontario. It declined from 1.6 in 1971-75 to 1.1 in 1976-79 in the rest of Canada.

#### Child-Woman Ratio, Immigrants

<u>Year</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Rest of Canada</u>	<u>Total Canada</u>
1961-65	1.3	1.4	1.3
1966-70	1.4	1.5	1.5
1971-75	1.7	1.6	1.7
1976-79	2.1	1.1	1.5
1961-79	1.6	1.4	1.5

It follows that in recent years (1976-79) immigrants who settled in Ontario had a larger family size than those who settled in the other provinces. Ontario also receives more immigrants than any other province of Canada. We can safely speculate that these two factors will generate a relatively younger labour force in Ontario than the other provinces.

Another important aspect of children - immigration is the number of teachers and the number of class-rooms required to educate them. The number of teachers required for immigrant children can be estimated by dividing the number of children by the average pupil-teacher ratio. The average pupil-teacher ratios and



the estimated number of teachers required to teach these children are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Average Pupil-Teacher Ratio</u>	<u>Estimated Number Of Teachers Required By Immigrant Children</u>
1961-65	30.1	2,295
1966-70	26.5	4,642
1971-75	24.7	4,913
1976-79	23.5	2,913
1961-79	26.2	14,763

We can assume that over 14,000 class-rooms were required to accommodate children of immigrants who arrived in Canada between 1961 and 1979.

#### Other Dependents

The proportion of "other" dependents (Table 5) has substantially increased during the recent years (1976-79) in Ontario (11.8%) as well as in the rest of Canada (18.5%). It seems that restrictive immigration policies result in a higher proportion of the dependent immigrants and a declined proportion of those destined to the labour force.



TABLE 3

NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS BY INTENDED OCCUPATION, ONTARIO, REST OF CANADA, TOTAL CANADA  
1961-65, 1966-70, 1971-75, 1976-79 AND 1961-79

INTENDED OCCUPATION	DESTINED TO LABOUR FORCE														
	1961-65		1966-70		1971-75		1976-79		1981-89						
	ONTARIO	REST OF CANADA	ONTARIO	REST OF CANADA	ONTARIO	REST OF CANADA	ONTARIO	REST OF CANADA	ONTARIO	REST OF CANADA					
Professional	27,063	32,498	59,561	68,298	78,134	146,432	58,455	59,401	117,856	23,953	34,001	57,954	177,769	204,034	381,803
Clerical	17,575	15,591	33,166	36,818	30,042	66,860	34,843	19,257	54,100	14,374	12,811	27,185	103,610	77,701	181,311
Transportation & Communication	1,886	1,800	3,686	3,421	3,314	6,735	4,571	3,565	8,136	2,370	2,710	5,080	12,248	11,389	23,637
Commercial & Financial	4,508	4,102	8,610	8,840	7,336	16,176	13,429	10,000	23,429	4,080	4,139	8,219	30,857	25,577	56,434
Construction	10,277	7,642	17,919	23,887	15,993	39,880	16,898	10,674	27,572	5,660	5,867	11,527	56,722	40,176	96,898
Service	16,059	16,457	32,516	23,496	22,048	45,544	22,883	19,682	42,565	8,216	9,641	17,857	70,654	67,828	138,482
Agriculture	5,555	5,703	11,258	7,250	6,682	13,932	5,690	5,813	11,503	2,097	2,812	4,909	20,592	21,010	41,602
Fishing, Trapping & Mining	472	483	955	1,174	1,548	2,722	597	1,223	1,820	160	368	528	2,403	3,622	6,025
Manufacturing	30,474	25,426	55,900	62,043	47,254	109,297	48,154	36,777	84,931	18,251	20,870	39,121	158,922	130,327	289,249
Labourers & Occupation Not Stated	15,038	9,199	24,237	18,452	10,237	28,689	11,101	17,201	28,302	10,418	9,733	20,151	55,009	46,370	101,379
Total Labour Force	128,907	118,901	247,808	253,679	222,588	476,267	216,621	183,593	400,214	89,579	102,952	192,531	688,786	628,034	1,316,820
TOTAL IMMIGRATION															

## Non-Workers

Spouses	53,648	44,045	97,693	86,072	70,879	156,951	71,555	61,702	133,257	32,817	46,655	79,472	244,092	223,281	467,373
Children	69,085	59,727	128,812	123,005	105,479	228,484	121,345	101,195	222,540	68,448	51,138	119,586	381,883	317,539	699,422
Others	12,474	12,003	24,477	25,190	23,945	49,135	40,414	38,027	78,441	25,619	45,544	71,163	103,697	119,519	223,216
Total	135,207	115,775	250,982	234,267	200,303	434,570	233,314	200,924	434,238	126,884	143,337	270,221	729,672	660,339	1,390,011
Total Immigration	264,114	234,676	498,790	487,946	422,891	910,837	449,935	384,517	834,452	216,463	246,289	462,752	1,418,458	1,288,373	2,706,831

SOURCE: Immigration Statistics,  
Employment and Immigration Canada

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
April, 1981

TABLE 4

PERCENTAGE OF IMMIGRANTS IN ONTARIO AND REST OF CANADA BY INTENDED OCCUPATIONS,  
1961-65, 1966-70, 1971-75, 1976-79 AND 1976-79

INTENDED OCCUPATION	1961-65			1966-70			1971-75			1976-79			1961-79		
	REST OF		TOTAL	REST OF		TOTAL	REST OF		TOTAL	REST OF		TOTAL	REST OF		TOTAL
	ONTARIO	CANADA	CANADA	ONTARIO	CANADA	CANADA	ONTARIO	CANADA	CANADA	ONTARIO	CANADA	CANADA	ONTARIO	CANADA	CANADA
Professional	45.4	54.6	100.0	46.6	53.4	100.0	49.6	50.4	100.0	41.3	58.7	100.0	46.6	53.4	100.0
Clerical	53.0	47.0	100.0	55.1	44.9	100.0	64.4	35.6	100.0	52.9	47.1	100.0	57.1	42.9	100.0
Transportation & Communication	51.2	48.8	100.0	50.8	49.2	100.0	56.2	43.8	100.0	46.7	53.3	100.0	51.8	48.2	100.0
Commercial & Financial	52.4	47.6	100.0	54.6	45.4	100.0	57.3	42.7	100.0	49.6	50.4	100.0	54.7	45.3	100.0
Construction	57.4	42.6	100.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	61.3	38.7	100.0	49.1	50.9	100.0	58.5	41.5	100.0
Service	49.4	50.6	100.0	51.6	48.4	100.0	53.8	46.2	100.0	46.0	54.0	100.0	51.0	49.0	100.0
Agriculture	49.3	50.7	100.0	52.0	48.0	100.0	49.5	50.5	100.0	42.7	57.3	100.0	49.5	50.5	100.0
Fishing, Trapping & Mining	49.4	50.6	100.0	43.1	56.9	100.0	32.8	67.2	100.0	30.3	69.7	100.0	39.9	60.1	100.0
Manufacturing	54.5	45.5	100.0	56.8	43.2	100.0	57.1	42.9	100.0	46.7	53.3	100.0	54.9	45.1	100.0
Labourers & Occupations Not Stated	61.3	38.7	100.0	64.3	35.7	100.0	39.2	60.8	100.0	51.7	48.3	100.0	54.3	45.7	100.0
Total	52.0	48.0	100.0	53.3	46.7	100.0	54.1	45.9	100.0	46.5	53.5	100.0	52.2	47.8	100.0
Non-Workers															
Spouses	54.9	45.1	100.0	54.8	45.2	100.0	53.7	46.3	100.0	41.3	58.7	100.0	52.2	47.8	100.0
Children	53.6	46.4	100.0	53.8	46.2	100.0	54.5	45.5	100.0	57.2	42.8	100.0	54.6	45.4	100.0
Others	51.0	49.0	100.0	51.3	48.7	100.0	51.5	48.5	100.0	36.0	64.0	100.0	52.5	47.5	100.0
Total Non-Workers	53.9	46.1	100.0	53.9	46.1	100.0	53.7	46.3	100.0	47.0	53.0	100.0	52.5	47.5	100.0
Total Immigration	53.0	47.0	100.0	53.6	46.4	100.0	53.9	46.1	100.0	46.8	53.2	100.0	52.4	47.6	100.0

SOURCE: Immigration Statistics  
Employment and Immigration: Canada.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

April, 1981

TABLE 5

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS BY INTENDED OCCUPATION, ONTARIO, REST OF CANADA, TOTAL CANADA,  
1961-65, 1966-70, 1971-75, 1976-79 AND 1961-79

INTENDED OCCUPATION	1961-65			1966-70			1971-75			1976-79			1961-79		
	ONTARIO	REST OF CANADA	TOTAL CANADA	ONTARIO	REST OF CANADA	TOTAL CANADA	ONTARIO	REST OF CANADA	TOTAL CANADA	ONTARIO	REST OF CANADA	TOTAL CANADA	ONTARIO	REST OF CANADA	TOTAL CANADA
DESTINED TO LABOUR FORCE															
Professional	21.0	27.4	24.0	26.9	35.1	30.7	27.0	32.4	29.4	26.7	33.0	30.1	25.8	32.5	29.0
Clerical	13.6	13.1	13.4	14.5	13.5	14.0	16.1	10.5	13.5	16.0	12.4	14.1	15.0	12.4	13.8
Transportation & Communication	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
Commercial & Financial	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4	6.2	5.4	5.9	4.6	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.1	4.3
Construction	8.0	6.4	7.2	9.4	7.2	8.4	7.8	5.8	6.9	6.3	5.7	6.0	8.2	6.4	7.3
Service	12.4	13.8	13.1	9.3	9.9	9.6	10.6	10.7	10.6	9.2	9.4	9.3	10.3	10.8	10.4
Agriculture	4.3	4.8	4.5	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.2
Fishing, Trapping & Mining	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5
Manufacturing	23.6	21.5	22.5	24.4	21.2	23.0	22.2	20.0	21.2	20.4	20.3	20.3	23.1	20.7	22.0
Labourers & Occupation Not Stated	11.7	7.7	9.9	7.3	4.6	6.0	5.1	9.4	7.1	11.7	9.5	10.5	8.0	7.4	7.7
Total Labour Force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Workers															
Percent of Total Immigration															
Spouses	20.3	18.8	19.6	17.6	16.8	17.2	15.9	16.0	15.9	15.2	18.9	17.2	17.2	17.3	17.3
Children	26.2	25.5	25.8	25.2	24.9	25.1	27.0	26.4	26.7	31.6	20.8	25.8	26.9	24.6	25.8
Others	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.7	5.4	9.0	9.9	9.4	11.8	18.5	15.4	7.3	9.3	8.2
Total Non-Workers	51.2	49.4	50.3	48.0	47.4	47.7	51.9	52.3	52.0	58.6	58.2	58.4	51.4	51.2	51.3
Total Workers	48.8	50.6	49.7	52.0	52.6	52.3	48.1	47.7	48.0	41.4	41.8	41.6	48.6	48.8	48.7
Total Immigration	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Employment Statistics  
Immigration and Immigration Canada.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
April, 1981

Figure 1 — Percent Workers and Non-Workers Among Immigrants, Ontario

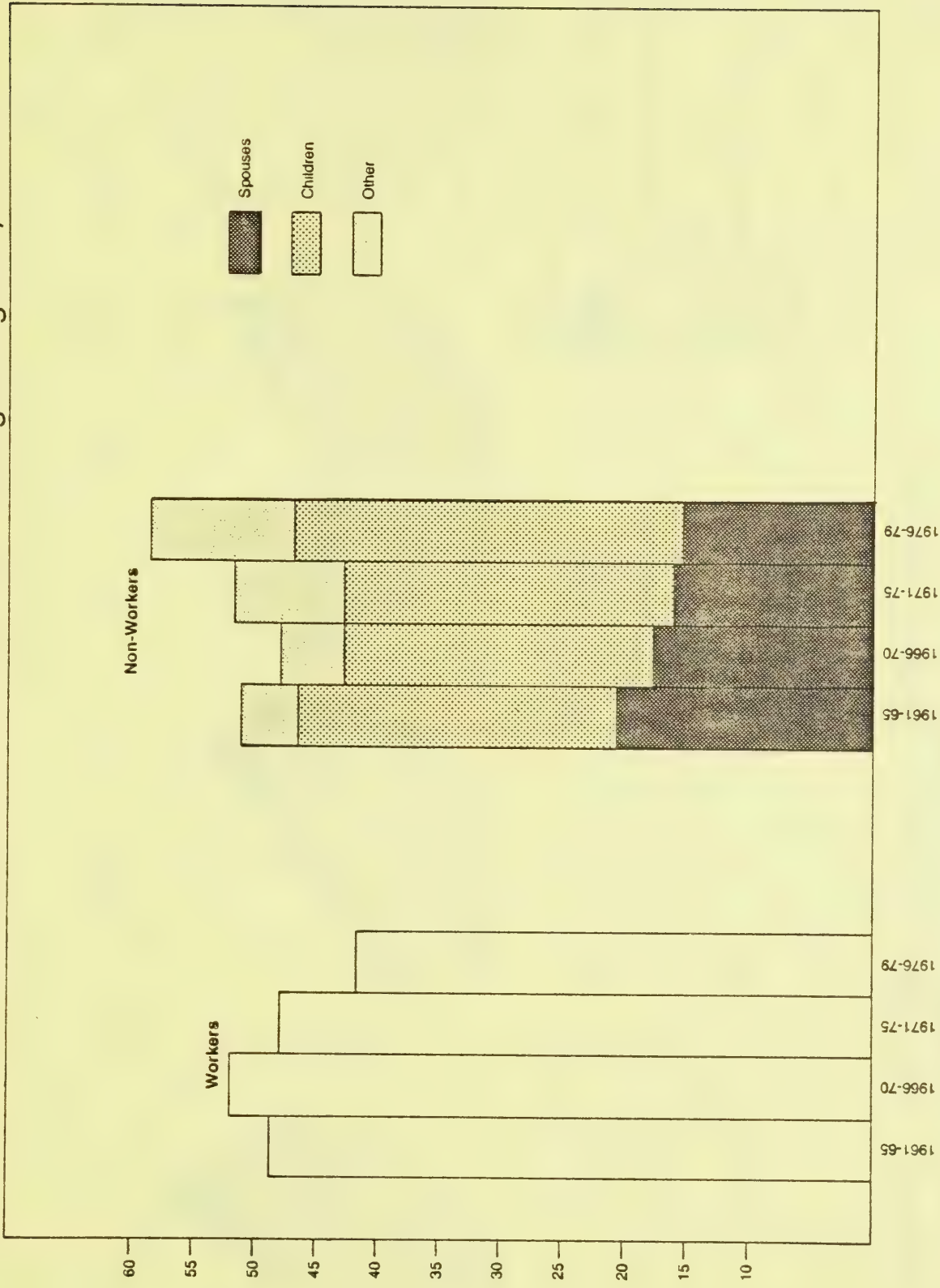
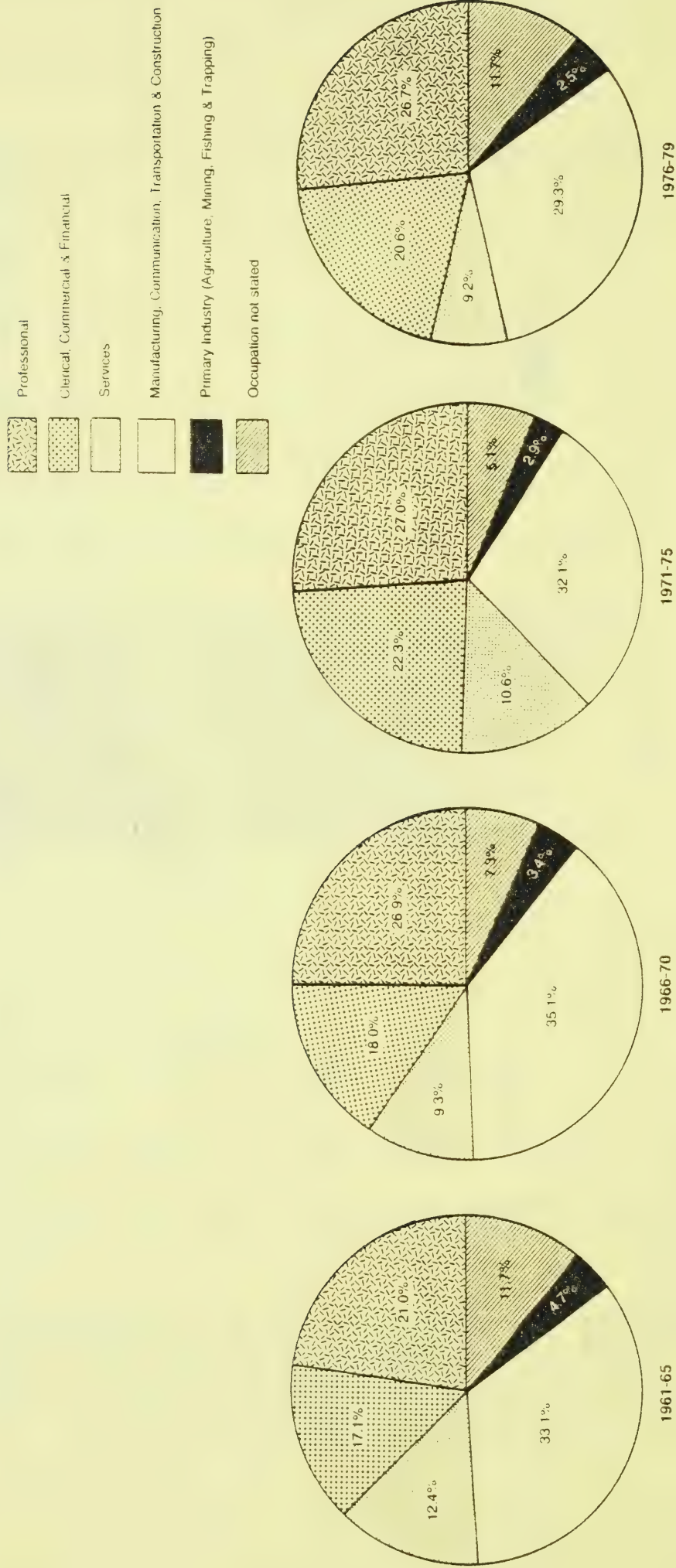


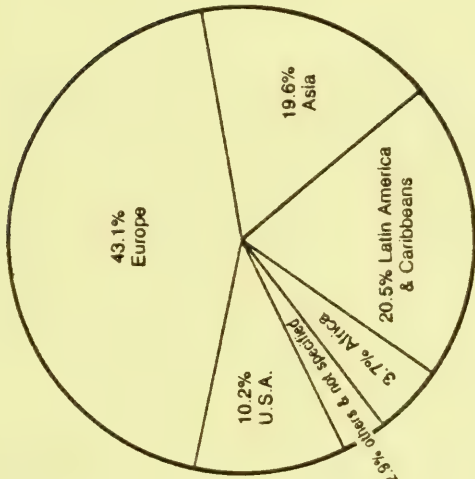
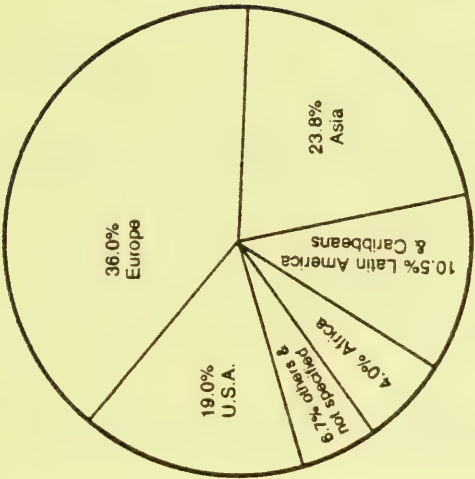


Figure 2 — Change in Occupational Composition of Immigrants, Ontario

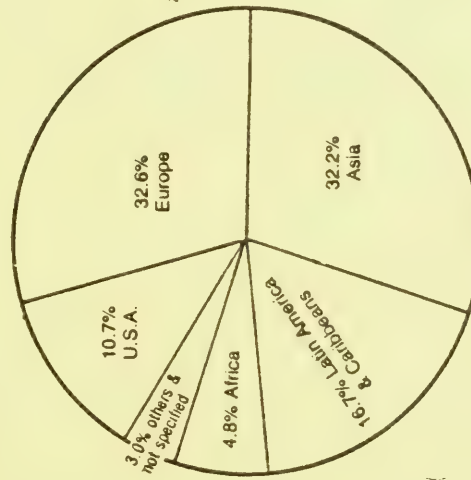
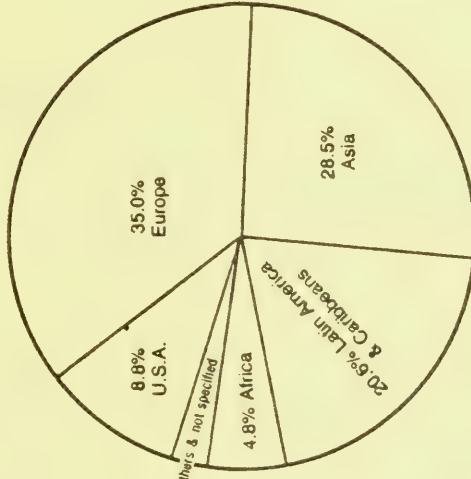
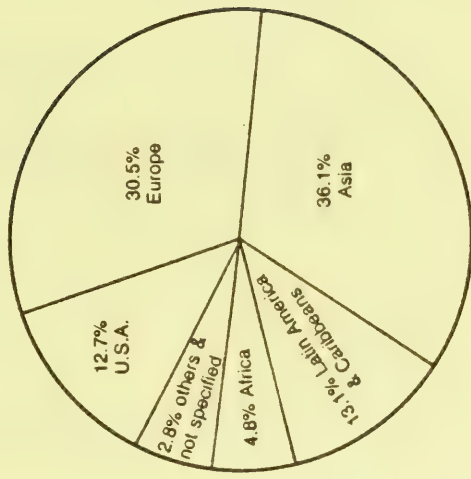


**NOTE:**

Replacement for page 19 of the March 1981 Bulletin



1971-75



1976-79

Note: 'Others and Not Specified' also include Australia and New Zealand



COMPUTERIZED FILES - Access through Central Statistical Services  
(Telephone 965-2217 except as specified below)

Computerized Files - Central Statistical Services

Census of Industries, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)  
Census of Population, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)  
Capital and Repair Expenditures, Statistics Canada, ) 965-7078  
Ontario data )  
Ministry of Revenue Enumeration Data, summaries  
Vital Statistics, Ontario  
Internal Migration of persons with drivers licenses, Ontario

Population Projections Ontario and Counties 1976-2001  
(Available through Dataline, Contact Mr. J. Ingram)

RETRIEVAL MANUAL FOR POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The Ontario Population Projection 1976-2001 is now stored as a computerized file with Dataline Systems Limited. A manual detailing the contents of this file and the means of accessing it is now available.

Copies of the "Ontario Population Projection, 1976-2001, Retrieval Program" may be obtained from Mr. C. W. Tappenden, Social and Economic Data, Central Statistical Services, 965-2217. For information concerning Dataline facilities please contact Mr. J. Ingram, Marketing Representative, Dataline Systems Limited, Toronto, 362-1572.





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### Demographic:

Revised Population Estimates by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties and Planning Regions, 1971-76	\$ 2.00
1980 Population Estimates by 5-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties, Planning Regions and Centres of 10,000 Population and Over	5.00
Monthly Demographic Bulletin - 1981 Subscription	12.00/yr.*
Ontario Population Projections - Presentation to the Select Committee on Ontario Hydro Affairs	2.00
Ontario Labour Force Projections, 1976-2001	5.00
Ontario: Estimates of Average Net Migration for Economic Regions and Counties, by Sex and Five-Year Age Groups, 1951-1976	10.00

### Economic Data:

Ontario Economic Accounts Quarterly Time Series 1947-1975, Sept. 1977	3.00
Ontario Economic Accounts Quarterly Time Series 1970-1978, March 1980	5.00
Ontario Economic Accounts Quarterly Bulletin - 1981 Subscription	10.00/yr.*
Ontario Statistics 1981	15.00
Consumption of Fuel and Electricity by Ontario Manufacturing Industries, 1979 data	5.00

### Government and Miscellaneous:

ONSTAT News (C.S.S. Quarterly)	N/C*
Index of Statistical Files in the Ontario Government, 1981	5.00
Expenditures of the Health Care System in Ontario 1970/71 to 1977/78	6.50

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Ministry of  
Treasury and  
Economics

The Honourable Frank S. Miller  
minister  
A. Rendall Dick  
deputy minister



# DEMOGRAPHIC BULLETIN

MAY 1981



VOL. 5, NO. 5

Published by Social and Economic Data, Central Statistical Services

## IN THIS ISSUE—

DEPOSITORY LIBRARY MATERIAL

- \*ESTIMATED ONTARIO POPULATION, APRIL 1, 1981
- \*ONTARIO VITAL STATISTICS, APRIL 1981
- \*INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES, MARCH 1981
- \*FEATURE ARTICLE: CHARACTERISTICS AND DESTINATION OF IMMIGRANTS IN ONTARIO, 1979, 1980 AND 1981

### ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on April 1, 1981 was 8,614,200.



### VITAL STATISTICS, APRIL 1981, ONTARIO

BIRTHS. During April 1981 there were 10,131 live births recorded in Ontario, showing a decline of 438 births, or 4.1% from those recorded in April 1980. For the period January-April 1981, the total of 42,097 showed an increase of 1,021 births or 2.5% over the same period in 1980. For the twelve-month period ending April 1981 the total was 126,006 as compared to 123,074 in the twelve-month period ending April 1980, showing an increase of 2,932 births or 2.4%. The estimated birth rate was 14.7 per 1,000 population in April 1981 - up from 14.4 in April 1980.

DEATHS. The number of deaths recorded in April 1981 was 5,026 for a decline of 277 deaths, or 5.2% from April 1980. For the period January-April 1981, the total 22,885 showed an increase of 306 deaths, or 1.4% over the January-April period in 1980. The number of deaths for the twelve-month period ending with April 1981 was 63,410 as compared to 62,942 recorded deaths for the same period last year, for an increase of 468 deaths or 0.7%.

NATURAL INCREASE. Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in April 1981 amounted to 5,105 as compared to 5,266 last year, for a decline of 161, or 3.1%. During the first four months of 1981, natural increase amounted to 19,212 as compared to 18,497 in the same period last year, showing an increase of 715, or 3.9%. During the twelve-month period ending with April 1981, natural increase added 62,596 persons to Ontario's population as compared to 60,132 for the same period last year, for an increase of 2,464 or 4.1%. The estimated natural increase rate per 1,000 population was 7.3 in April 1981, up from 7.0 in April 1980.





TABLE 1

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

ITEM <sup>1</sup>	APRIL			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH APRIL					JANUARY - APRIL				
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE	RATE/1,000 POPULATION					NUMBER		DIFFERENCE		
	1980			1981					1980				
	1981	1980	NUMBER	%	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	NUMBER	%	
Live Births	10,131	10,569	-438	-4.1	126,006	123,074	14.7	14.4	14.3	42,097	41,076	1,021	2.5
Deaths	5,026	5,303	-277	-5.2	63,410	62,942	7.4	7.4	7.2	22,885	22,579	306	1.4
Natural Increase	5,105	5,266	-161	-3.1	62,596	60,132	7.3	7.0	7.1	19,212	18,497	715	3.9
Marriages	3,346	3,330	16	0.5	73,374	71,132	8.5	8.3	8.0	13,244	12,741	503	3.9
Divorces	2,015	1,499	516	34.4	21,303	22,345	2.5	2.6	2.5	6,815	7,859	-1,044	-13.3
Population Base <sup>2</sup> (in thousands) as of October 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,589.1	8,526.5	8,392.1	-	-	-	-

SOURCES: (1) Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations  
(2) Statistics Canada: Census 1976

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
  
May, 1981

MARRIAGES. There were 3,346 marriages celebrated in April 1981 as compared to 3,330 in the same month last year, for an increase of 16 marriages, or 0.5%. During the January - April period of 1981 there were 13,244 marriages recorded as compared to 12,741 for the same period last year, for an increase of 503 marriages, or 3.9%. The records for the twelve-month period ending with April 1981 show an increase of 2,242 marriages over the same period last year, from 71,132 to 73,374, or 3.2%. The marriage rate per 1,000 population for April 1981 was 8.5 as compared to 8.3 in April 1980.

DIVORCES. In April 1981 there were 2,015 dissolutions of marriages as compared to 1,499 in April 1980 showing an increase of 516 divorces, or 34.4%. During the four-month period, January - April 1981, there were 6,815 divorces recorded as compared to 7,859 for the same period last year, for a decline of 1,044 divorces, or 13.3%. During the twelve-month period ending with April 1981 there were 21,303 divorces as compared to 22,345 for the same period last year, for a decline of 1,042, or 4.7%. The divorce rate per 1,000 population in April 1981 was 2.5 as compared to 2.6 in April 1980.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

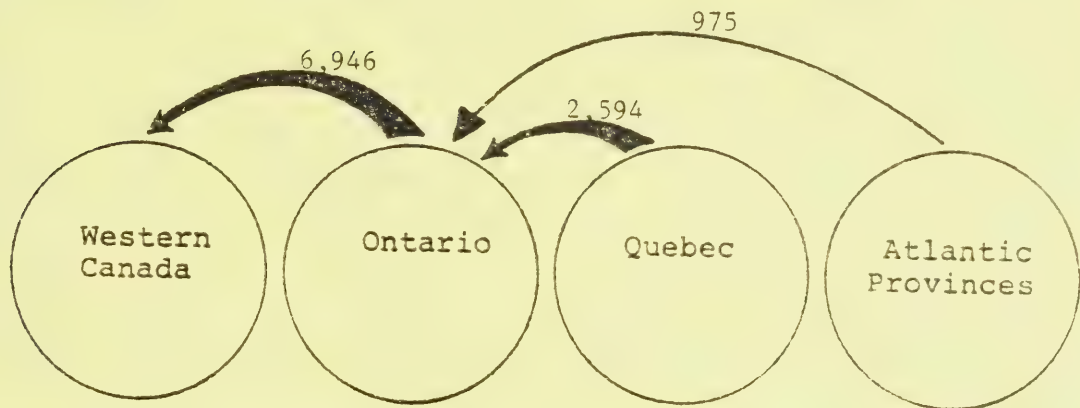
	<u>April</u>		<u>12 months ended with April</u>				
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>
	Number		per 1,000 population				
Marriages	3,346	3,330	8.5	8.3	8.0	8.0	8.1
Divorces	2,015	1,499	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4

(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

# INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

## Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada (Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
1981				
March	-1,664	590	653	-421
Jan. - Mar.	-6,946	2,594	975	-3,377
(3) Months 1981				



*Note: These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.*

### Interprovincial Migration Estimates

In March 1981, Ontario lost an estimated 421 persons in an exchange of migrants between Ontario and other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 1,298 migrants: 653 from the Atlantic provinces, 590 from Quebec, and 55 from Saskatchewan, Yukon and N.W.T. We lost 1,719 migrants to the following provinces: 879 to Alberta, 751 to British Columbia, and 89 to Manitoba.

During the twelve-month period ending with March 1981 Ontario lost 23,224 persons in the exchange of migrants with other provinces. On a net basis we gained 12,397 migrants from: Quebec, 11,351 and the Atlantic provinces, 1,046. Ontario lost a net of 35,621 migrants to: Alberta 23,245, British Columbia 10,505, Saskatchewan 1,417, Manitoba 50, and Yukon and N.W.T. 404.

The comparable figure for the twelve-month period ending with March 1980 was a net loss of 12,695 migrants, and the net loss for March 1980 amounted to 1,637 persons.

(For further detail, see Table 2, Page 5).



TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR MARCH, JANUARY-MARCH,  
AND 12 MONTHS ENDING WITH MARCH, 1981

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	MARCH, 1981				12 MONTH ENDING WITH MARCH, 1981				JANUARY - MARCH, 1981			
	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE		TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE		TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	
	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*			CHILDREN	DRIVERS*			CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		
Newfoundland	29	108	137		-200	765	565		153	242	395	
Prince Edward Island	5	49	54		-86	94	8		23	105	128	
Nova Scotia	55	218	273		-135	163	28		26	342	368	
New Brunswick	19	170	189		37	408	445		63	21	84	
Quebec	43	547	590		3,274	8,077	11,351		399	2,195	2,594	
Manitoba	-73	-16	-89		-154	104	-50		-121	-200	-321	
Saskatchewan	-20	60	40		-382	-1,035	-1,417		-63	-96	-159	
Alberta	-440	-439	-879		-8,133	-15,112	-23,245		-1,577	-2,589	-4,166	
British Columbia	-197	-554	-751		-3,467	-7,038	-10,505		-545	-1,733	-2,278	
Yukon and N. W. Territories	-9	24	15		-118	-286	-404		-29	7	-22	
Total Received	-588	167	-421		-9,364	-13,860	-23,224		-1,671	-1,706	-3,377	

\*Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.  
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
May, 1981

CHARACTERISTICS AND DESTINATION OF IMMIGRANTS IN ONTARIO,  
1979, 1980 AND 1981

The place of destination of an immigrant depends largely upon the presence of relatives and friends at that place. Moreover, immigrants with a certain occupational background and training may go to a certain area. In Ontario immigrants over the three (1979-81) years distributed themselves as follows:

Per cent Distribution By Destination

<u>Destination</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u> (First Three Quarters)
Brantford	0.5	0.6	0.4
Cambridge	0.9	1.2	0.9
Guelph	0.9	0.9	0.7
Hamilton	3.4	3.3	3.2
Kingston	0.8	0.6	0.6
Kitchener	1.7	1.9	1.5
London	2.8	2.7	2.2
Niagara Falls	0.6	0.6	0.5
Oshawa	0.9	0.9	0.6
Ottawa	7.7	5.3	5.5
Peterborough	0.3	0.4	0.3
St. Catharines	0.9	1.2	0.9
Sarnia	0.7	0.8	0.6
Sault Ste. Marie	0.5	0.4	0.4
Sudbury	0.4	0.4	0.5
Thunder Bay	0.8	0.8	0.6
Metro Toronto	37.7	37.6	39.8
Windsor	3.6	2.4	1.9
Other Localities	34.9	38.0	38.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	51,947	62,257	40,255

In 1979, 51,947 immigrants came to Ontario, and in 1980 some 62,257 settled in Ontario. This increase took place due to the increase in the proportion of immigrants from the Asian continent. Among the Asians, more than one-fourth came from South-East Asia as refugees. In the first three quarters of 1981, 40,255 immigrants had come to Ontario. From 1980 to 1981 the proportion of immigrants from Europe, Africa and Latin America increased but the proportion of immigrants from Asia declined by 10 per cent. The decline in the Asian component took place as a result of a decline in the proportion of South-East Asians (refugees). The distribution of immigrants by area of last permanent residence is as follows:

Per cent Distribution Area Of Last Permanent Residence

<u>Area of Residence</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u> ( <u>First Three Quarters</u> )
U.K.	15.4	15.0	19.3
Southern Europe	8.8	7.9	8.0
Eastern Europe	5.2	5.2	5.6
Northwest Europe	4.9	4.1	5.3
Total Europe	34.3	32.2	38.2
North Africa	0.4	0.5	0.7
South Africa	1.8	1.4	1.8
Other Africa	1.4	1.2	1.4
Total Africa	3.6	3.1	3.9
West Asia	3.6	3.6	4.4
Hong Kong & China	7.1	7.7	9.9
South Asia	3.2	5.9	6.3
South-East Asia	25.9	27.2	13.8
Total Asia	39.8	44.4	34.4
Australia & New Zealand	0.8	0.7	0.7
U.S.A.	7.9	6.1	7.7
Caribbean & Guyana	10.2	10.0	10.8
South & Central America	3.0	2.8	3.3
Pacific & Other Islands	0.1	0.2	0.1
Others	0.3	0.5	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Numbers	51,947	62,257	40,255

More than one-third of the immigrants settled in Metropolitan Toronto alone and about the same proportion settled in 'other localities'. The 'other localities' include such areas surrounding Metro Toronto as Peel (R.M.), Halton (R.M.) and York (R.M.) which frequently attracted a fair proportion of immigrants. Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, London and Kitchener attracted 19.2%, 15.6% and 14.3% of the immigrants in 1979, 1980 and 1981 respectively. Each of the other areas received around 1% or less of the immigrants. The proportion of immigrants coming to all areas except for Ottawa declined from 1980 to 1981 and increased for Metropolitan Toronto.

Though immigration has been reported to be predominated by males, in these years (1979-81) a higher percentage of females than males settled in Ontario. These percentages are as follows:

Per cent Distribution By Sex

<u>Sex</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u> ( <u>First Three Quarters</u> )
Male	48.3	49.6	49.0
Female	51.7	50.4	51.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	51,947	62,257	40,255

A large proportion of immigrants during these years consisted of young (15-34) adults. (48.9% in 1979, 48.6% in 1980, and 46.4% in 1981). The proportion of older (35-64) adults remained quite steady over the three years and the proportion of the aged (65+) immigrants has steadily increased. The comparison with the population of Ontario for 1980 reveals that immigrants have the highest proportion of young adults (15-34) and the Ontario population has a higher proportion of the aged than immigrants. The age distribution for the three years is as follows:

<u>Per cent Age Distribution</u>				
<u>Age</u>	<u>Immigrants</u>			<u>Ontario Population</u>
	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u> (First Three Quarters)	<u>Estimated</u> <u>1980</u>
0-14	22.0	22.4	20.6	22.3
15-34	48.9	48.6	46.4	35.8
35-49	12.0	11.8	13.8	17.6
50-64	12.0	11.8	12.6	14.5
65+	5.1	5.4	6.6	9.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	46,318	62,105	39,731	8,574,400

The following table shows approximately a three-fold decline in the proportion of refugees for the three quarters of 1981 and an increase in the proportion of immigrants of the other categories.

<u>Per cent Distribution By Immigration Category</u>			
<u>Classes</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u> (First Three Quarters)
Family Class	41.4	37.5	42.4
Assisted Relatives	7.5	9.3	13.3
Refugees	23.0	24.7	9.0
Independent	28.1	28.5	35.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	51,947	62,257	40,255

The proportion of immigrants who did not know either of the official languages was 46.3% in 1979, 50% in 1980 and 39.6% in 1981. The proportion of the bilingual immigrants was higher in 1981 than in 1980.



Per cent Distribution By Language Capability

<u>Language</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u> (First Three Quarters)
No English or French	46.3	50.1	39.6
English	50.0	46.7	56.8
French	1.5	1.2	1.2
English and French	2.2	2.0	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	51,947	62,257	40,255

In 1981 the proportion of immigrants with more than nine years of education was higher than in 1980. The proportion of immigrants with less than five years of education declined by 3.3% from 1980 to 1981, and those with more than 13 years of education increased by 4.6%. The distribution of immigrants by years of education for the three years is as follows:

Per cent Distribution By Education

<u>Years of Schooling</u>	<u>Immigrant Population</u>		
	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u> (First Three Quarters)
Under 5	27.9	28.2	24.9
5 - 8	20.7	20.9	18.2
9-13	31.4	31.6	33.0
13 and over	20.0	19.3	23.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	51,947	62,257	40,255

The following distribution shows that in 1981 the proportion of skilled and unskilled workers declined and those of the professionals and the clerical workers increased.

Per cent Distribution By Occupation

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u> (First Three Quarters)
Professionals	10.5	10.3	13.4
Clerical	11.0	10.9	11.5
Skilled	11.3	11.9	9.9
Unskilled	3.5	3.5	2.7
Others	63.7	63.4	62.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	51,947	62,257	40,255

Destination By Area Of Last Permanent Residence, Ontario, 1979-81

Tables 3A, 3B and 3C give per cent distribution of immigrants by destination and area of last permanent residence. A large proportion of immigrants tended to settle in Metro Toronto. Among Europeans this tendency is very high among those from Southern and Eastern Europe. More than half of Southern Europeans settled in Toronto alone. This is true for all the three years. Among Africans a high proportion of those from South Africa also settled in Toronto. A high proportion of the Latin American and the Caribbean immigrants also settled in Toronto. A relatively small proportion of immigrants from North-Western Europe, North Africa, South Asia and U.S.A. settled in Toronto. Hamilton attracted a relatively high proportion of the East Europeans. Apart from the 'other localities', immigrants of all areas settled in Ottawa in fairly large proportions.

Destination And Immigration Category, Ontario, 1979-81

Table 4 gives per cent of immigrants by destination and immigration category. During these years (1979-81) more immigrants came under family class than any other class. Toronto followed by 'other localities' received the largest percentage of immigrants of all the four categories. Toronto received relatively a higher proportion of immigrants in family class (40.2%) in 1979, assisted relatives (46.4%) in 1980 and independent immigrants (43.2%) in 1981. Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Ottawa and Windsor received a higher proportion of refugees than the immigrants of the other three categories during these three years.

Destination And Age-Sex Distribution, Ontario, 1979-81

Table 5 provides per cent distribution of immigrants to Ontario during 1979-81 by destination, age and sex. More than 70% of immigrants from all the age groups came to settle in Toronto and 'other localities'. The proportion of children (0-14) immigrants coming to Ottawa from 1979 to 1981 steadily declined and those coming to Toronto increased from 1980 to 1981. Little less than half of the immigrants tend to be young adults (15-34), and the proportion of this group also has a rising trend for Toronto and a declining trend for Ottawa.

Toronto received about one-third of the aged (65+) immigrants and a very high proportion (over 45%) of them went to 'other localities' during these three years. The female elderly coming to Ontario outnumbered the male elderly. Ottawa, Hamilton and Windsor also received a fairly high proportion of the aged (65+) immigrants (see Table 5).

Destination And Years Of Schooling, Ontario, 1979-81

Table 6 gives the per cent distribution of immigrants by destination and years of schooling for Ontario for 1979-81. More than two-thirds of the immigrants with less than grade 5 education settled in Toronto and the 'other localities'. The proportion of this group in Toronto increased from 36.2% to 40.6% from 1979 to 1981. Toronto also attracted the largest proportion of immigrants with 13 years and more education. The proportion of immigrants with 13 years and more education increased in Toronto from 41% in 1979 to about 43% in 1981. A relatively higher proportion of highly educated (13 years and more schooling) also settled in Ottawa and London; Hamilton received a higher proportion of immigrants with less than grade 9 education than those with education of 9 years and over. The proportion of those with 13 and more years of education in Ottawa declined from 9% in 1979 to 6.8% in 1981.

#### Destination And Official Language Capability, Ontario, 1979-81

Independent immigrants coming to Canada are also evaluated on the basis of their ability to speak the official languages. Table 7 gives per cent distribution of immigrants by destination in Ontario and their ability to speak English or French. It is interesting to note that a very high proportion of the bilinguals came to Toronto. In 1979, 45% of the total bilinguals settled in Toronto and this proportion increased to 47.2% in 1980 to 49.3% in 1981. Apart from the 'other localities' and Toronto; Ottawa also received a high proportion of those with bilingual capabilities. But unlike Toronto the proportion of bilinguals settling in Ottawa steadily declined from 17.0% in 1979 to 13.2% in 1981.

A relatively high proportion of those with the ability to speak only French settled in Ottawa, Toronto, 'other localities', Windsor and Hamilton (Table 7). In 1981 Toronto received 41.8% of total immigrants with only French language ability whereas, Ottawa received only 17.3% of them.

Those who did not know either of the official languages went to Hamilton (4%), London (2.9%), Ottawa (8.9%), Toronto (36.8%), Windsor (3.8%) and other localities (33.5%) in large proportions. The proportion of such immigrants increased in Toronto and other localities in 1980 and decreased for the other localities.

#### Destination And Type Of Occupation, Ontario, 1979-81

Table 8 gives per cent of immigrants by area of destination and type of occupation for Ontario from 1979 to 1981. Toronto received an increasingly high proportion of the professional immigrants (45.9% in 1979, 47.3% in 1980 and 48.3% in 1981). The 'other localities' received more than one quarter of the total professionals for each of these three years. Ottawa received 8.6% of the professionals in 1979, 6.9% in 1980 and 7.5% in 1981. Hamilton, London, Windsor and Kitchener also received a fairly high proportion of the professionals. The rest of the areas received less than 1% of the professionals.

Toronto received more than 40% of the immigrants in clerical occupations and about one-third of them went to 'other localities'. For 1979 and 1980 Ottawa received a higher proportion of clerical workers than that of professionals, skilled and unskilled workers. But in 1981, Ottawa received a higher proportion of professionals than that of clerical, skilled and unskilled workers.

The proportion of skilled workers coming to Toronto was 34.8% in 1979, 33.9% in 1980 and 36.9% in 1981. But the proportion of the unskilled workers coming to Toronto increased from 38.6% in 1979 to 42.9% in 1981. The proportion of the skilled workers coming to 'other localities' increased consistently from 1979 to 1981 (Table 8). Similarly, the proportion of immigrants in 'other' occupations coming to 'other localities' also has a rising trend. More than one-third of immigrants in 'other' occupations came to live in Toronto.



TABLE 3A

PERCENT OF IMMIGRANTS BY DESTINATION AND AREA OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE, ONTARIO, 1979 (CONTINUED)

DESTINATION	U.K.	SOUTHERN EUROPE	EAST EUROPE	N.WESTERN EUROPE	TOTAL EUROPE	NORTH AFRICA	SOUTH AFRICA	OTHER AFRICA	TOTAL AFRICA	WEST ASIA	HONG KONG AND CHINA
Brantford	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.2
Cambridge	1.4	3.5	1.6	0.9	1.9	2.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.3
Cheltenham	1.3	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.8
Hamilton	3.3	5.3	9.8	1.9	4.6	0.5	2.3	4.5	3.0	2.0	2.7
Kingston	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.7	3.1	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.6
Kitchener	1.3	1.2	3.8	1.6	1.7	4.6	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.4	0.3
London	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.9	0.0	7.2	3.1	4.8	3.2	2.3
Niagara Falls	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6
Oshawa	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4
Ottawa	6.3	2.2	2.3	5.2	4.5	12.2	2.6	8.6	6.0	16.1	6.1
Peterborough	0.4	*	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1
St. Catharines	1.5	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.4
Sarnia	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Sault Ste. Marie	1.5	0.5	*	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Sudbury	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3
Thunder Bay	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.0	3.2	0.9	1.9	0.1	0.5
Toronto	33.2	50.3	46.9	27.6	36.8	28.6	54.7	41.5	46.0	43.0	47.0
Windsor	5.0	2.4	6.7	2.5	4.2	1.0	6.0	2.2	3.9	5.8	3.3
Other localities	36.2	26.6	19.4	48.6	32.9	45.4	16.2	36.2	28.1	24.7	33.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	7,974	4,583	2,699	2,555	17,811	220	921	715	1,856	1,866	3,680



TABLE 3A

PERCENT OF IMMIGRANTS BY DESTINATION AND AREA OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE, ONTARIO, 1979 (CONCLUDED)

DESTINATION	SOUTH ASIA	S-EAST ASIA	TOTAL ASIA	AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND		U.S.A.	CARIBBEAN & GUYANA	SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA	PACIFIC & OTHER ISLAND	OTHERS
Brantford	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cambridge	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
Geelph	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.7	2.1	0.8
Hamilton	3.4	3.0	2.9	1.3	1.3	2.9	1.9	3.8	0.0	3.1
Kingston	0.3	1.6	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0
Kitchener	1.7	2.3	1.8	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0
London	1.6	3.3	3.0	4.2	3.2	3.2	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
Niagara Falls	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.4	*	0.1	0.0	0.0
Oshawa	1.1	0.8	0.7	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0
Ottawa	6.5	14.4	12.5	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.1	0.0	16.1
Peterborough	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
St. Catharines	0.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	2.3
Sarnia	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.1	1.2	0.0	0.8
Sault Ste. Marie	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Sudbury	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.5
Thunder Bay	0.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Toronto	23.4	30.5	34.0	40.2	27.7	27.7	48.5	50.5	46.8	40.8
Windsor	2.1	3.8	3.8	2.6	4.8	4.8	0.7	2.7	4.3	0.8
Other Localities	53.9	33.7	34.5	36.3	44.2	44.2	38.0	32.1	46.8	33.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	1,683	13,438	20,667	426	4,088	4,088	5,313	1,588	53	145

\* Less than .01 percent

SOURCE: Employment and Immigration Canada.

Social and Economic Data  
 Central Statistical Services  
 Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
 May, 1981

TABLE 3B

PERCENT OF IMMIGRANTS BY DESTINATION AND AREA OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE, ONTARIO, 1980 (CONTINUED)

DESTINATION	U.K.	SOUTHERN EUROPE	EASTERN EUROPE	N. WESTERN EUROPE	TOTAL EUROPE	NORTH AFRICA	SOUTH AFRICA	OTHER AFRICA	TOTAL AFRICA	WEST ASIA	HONG KONG AND CHINA
Brantford	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	-	0.4	0.1
Cambridge	1.8	2.8	2.0	0.5	1.9	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.3
Geoph	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.4
Hamilton	3.7	3.3	9.6	2.4	4.4	1.2	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.2
Kingston	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3
Kitchener	1.2	1.7	5.0	1.1	1.9	3.7	0.7	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.5
London	4.0	2.4	4.4	1.8	3.4	0.0	4.2	1.2	2.3	1.5	1.5
Niagara Falls	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4
Oshawa	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.9
Ottawa	3.6	2.6	4.3	5.9	3.8	10.2	1.6	5.2	4.4	10.5	6.2
Peterborough	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
St. Catharines	2.1	0.5	1.8	2.1	1.7	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.2
Sarnia	1.3	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.9	0.0	1.7	2.4	1.7	0.3	0.5
Sault Ste. Marie	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Sudbury	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.4
Thunder Bay	0.5	0.7	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.6	2.3	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.5
Toronto	35.6	56.1	44.6	29.6	41.3	41.7	64.9	45.6	53.4	55.3	48.1
Windsor	2.2	1.7	3.7	3.1	2.4	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.1	3.1	2.7
Other Localities	38.4	25.2	17.7	45.8	32.8	38.0	17.2	35.7	27.8	23.5	34.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	9,340	4,893	3,256	2,552	20,041	325	878	765	1,968	2,231	4,766

TABLE 3B

PERCENT OF IMMIGRANTS BY DESTINATION AND AREA OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE, ONTARIO, 1980 (CONCLUDED)

DESTINATION	SOUTH ASIA	S. EAST ASIA	TOTAL ASIA	AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND	U. S. A.	CARIBBEAN & GUYANA	SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA	PACIFIC & OTHER ISLANDS	OTHERS
Brantford	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.3
Cambridge	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
Geolph	0.7	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0
Hamilton	4.1	3.3	3.1	4.7	1.9	2.3	1.6	0.0	2.6
Kingston	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Kitchener	2.0	2.8	2.1	0.4	1.5	1.8	2.0	0.0	0.0
London	0.6	3.2	2.4	3.8	3.5	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.6
Niagara Falls	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6
Oshawa	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0
Ottawa	3.7	7.1	6.8	7.1	4.2	4.6	5.4	9.2	4.5
Peterborough	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.6
St. Catharines	0.4	1.6	1.1	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6
Sarnia	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Sault Ste. Marie	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sudbury	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.6
Thunder Bay	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.0
Toronto	27.6	25.5	32.0	48.4	26.7	44.8	54.4	42.9	69.5
Windsor	1.4	2.6	2.6	0.7	4.5	0.7	1.8	5.1	1.9
Other Localities	55.1	43.3	41.8	30.7	46.0	40.5	28.8	41.2	18.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	3,645	16,970	27,612	451	3,825	6,232	1,718	98	312

SOURCE: Employment and Immigration Canada

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

May, 1981

TABLE 3C

PERCENT OF IMMIGRANTS BY DESTINATION AND AREA OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE, ONTARIO, 1981 (CONTINUED)  
(FIRST THREE QUARTERS)

DESTINATION	U.K.	SOUTHERN EUROPE	EASTERN EUROPE	N. WESTERN EUROPE	TOTAL EUROPE	NORTH AFRICA	SOUTH AFRICA	OTHER AFRICA	TOTAL AFRICA	WEST ASIA	HONG KONG AND CHINA
Brantford	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.1
Cambridge	1.7	1.8	1.4	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Guelph	1.1	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5
Hamilton	3.5	4.5	8.4	2.3	4.3	2.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	2.4	2.4
Kingston	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1
Kitchener	1.3	1.1	3.6	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.7
London	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.1	5.9	2.8	3.9	1.8	1.6
Niagara Falls	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8
Oshawa	1.2	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.6
Ottawa	5.3	2.4	3.8	6.0	4.6	12.2	2.2	7.2	5.8	8.1	6.1
Peterborough	0.2	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4
St. Catharines	2.0	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4
Sarnia	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1
Sault Ste. Marie	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
Sudbury	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.9
Thunder Bay	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.7
Toronto	34.7	50.2	44.0	26.4	38.2	44.6	61.2	49.2	54.0	56.7	47.8
Windsor	0.6	1.1	3.5	1.4	1.2	4.0	0.7	1.1	1.4	2.6	3.2
Other Localities	41.9	32.2	22.7	48.5	37.9	32.6	20.7	31.0	26.6	24.7	33.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	7,778	3,216	2,269	2,115	15,378	282	736	551	1,867	1,789	3,971



TABLE 3C

PERCENT OF IMMIGRANTS BY DESTINATION AND AREA OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE, ONTARIO, 1981 (CONTINUED)

(FIRST THREE QUARTERS)

DESTINATION	SOUTH ASIA	S.E. ASIA	TOTAL ASIA	AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND	U. S. A.	CARIBBEAN & GUYANA	SOUTH & CENTRAL AMERICA	PACIFIC & OTHER ISLANDS	OTHER
Brantford	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cambridge	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
Geoph	1.0	0.5	0.6	3.2	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3
Hamilton	3.1	2.9	2.7	5.4	2.5	2.2	3.0	0.0	1.2
Kingston	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.3	2.0	0.9
Kitchener	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.4	2.0	1.9	1.2	0.0	1.7
London	0.8	3.1	2.1	3.6	2.4	1.3	1.1	3.9	0.6
Mapara Falls	0.4	0.8	0.6	2.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6
Oshawa	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ottawa	4.4	7.6	6.6	17.5	5.2	4.8	3.7	11.8	8.1
Peterborough	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
St. Catharines	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3
Sarnia	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.4	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
St. Ste. Marie	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sudbury	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
Thunder Bay	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Toronto	25.6	37.7	40.8	35.0	26.4	39.4	54.3	35.3	69.5
Windsor	1.7	2.6	2.6	1.8	4.8	0.5	0.6	2.0	2.3
Other Localities	57.8	57.8	38.5	27.0	45.3	17.1	34.0	45.0	21.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	2,530	5,546	13,842	284	3,088	4,366	1,328	52	350

SOURCE: Employment and Immigration Canada.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

May, 1981

TABLE 4

PERCENT OF IMMIGRANTS (INTERNATIONAL) BY DESTINATION AND IMMIGRATION CATEGORY, ONTARIO, 1979-1981

DESTINATION	1979				1980				1981 (THREE QUARTERS)			
	FAMILY ASSISTED		REFUGEES		FAMILY ASSISTED		REFUGEES		FAMILY ASSISTED		REFUGEES	
	CLASS	RELATIVES	INDEPENDENT	CLASS	RELATIVES	INDEPENDENT	CLASS	RELATIVES	INDEPENDENT	CLASS	RELATIVES	INDEPENDENT
Brantford	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3
Cambridge	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.1
Guelph	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.8	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.6
Hamilton	3.3	3.2	4.0	2.7	3.5	3.0	4.7	4.7	2.7	3.3	3.0	2.5
Kingston	0.5	0.8	1.8	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5
Kitchener	1.3	2.2	2.6	1.5	1.7	1.3	3.7	3.7	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.1
London	2.1	2.7	3.6	2.0	1.7	2.8	4.0	4.0	3.0	1.9	2.0	2.2
Niagara Falls	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
Oshawa	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.4
Ottawa	4.8	3.6	15.6	4.5	2.9	6.6	7.3	7.3	5.5	4.2	4.3	6.5
Peterborough	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5
St. Catharines	0.9	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.1
Sarnia	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.8
Sault Ste. Marie	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3
Sudbury	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5
Thunder Bay	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6
Toronto	40.2	38.0	31.1	40.0	46.4	39.3	25.1	25.1	42.4	36.8	41.1	43.2
Windsor	2.5	3.0	4.6	2.1	2.3	4.7	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.4
Other Localities	38.3	38.1	28.8	41.1	34.6	34.0	38.4	38.4	34.4	44.1	39.3	35.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	21,531	3,872	11,949	23,327	5,799	14,595	15,391	15,391	17,740	17,085	5,364	14,205

SOURCE: Employment and Immigration Canada.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

May, 1981

TABLE 5

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS BY DESTINATION, AGE AND SEX, ONTARIO, 1979-1981 (CONTINUED)															
DESTINATION	1979					1980					1981 (FIRST THREE QUARTERS)				
	M					F									
	0-14	15-34	35-49	50-64	65+	0-14	15-34	35-49	50-64	65+	0-14	15-34	35-49	50-64	65+
Brantford	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Cambridge	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.4
Guelph	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0
Hamilton	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.0	4.6	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.3	2.6	3.1	3.3
Klugston	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5
Kitchener	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.4	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.6
London	2.8	3.3	2.8	2.0	2.1	3.1	2.9	3.2	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.4	1.7	2.3	1.6
Niagara Falls	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.2
Oshawa	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.3
Ottawa	8.5	8.8	7.8	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.9	5.3	4.1	5.4	5.9	6.0	5.1	3.9	4.6
Peterborough	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5
St. Catharines	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.1
Sarnia	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7
Sault Ste. Marie	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1
Sudbury	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4
Thunder Bay	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4
Toronto	35.1	39.6	39.6	39.1	31.3	34.9	39.1	40.2	38.9	32.1	40.2	41.6	43.6	37.2	30.4
Windsor	4.2	3.9	3.7	2.5	3.9	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.1
Other Localities	35.4	31.2	32.0	39.8	46.2	38.3	35.6	35.5	41.5	45.7	36.7	36.5	36.3	44.2	48.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	5,885	12,413	3,116	2,654	1,014	7,216	15,452	3,722	3,083	1,427	4,321	9,243	2,887	2,158	1,133

TABLE 5

## PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS BY DESTINATION, AGE AND SEX, ONTARIO, 1979-1981 (CONCLUDED)

DESTINATION	1979						1980						1981 (FIRST THREE QUARTERS)							
	0-14		15-34		35-49		50-64		65+		0-14		15-34		35-49		50-64		65+	
	F	E	F	E	M	A	L	E			F	E	M	A	L	E				
Brantford	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cambridge	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.2	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Guelph	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Hamilton	3.4	3.2	3.9	3.6	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.6	3.0	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Kingston	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Kitchener	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.1	2.2	1.7	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
London	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	1.7	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1
Niagara Falls	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Oshawa	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Ottawa	8.2	8.2	7.0	4.9	5.8	4.8	5.8	5.1	4.2	4.7	5.7	6.0	5.7	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.2
Peterborough	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
St. Catharines	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.6	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.5
Sarnia	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Sault Ste. Marie	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Sudbury	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Thunder Bay	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Toronto	35.0	38.8	38.1	37.1	31.3	37.8	38.1	38.6	37.8	29.2	41.2	39.6	40.4	36.8	29.7	29.7	36.8	29.7	29.7	29.7
Windsor	4.0	3.6	3.6	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.9	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Other Localities	35.8	33.4	34.2	41.6	45.5	38.9	37.2	37.2	43.1	47.0	36.5	38.3	38.6	45.1	49.1	49.1	45.1	49.1	49.1	49.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	5,541	12,987	3,114	3,572	1,651	6,749	14,776	3,642	4,236	1,954	3,981	9,427	2,665	2,901	1,539	1,539	2,901	1,539	1,539	1,539

SOURCE: Employment and Immigration Canada.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

May, 1981



TABLE 6  
PERCENT OF IMMIGRANTS BY AREA OF DESTINATION AND YEARS OF SCHOOLING, ONTARIO, 1979-1981

AREA OF DESTINATION	S C H O O L I N G									
	Y E A R S			O F			1981 (FIRST THREE QUARTERS)			
	1979			1980			1981 (FIRST THREE QUARTERS)			
	UNDER 5 YEARS	5 - 8 YEARS	9 -13 YEARS	UNDER 5 YEARS	5 - 8 YEARS	9 - 13 YEARS	UNDER 5 YEARS	5 - 8 YEARS	9 - 13 YEARS	13 YEARS AND OVER
Brantford	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Cambridge	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.6
Guelph	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8
Hamilton	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.5	2.9	3.7	3.0	2.8
Kingston	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
Kitchener	2.1	1.9	1.4	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.0
London	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.3
Niagara Falls	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Oshawa	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5
Ottawa	7.5	7.6	7.1	5.0	5.1	4.7	7.0	5.4	5.2	6.8
Peterborough	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
St. Catharines	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.8
Sarnia	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.8
Sault Ste. Marie	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Sudbury	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
Thunder Bay	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Toronto	36.2	37.6	36.9	37.2	35.9	36.3	42.0	40.6	36.3	42.9
Windsor	3.8	3.4	3.9	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.0
Other Localities	35.4	35.4	36.3	37.5	40.1	39.3	34.0	37.6	42.5	34.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	14,497	10,758	16,293	17,564	13,025	19,658	12,010	10,039	13,300	9,603

SOURCE: Employment and Immigration Canada.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

May, 1981

TABLE 7

PERCENT OF IMMIGRANTS BY AREA OF DESTINATION AND OFFICIAL LANGUAGE CAPABILITY, ONTARIO, 1979-1981

DESTINATION	1979				1980				1981 (FIRST THREE QUARTERS)			
	NO FRENCH		ENGLISH		ENGLISH & FRENCH		NO FRENCH		ENGLISH		FRENCH & FRENCH	
	NO ENGLISH	ENGLISH	FRENCH	ENGLISH & FRENCH	NO ENGLISH	ENGLISH	FRENCH	ENGLISH & FRENCH	NO ENGLISH	ENGLISH	FRENCH	ENGLISH & FRENCH
Brantford	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1
Cambridge	1.0	0.8	1.5	0.4	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.1
Guelph	1.0	0.9	0.0	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7
Hamilton	4.1	2.9	3.6	1.2	4.0	2.6	2.8	1.9	3.9	2.8	2.7	1.8
Kingston	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.9
Kitchener	2.2	1.3	1.1	0.3	2.7	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.4	1.4	0.9
London	2.9	2.7	3.2	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.3	1.6	2.2
Niagara Falls	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1
Oshawa	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.1
Ottawa	8.9	5.8	22.7	17.0	5.5	4.3	20.0	15.3	5.4	5.0	17.3	13.2
Peterborough	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2
St. Catharines	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.7	0.3	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.6
Sarnia	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.4
Sault Ste. Marie	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2
Sudbury	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.3
Thunder Bay	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.3
Toronto	36.8	38.4	28.8	45.1	35.9	39.4	31.6	47.2	42.3	37.3	41.8	49.3
Windsor	3.8	3.5	6.5	1.8	2.6	2.0	7.8	1.6	2.4	1.5	5.3	1.5
Other Localities	33.0	37.1	27.1	24.9	37.3	40.5	27.8	26.7	35.6	42.7	27.3	27.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	24,066	25,922	799	1,160	31,161	29,050	761	1,285	15,924	22,874	496	961

SOURCE: Employment and Immigration Canada.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics

May, 1981

TABLE 8

PERCENT OF IMMIGRANTS BY AREA OF DESTINATION AND TYPE OF OCCUPATION, ONTARIO, 1979-1981

DESTINATION	1979					1980					1981 (FIRST THREE QUARTERS)				
	PROFESSIONAL	CLERICAL	SKILLED	UNSKILLED	OTHERS	PROFESSIONAL	CLERICAL	SKILLED	UNSKILLED	OTHERS	PROFESSIONAL	CLERICAL	SKILLED	UNSKILLED	OTHERS
Brantford	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4
Cambridge	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.9
Guelph	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7
Hamilton	3.8	3.3	4.2	4.0	3.2	3.0	2.9	4.3	3.7	3.2	2.7	2.7	4.0	4.4	3.2
Kingston	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.5
Kitchener	1.3	1.0	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.5	2.0	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.6
London	2.5	3.4	3.1	3.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.7
Niagara Falls	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
Oshawa	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6
Ottawa	8.6	8.9	6.0	5.8	7.8	6.9	7.0	4.2	3.3	5.1	7.5	6.5	4.1	4.0	5.2
Peterborough	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3
St. Catharines	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.9
Sarnia	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6
Sault Ste. Marie	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4
Sudbury	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5
Thunder Bay	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.4
Toronto	45.9	40.5	34.8	38.6	36.3	47.3	41.2	33.9	38.2	36.1	48.3	41.7	36.9	42.9	37.5
Windsor	3.0	2.9	5.6	3.5	3.5	2.3	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0
Other Localities	27.8	32.2	34.0	31.8	36.8	28.8	34.6	38.5	35.5	40.0	29.1	37.0	40.2	34.3	41.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number	5,461	5,698	5,874	1,800	33,114	6,418	6,794	7,404	2,194	39,447	5,413	4,618	3,986	1,072	25,166

SOURCE: Employment and Immigration Canada.

Social and Economic Data  
 Central Statistical Services  
 Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

May, 1981

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Census of Industries, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)	
Census of Population, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)	
Capital and Repair Expenditures, Statistics Canada, )	965-7078
Ontario data	)
Ministry of Revenue Enumeration Data, summaries	
Vital Statistics, Ontario	
Internal Migration of persons with drivers licenses, Ontario	

Population Projections Ontario and Counties 1976-2001  
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RETRIEVAL MANUAL FOR POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The Ontario Population Projection 1976-2001 is now stored as a computerized file with Dataline Systems Limited. A manual detailing the contents of this file and the means of accessing it is now available.

Copies of the "Ontario Population Projection, 1976-2001, Retrieval Program" may be obtained from Mr. C. W. Tappenden, Social and Economic Data, Central Statistical Services, 965-2217. For information concerning Dataline facilities please contact Mr. J. Ingram, Marketing Representative, Dataline Systems Limited, Toronto, 362-1572.





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Ministry of  
Treasury and  
Economics

The Honourable Frank S. Miller  
minister  
Tom Campbell  
deputy minister



# DEMOGRAPHIC BULLETIN

JUNE 1981

VOL. 5, NO. 6



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- \*ONTARIO VITAL STATISTICS, MAY 1981
- \*INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES, APRIL 1981
- \*FEATURE ARTICLES: (1) VITAL STATISTICS TRENDS IN ONTARIO, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1971-1980 (2) DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS IN COUNTRIES WITH A POPULATION OF TEN MILLION OR MORE

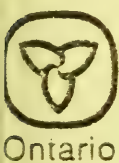
### ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on May 1, 1981 was 8,620,400.

### VITAL STATISTICS, MAY 1981, ONTARIO

BIRTHS. During May 1981 there were 9,991 live births recorded in Ontario as compared to 10,477 births for the same month last year, showing a decline of 486 births, or 4.6%. The number of births for the period January-May 1981 was 52,088 as compared to 51,553 during the same period last year, for an increase of 535 births, or 1.0%. The number of births for the twelve-months ending with May 1981 was 125,520 as compared to 122,118, showing an increase of 3,402, or 2.8%. The estimated birth rate per 1,000 population was 14.6 - up from 14.3 in May 1980.

DEATHS. The number of deaths recorded in May 1981 was 5,245 as compared to 5,093 in May 1980, for an increase of 152 deaths, or 3.0%. The number of deaths during the period January-May 1981 was 28,130 as compared to 27,672 during the same period last year, for an increase of 458 deaths, or 1.7%. The number of deaths for the twelve-month period ending with May 1981 was 63,562 as compared to 62,618 recorded deaths for the same period last year, for an increase of 944 deaths. The estimated death rate was 7.4 per 1,000 population - up from 7.3 last year.



Ontario

Ministry of  
Treasury and  
Economics

The Honourable Frank S. Miller  
minister

Tom Campbell  
deputy minister





TABLE 1

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

ITEM <sup>1</sup>	MAY			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH MAY						JANUARY - MAY		
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE	NUMBER		RATE/1,000 POPULATION		NUMBER		DIFFERENCE		
	1981	1980		1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980			
		%	%		%							
Live Births	9,991	10,477	-4.6	125,520	122,118	14.6	14.3	14.3	52,088	51,553	535	1.0
Deaths	5,245	5,093	3.0	63,562	62,618	7.4	7.3	7.2	28,130	27,672	458	1.7
Natural Increase	4,746	5,384	-11.8	61,958	59,500	7.2	7.0	7.1	23,958	23,881	77	0.3
Marriages	5,670	6,767	-16.2	72,277	67,546	8.4	7.9	8.0	18,914	19,508	-594	-3.0
Divorces	1,642	1,998	-17.8	20,947	22,345	2.4	2.6	2.5	8,457	9,857	-1,400	-14.2
Population Base <sup>2</sup> (in thousands) as of November <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	8,590.6	8,534.1	8,471.8	-	-	-	-

SOURCES: (1) Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations  
(2) Statistics Canada: Cat. No. 91-001

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June, 1981

NATURAL INCREASE. Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in May 1981 amounted to 4,746 as compared to 5,384 last year, for a decline of 638, or 11.8%. Natural increase during the period January-May 1981 amounted to 23,958 as compared to 23,881 last year, showing an increase of 77, or 0.3%. Natural increase during the twelve-month period ending with May 1981 added 61,958 persons to Ontario's population as compared to 59,500 for the same period last year, for an increase of 2,458, or 4.1%. The estimated rate of natural increase per 1,000 population was 7.2, up from 7.0 in May 1980.

MARRIAGES. There were 5,670 marriages celebrated in May 1981 as compared to 6,767 in the same month last year, for a decline of 1,097 marriages, or 16.2%. During the January-May period of 1981 there were 18,914 marriages recorded as compared to 19,508 for the same period last year, for a decline of 594 marriages, or 3.0%. The records for the twelve-month period ending with May 1981 show an increase of 4,731 marriages over the same period last year, from 67,546 to 72,277, or 7.0%.

DIVORCES. In May 1981 there were 1,642 dissolutions of marriages as compared to 1,998 in May 1980 showing a decline of 356 divorces, or 17.8%. During the January-May period of 1981 there were 8,457 divorces recorded as compared to 9,857 for the same period last year, for a decline of 1,400, or 14.2%. During the twelve-month period ending with May 1981 there were 20,947 divorces as compared to 22,345 for the same period last year, for a decline of 1,398, or 6.3%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

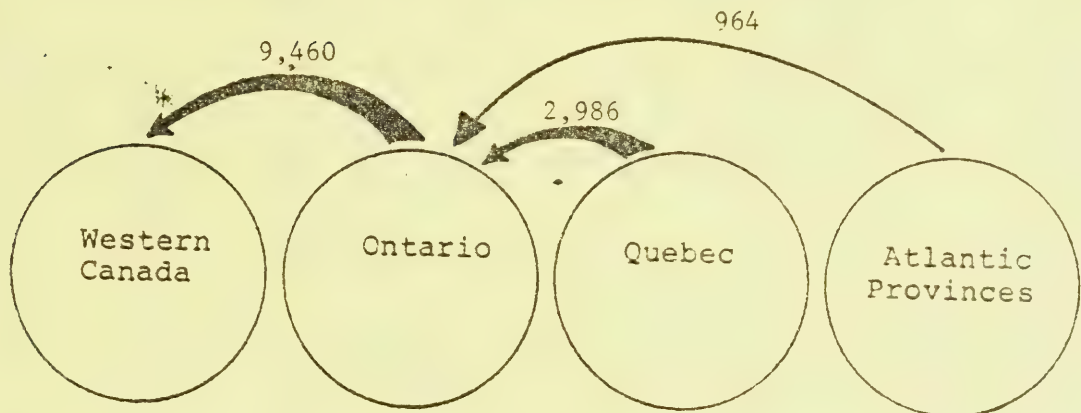
	<u>May</u>		<u>12 months ended with May</u>				
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>
Marriages	5,670	6,767	8.4	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1
Divorces	1,642	1,998	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4

(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

# INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

## Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada (Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
1981				
April	-2,514	392	-11	-2,133
Jan. - Apr.	-9,460	2,986	964	-5,510
(4) Months 1981				



*Note: These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.*

### Interprovincial Migration Estimates

During April 1981, Ontario lost an estimated 2,133 persons in an exchange of migrants between Ontario and other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 496 migrants: 52 each from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and 392 from Quebec. We lost 2,629 migrants to the following provinces: 1,279 to Alberta, 1,027 to British Columbia, 20 to Saskatchewan, Yukon and N.W.T., 25 to Newfoundland, 90 to New Brunswick and 188 to Manitoba.

During the twelve-month period ending with April 1981, Ontario lost 23,599 persons in the exchange of migrants with other provinces. On a net basis we gained an estimated 12,076 migrants: from Quebec 11,229, and from the Atlantic Provinces 847. We lost 35,675 migrants to the following provinces: Alberta 23,131, British Columbia 10,418, Saskatchewan 1,419, Manitoba 281, and Yukon and N.W.T. 426

The comparable figure for the twelve-month period ending with April 1980 was a net loss of 13,540 migrants. The net loss for April 1980 amounted to 1,758 persons.

(For further detail see Table 2, Page 5).



TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR APRIL, JANUARY-APRIL,  
AND 12 MONTHS ENDING WITH APRIL, 1981

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	APRIL, 1981			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH APRIL, 1981			JANUARY - APRIL, 1981		
	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE
	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	
Newfoundland	22	-47	-25	-147	624	477	175	195	370
Prince Edward Island	8	44	52	-70	109	39	31	149	180
Nova Scotia	43	9	52	-92	175	83	69	351	420
New Brunswick	-22	-68	-90	27	221	248	41	-47	-6
Quebec	16	376	392	3,226	8,003	11,229	415	2,571	2,986
Manitoba	-95	-93	-188	-254	-27	-281	-216	-293	-509
Saskatchewan	-7	-8	-15	-375	-1,044	-1,419	-70	-104	-174
Alberta	-162	-1,117	-1,279	-7,872	-15,259	-23,131	-1,739	-3,706	-5,445
British Columbia	-94	-933	-1,027	-3,359	-7,059	-10,418	-639	-2,666	-3,305
Yukon and N.W. Territories	0	-5	-5	-123	-303	-426	-29	2	-27
Total Received	-291	-1,842	-2,133	-9,039	-14,560	-23,599	-1,962	-3,548	-5,510

\* Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.  
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

June, 1981

## VITAL STATISTICS TRENDS IN ONTARIO, CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES, 1971-1980

It has been suggested recently that a change in the United States birth rate may eventually be emulated in Ontario, and it seems useful to compare vital statistics trends in Ontario and Canada with those of the United States. Table 3 and Figs. 1 and 2 illustrate the relevant data. A brief glance at graphs in Figs. 1 and 2 indicate that during the decade under observation, United States trends developed differently than in Ontario and Canada. A brief description follows.

### Birth Rates

Ontario recorded a 15.4% decline in its crude birth rate (births per 1,000 population), from 16.9 births per 1,000 population in 1971 to 14.3 in 1978 at which point it stabilized for the remaining two years.

The Canadian curve followed the Ontario curve during the 1971-73 period although at a slightly lower level. During the next two years it rose to 15.8 births per 1,000 population, and during the second half of the decade it oscillated around the 15.5 mark. In effect, the overall decline in the Canadian rate between 1971 and 1980 amounted to 8.3%, or about one-half that for Ontario.

In contrast, the United States curve displayed a distinctive "U" shape. During the first half of the decade, the birth rate in the United States dropped by 14.0%, but from 1976 the birth rate rose - reaching the level of 16.2 births per 1,000 population by 1980, a level much higher than Ontario's. This significant improvement in the United States birth rate during the past few years may be the harbinger of a similar trend in Ontario. The stabilization of the decline in the Ontario rate recorded during the past three years may herald an upswing in the birth curve. The next few months will provide us with an indication of future trends for the coming years - at least till 1986.

### Death Rates

The death rates in Ontario and Canada during the past decade were fairly stable and the variations in the two curves were minimal. The United States rate was from 1.5 to 2.0 deaths per 1,000 population higher than in Ontario, and the curve indicates a downward trend in recent years.

### Natural Increase Rates

The natural increase curves for all three jurisdictions reflect the trend and shape of the birth rate curves owing to the low flexibility of the death curves (see Fig. 1). The United States curve has the distinctive "U" shape, reaching its lowest point at 5.5 per 1,000 in 1973 as compared to the 8.1 level for both Canada and Ontario. Since 1973 the curve has been steadily rising, reaching the Ontario level of 7.1 in 1979. The Canadian curve reached the level of 8.5 in 1975 and has since slightly declined. During the second half of the decade the position of the Canadian curve was much higher than the Ontario one. The comparatively lower readings of the United States curve are of course the result of the higher death rate than that prevailing in Canada.

### Marriage Rates

Marriage rate curves (see Fig. 2) for Ontario and Canada run parallel to each other - rising and falling in unison. In 1972 both curves reached the high point of 9.2 marriages per 1,000 population but since then dropped continually till 1978 when both stabilized around 8.0 marriages per 1,000 population.

The United States curve, behaved differently, and on average, was 2 marriages per 1,000 population higher than the Canadian curve. It also had its high point of 11.0 marriages per 1,000 population in 1972. The curve declined to 10.0 in 1976 but since then started to rise, reaching by 1980 almost the same position as that recorded in 1972.

The stabilization of the Canadian curves during the past three years may also be a harbinger of an imminent rise in marriage rates in Canada.

#### Divorce Rates

The divorce rate curves in all three jurisdictions increased steadily during the past decade. The Ontario and Canada rates were close, rising from around 1.5 divorces per 1,000 population in 1971 to about 2.5 in 1980, at an annual increase of 5.2%.

The United States rate was on average twice as high as that of Canada, rising from 3.7 divorces per 1,000 population in 1971 to 5.3 in 1980, at an annual increase of approximately 3.6%.

TABLE 3

VITAL STATISTICS RATES (PER 1,000 POPULATION) FOR ONTARIO,  
CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

1971-1980															
YEAR	BIRTHS			DEATHS			NATURAL INCREASE			MARRIAGES			DIVORCES		
	Ontario	Canada	U.S.A.	Ontario	Canada	U.S.A.	Ontario	Canada	U.S.A.	Ontario	Canada	U.S.A.	Ontario	Canada	U.S.A.
1971	16.9	16.8	17.2	7.4	7.3	9.3	9.5	9.5	7.9	9.0	8.9	10.6	1.6	1.4	3.7
1972	16.0	15.9	15.6	7.5	7.4	9.4	8.5	8.5	6.2	9.2	9.2	11.0	1.7	1.5	4.1
1973	15.6	15.5	14.9	7.5	7.4	9.4	8.1	8.1	5.5	9.1	9.0	10.9	1.7	1.7	4.4
1974	15.3	15.6	14.9	7.5	7.4	9.2	7.8	8.2	5.7	9.0	8.9	10.5	1.9	2.0	4.6
1975	15.3	15.8	14.8	7.4	7.3	8.9	7.9	8.5	5.9	8.8	8.7	10.1	2.1	2.2	4.9
1976	14.8	15.7	14.8	7.3	7.3	8.9	7.5	8.4	5.9	8.4	8.4	10.0	2.2	2.4	5.0
1977	14.7	15.5	15.4	7.3	7.2	8.8	7.4	8.3	6.6	8.1	8.0	10.1	2.4	2.4	5.0
1978	14.3	15.5	15.3	7.2	7.2	8.8	7.1	8.3	6.5	8.0	7.9	10.5	2.5	2.4	5.2
1979	14.3	15.3	15.8	7.2	7.1	8.7	7.1	8.2	7.1	8.0	7.9	10.7	2.5	2.5	5.3
1980	14.3	15.4	16.2	7.4	7.2	8.9	6.9	8.2	7.3	8.0	N/A	10.9	2.6	N/A	5.3
% Change 1971-80	-15.4	-8.3	-5.8	0	-1.4	-4.3	-27.4	-13.7	-7.6	-11.1	-11.2	+2.8	+62.5	+78.6	+43.2

N/A - Not available

SOURCES: Ontario Registrar General  
Statistics Canada  
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics

April, 1981



Figure 1 — Birth, Death and Natural Increase Rates  
(per 1,000 Population) for Ontario, Canada and  
the United States 1971-1980

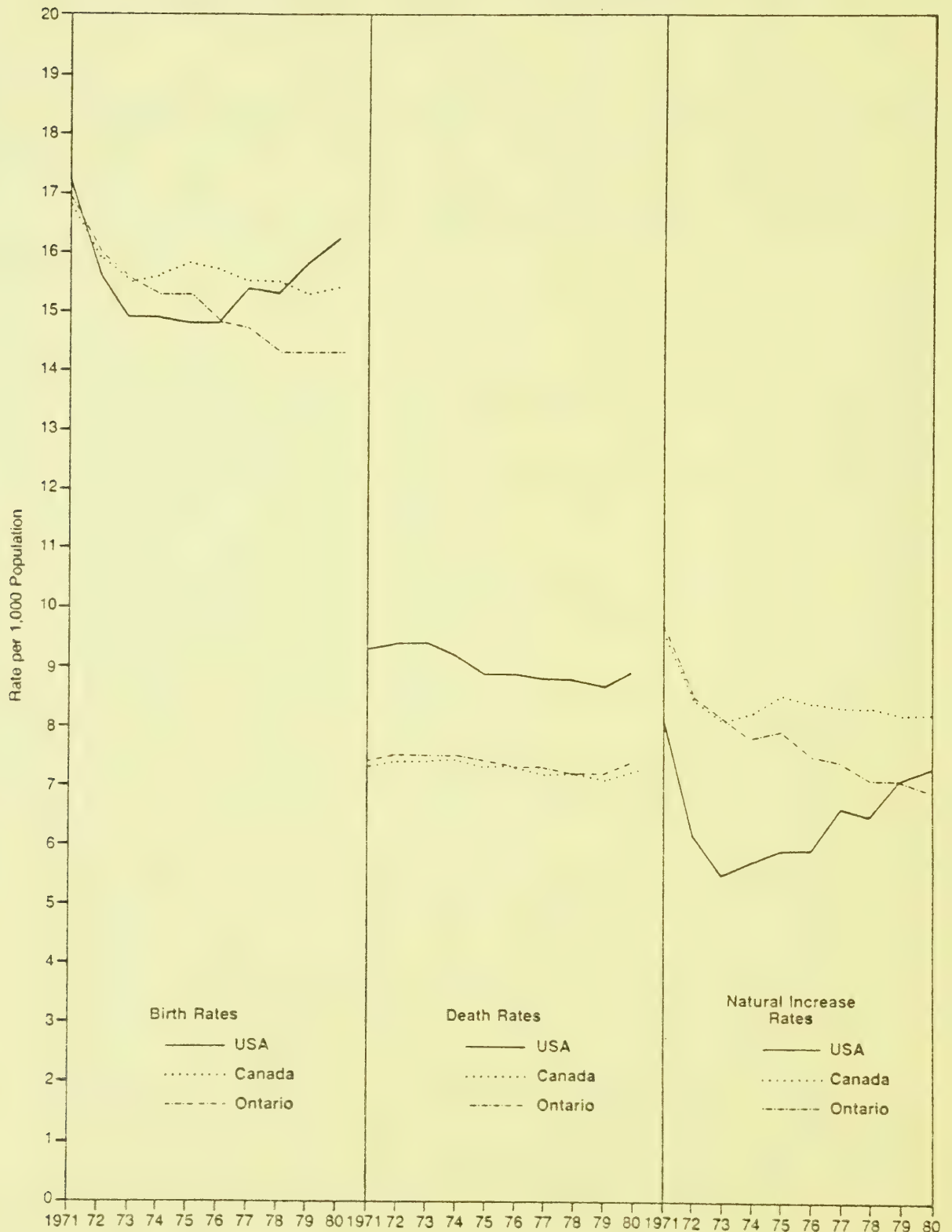
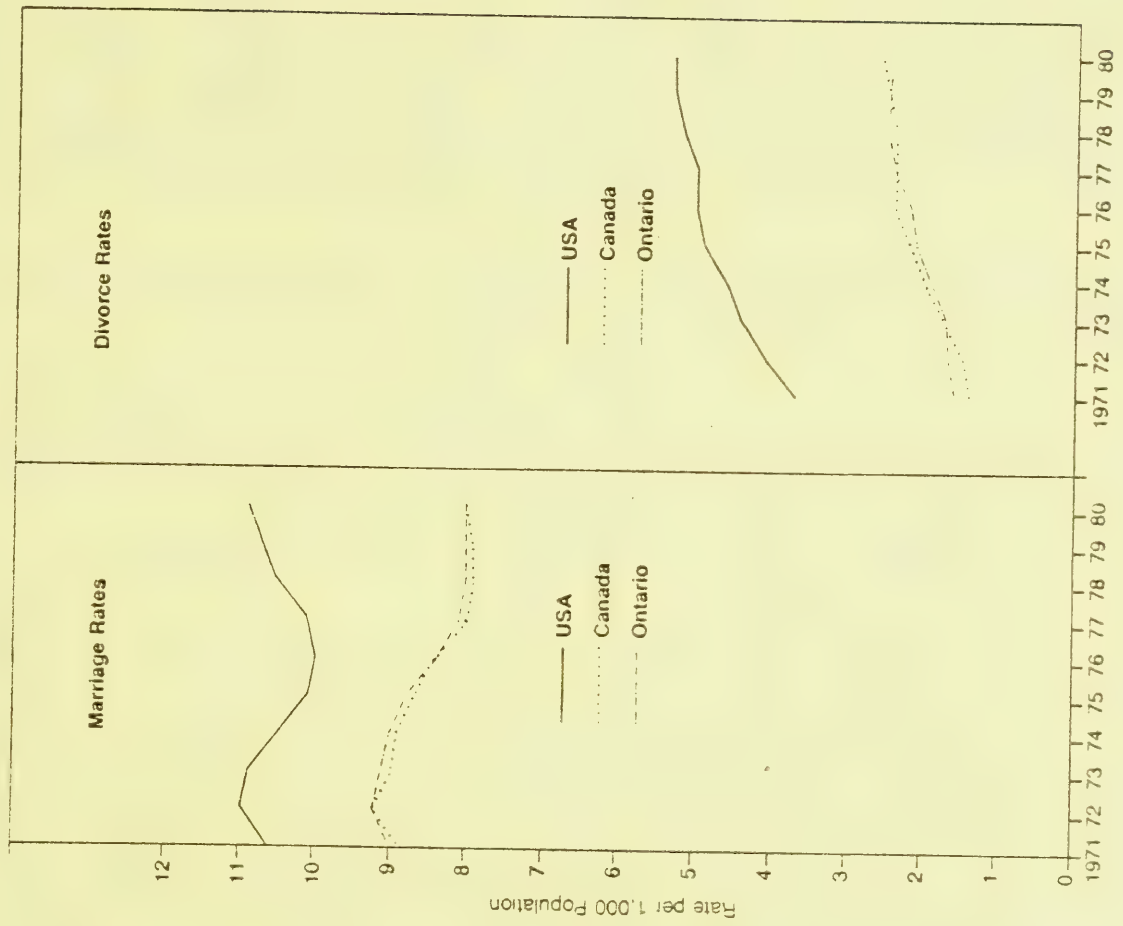


Figure 2 — Marriage and Divorce Rates (per 1,000 Population) for Ontario, Canada and the United States, 1971-1980



### DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS IN COUNTRIES WITH A POPULATION OF TEN MILLION OR MORE

The United States Bureau of the Census recently published a study on demographic trends in countries with a population of ten million and more, and we feel that a brief analysis of data contained in it may be of interest to our readers in view of recent discussions in the media regarding future world demographic trends.

Between 1950 and 1981, the world population grew by an estimated 2,048 million, from 2,532 million in 1950 to 4,580 million in 1981, at an annual rate of 1.9%, or by about 81%. If the present rate continues, the world population will pass the 5 billion mark sometime in 1986.

Almost 92% of the world's population lives in the 56 countries with a population of ten million or more, whose combined population amounts to 4.2 billion at the time of writing (see Table 4). China, with an estimated population of 1,041,532,000 (22.7% of the world's population) heads the list, while Hungary (population 10,738,000, or 0.23% of the world's population) is at the bottom of the list. Apart from China, there are six countries with a population of over 100 million each and ten countries have populations between 50 and 100 million. Canada ranks 31st with an estimated 24,190,000 population in 1981.

The remaining eight per cent of the world's population (or 368,055,000) is distributed among 144 jurisdictions which include some 20 dependencies. The regional distribution is as follows:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Total Number of Jurisdictions</u>	<u>Number of Jurisdictions with a Population of Ten Million or More</u>
Africa	55	13
Asia*	43	20
Latin America	43	7
North America	5	2
Europe	35	12
Oceania	18	1
<u>U.S.S.R.</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>56</u>

\*Excluding U.S.S.R.

It is of interest to note that whereas the average annual growth rate of the total world population has fluctuated between 1.8% and 2.0%, the aggregate annual growth rate of the 56 countries with 10 million population or over has declined from 2.0% in the 1960-70 period to 1.7% during the most recent year 1980-81. On the other hand, the aggregate annual growth rate of the population of smaller countries (having less than 10 million) grew from 1.8% per annum in the 1950-60 period to 2.2% per annum at the present time. If this trend continues, then the aggregate population of the smaller countries will reach the 600 million mark by 2001, and their total share of the world population will increase from the present 8% to 12%. This is due mainly to the fact that the majority of the smaller countries are located in Africa and Latin America where crude birth rates are rather impressive and death rates are either stable or declining. The rate of natural increase of population in these countries is rising, which in turn affects their population growth.

Table 4 provides detailed information on population growth rates for each country in the ten million and over category. At a glance we notice the enormous

disparity in the rates, which range from a mere 0.1% recorded by East Germany to that of a 4.1% growth rate for Kenya.

#### Growth Rate Designations

Table 5 provides a classification of countries by average annual growth rates at the present time. The four categories adopted indicate the following:

<u>Growth Rate (%)</u>	<u>Designation</u>
0.0 - 0.9	slow growth
1.0 - 1.9	moderate growth
2.0 - 2.9	high growth
3.0 and over	very high growth

There are 15 countries in the slow growth category and all of them, except Ethiopia and Afghanistan which endure great political and social turmoil, belong to the "developed" countries category. An annual growth rate below 1.0%, (a slow growth), predicates imminent aging of the population, and if the growth performance does not improve, an absolute decline of the population will follow in the near future. This is the case in East and West Germany, Hungary, Italy, and the United Kingdom.

A growth rate of between 1.0% and 1.9% can be referred to as a moderate growth rate, sustainable in most countries. The eleven countries listed in this class include countries both in the "developed" and the "developing" category. The latter, listed in this column, appear to be successful in their economic development as well as having social attitudes supporting family planning.

The "high growth rate" class (2.0 to 2.9% per annum growth rate) contains 18 countries, all of which are also classified as either "developing" or "underdeveloped". This rate is in most instances regarded as economically not sustainable and frequently contributes to social tensions owing to the absence of suitable employment opportunities for the younger generation.

The fourth classification, showing growth rates in excess of 3.0% per annum, is the least sustainable rate as it predicates a doubling of the given country's population every 20 years. This class contains 12 countries, and all of them are to a greater or lesser extent "underdeveloped"; all of them have serious difficulties providing employment for their young populations. The "dependency ratio" or the proportion of the economically inactive population to that of the economically active population is very high, and averages 95%, as compared to Canada's 52%. In all countries in this category family planning is not supported for social and/or religious reasons.

Table 6 classifies the 56 major nations by the direction of growth. There are 16 countries, whose populations grew steadily during the period under discussion, and most of them are in the "underdeveloped" category. East Germany is a special case since it started with a declining population following the Second World War. The "declining" growth category contains 36 countries, some of which are regarded as "developed" and some as "underdeveloped". In the latter case, the declining growth rates may be beneficial in solving their social and economic problems. There are four countries listed in the "stable" growth situation. Poland's population growth is stabilized at a relatively low level, while India and Peru are stabilized at a high level, and Iraq at a very high level.

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\*The dependency ratio is the proportion of the age groups 0-14 and 65+ to the 15-64 age group.



Finally, Table 7 ranks the 56 countries by their growth performance during the past thirty years. Almost half of the major countries more than doubled their population, 13 grew moderately, and East Germany's population actually declined by almost nine per cent. On the other hand the growth of population in Venezuela is extraordinary, showing an increase of almost 250 per cent over the past thirty years.

TABLE 4

WORLD POPULATION AND AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES FOR COUNTRIES OF 10 MILLION OR MORE 1950-1981 (CONTINUED)

COUNTRY	1981	IN THOUSANDS				RANK %CHANGE 1950-1981	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH PER CENT				PERCENT CHANGE 1950-1981
		1981	1970	1960	1950		1980-1981	1970-1980	1960-1970	1950-1960	
1. China, Mainland	1,041,532	1,026,992	848,348	681,559	547,364	32	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.2	90.3
2. India	707,836	692,260	553,619	446,857	369,880	30	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.9	91.4
3. Soviet Union	267,735	265,500	242,766	214,329	180,075	43	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.8	48.7
4. United States	230,649	227,658	205,052	180,671	152,571	42	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.7	51.1
5. Indonesia	154,339	151,168	122,671	100,655	83,414	34	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	85.0
6. Brazil	124,815	121,962	95,684	71,695	53,443	12	2.3	2.5	2.9	3.0	133.5
7. Japan	117,711	116,782	104,345	94,092	83,805	46	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	40.5
8. Bangladesh	90,680	88,373	69,700	53,407	44,863	26	2.6	2.4	2.7	1.8	102.1
9. Pakistan	90,439	87,210	65,706	50,387	39,448	15	3.6	2.9	2.7	2.5	129.3
10. Nigeria	79,682	77,082	56,346	42,367	33,230	9	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.5	139.8
11. Mexico	69,608	67,877	50,078	36,182	26,715	4	2.5	3.1	3.3	3.1	160.6
12. Germany, Fed. Rep. of	61,760	61,561	60,714	55,423	49,986	52	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.0	23.6
13. Italy	57,173	57,042	53,661	50,198	47,105	53	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	21.4
14. United Kingdom	56,020	55,982	55,522	52,559	50,363	55	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	11.2
15. Vietnam	55,053	53,710	42,984	33,283	27,072	25	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.1	103.4
16. France	53,945	53,712	50,787	45,670	41,829	50	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.9	29.0
17. Philippines	50,310	49,058	37,542	27,898	20,647	6	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.1	143.7
18. Thailand	48,787	47,740	37,091	27,513	20,042	7	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.2	143.4
19. Turkey	46,673	45,605	35,743	28,217	21,122	20	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.9	121.0
20. Egypt	43,437	42,154	33,197	26,340	20,797	24	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	108.9
21. Korea, Rep. of	40,430	39,782	32,976	25,142	21,147	31	1.6	1.9	2.7	1.7	91.2
22. Iran	39,998	38,782	28,933	21,577	16,357	5	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	144.3
23. Spain	37,711	37,412	33,876	30,455	28,009	49	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.8	34.6
24. Poland	35,925	35,578	32,526	29,590	24,624	44	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.8	44.7
25. Burma	35,289	34,433	27,078	21,726	17,927	28	2.5	2.4	2.2	1.9	96.8
26. Ethiopia	29,994	29,790	25,299	20,093	16,251	35	0.7	1.6	2.3	2.1	84.6
27. Zaïre	29,441	28,624	21,638	16,151	13,055	18	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.2	125.5
28. South Africa	29,313	28,622	22,465	17,122	13,573	23	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.4	116.0
29. Argentina	28,130	27,674	23,758	20,611	17,150	41	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.9	64.0
30. Colombia	25,217	24,833	21,430	18,953	11,592	22	1.5	1.5	3.0	3.2	117.5
31. Canada	24,190	23,940	21,324	17,909	13,737	39	1.0	1.2	1.8	2.7	76.1
32. Yugoslavia	22,545	22,356	20,371	18,402	16,346	47	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	37.9
33. Romania	22,381	22,218	20,253	18,403	16,311	48	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	37.2
34. Morocco	21,590	20,969	15,909	12,423	9,343	14	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.9	131.1
35. Algeria	19,422	18,831	13,932	10,909	8,693	21	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.1	118.4

TABLE 4

WORLD POPULATION AND AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATES FOR COUNTRIES OF 10 MILLION OR MORE 1950-1981 (CONCLUDED)  
(RANKED BY POPULATION SIZE IN 1981)

COUNTRY	POPULATION IN THOUSANDS					RANK % CHANGE 1950-1981	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH PER CENT				PERCENT CHANGE 1950-1981
	1981	1980	1970	1960	1950		1980-1981	1970-1980	1960-1970	1950-1960	
36. Sudan	19,312	18,744	13,788	10,589	8,051	8	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.8	139.9
37. Tanzania	19,233	18,618	13,446	10,328	8,313	13	3.2	3.3	2.7	2.2	131.4
38. Korea, Dem. P.R. of	18,317	17,892	13,892	10,526	9,740	33	2.3	2.6	2.8	0.8	88.1
39. China, Taiwan	18,125	17,797	14,598	11,209	7,981	16	1.8	2.0	2.7	3.5	127.1
40. Peru	18,119	17,625	13,461	10,181	7,988	17	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.5	126.8
41. Venezuela	17,913	17,324	10,962	7,550	5,139	1	3.3	4.7	3.8	3.9	248.6
42. Kenya	17,116	16,431	11,256	8,157	6,121	2	4.1	3.9	3.3	2.9	179.6
43. German Dem. Rep.	16,771	16,749	17,070	17,058	18,388	56	0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.7	-8.8
44. Nepal	15,338	14,969	11,919	10,035	8,990	40	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.1	70.6
45. Czechoslovakia	15,312	15,255	14,319	13,654	12,389	51	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.0	23.6
46. Sri Lanka	15,172	14,888	12,532	9,879	7,533	27	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.7	101.4
47. Afghanistan	15,113	15,523	13,185	10,581	8,491	38	-2.7	1.6	2.2	2.2	78.0
48. Australia	14,817	14,616	12,660	10,361	8,267	37	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	79.2
49. Malaysia	14,330	14,001	10,910	8,428	6,434	19	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.7	122.7
50. Netherlands	14,253	14,144	13,032	11,486	10,114	45	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.3	40.9
51. Iraq	13,575	13,130	9,414	6,822	5,163	3	3.3	3.4	3.3	2.8	162.9
52. Uganda	13,222	12,806	9,806	7,286	5,522	10	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.8	139.4
53. Ghana	12,531	12,130	8,789	6,958	5,297	11	3.2	3.3	2.4	2.8	136.6
54. Mozambique	12,356	12,103	9,442	7,584	6,383	29	2.1	2.5	2.2	1.7	93.6
55. Chile	11,162	11,004	9,369	7,585	6,091	36	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.2	83.3
56. Hungary	10,738	10,720	10,337	9,984	9,338	54	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	15.0
Total of Countries 10 Million or more	4,211,945	4,139,711	3,437,511	2,821,009	2,329,719		1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	80.8
Rest of the World	368,055	360,289	292,489	240,991	202,281		2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	82.0
World	4,580,000	4,500,000	3,730,000	3,062,000	2,532,000		1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	80.9

Germany, Fed. Rep. of - Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany)  
German Dem. Rep. - German Democratic Republic (East Germany)  
Korea, Rep. of - Republic of Korea (South Korea)  
Korea, Dem. P.R. of - Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)

SOURCE: Demographic estimates for countries with a population of 10 million or more: 1981, Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

TABLE 5  
COUNTRIES CLASSIFIED BY GROWTH RATE, 1980-1981

UNDER 1.0%		1.0 - 1.9 %		2.0 - 2.9%		3.0 % & OVER	
1. Afghanistan	-2.7	1. Canada	1.0	1. Indonesia	2.1	1. Egypt	3.0
2. German Dem. Rep.	0.1	2. Poland	1.0	2. Mozambique	2.1	2. Sudan	3.0
3. United Kingdom	0.1	3. United States	1.1	3. India	2.2	3. Algeria	3.1
4. Hungary	0.2	4. Australia	1.4	4. Thailand	2.2	4. Iran	3.1
5. Italy	0.2	5. Chile	1.4	5. Brazil	2.3	5. Ghana	3.2
6. Germany, Fed. Rep. of	0.3	6. China, Mainland	1.4	6. Korea, Dem. P.R. of	2.3	6. Tanzania	3.2
7. Czechoslovakia	0.4	7. Colombia	1.5	7. Malaysia	2.3	7. Uganda	3.2
8. France	0.4	8. Argentina	1.6	8. Turkey	2.3	8. Iraq	3.3
9. Ethiopia	0.7	9. Korea, Rep. of	1.6	9. Nepal	2.4	9. Nigeria	3.3
10. Romania	0.7	10. China, Taiwan	1.8	10. South Africa	2.4	10. Venezuela	3.3
11. Japan	0.8	11. Sri Lanka	1.9	11. Burma	2.5	11. Pakistan	3.6
12. Netherlands	0.8			12. Mexico	2.5	12. Kenya	4.1
13. Spain	0.8			13. Philippines	2.5		
14. Soviet Union	0.8			14. Vietnam	2.5		
15. Yugoslavia	0.8			15. Bangladesh	2.6		
				16. Peru	2.8		
				17. Zaire	2.8		
				18. Morocco	2.9		

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June, 1981



TABLE 6

COUNTRIES CLASSIFIED BY THE DIRECTION OF GROWTH RATE,  
1950-1981

<u>GROWING</u>	<u>DECLINING</u>	<u>STABLE</u>
1. Algeria	1. Afghanistan	1. India at high level
2. Argentina	2. Australia	2. Iraq at very high level
3. Burma	3. Bangladesh	3. Peru at high level
4. Egypt	4. Brazil	4. Poland at low level
5. German Dem. Rep.	5. Canada	
6. Ghana	6. Chile	
7. Indonesia	7. China, Mainland	
8. Iran	8. China, Taiwan	
9. Kenya	9. Colombia	
10. Morocco	10. Czechoslovakia	
11. Nepal	11. Ethiopia	
12. Nigeria	12. France	
13. Pakistan	13. Germany, Fed.Rep.of	
14. Sudan	14. Hungary	
15. Tanzania	15. Italy	
16. Uganda	16. Japan	
	17. Korea, Dem. P.R.of	
	18. Korea, Rep.of	
	19. Malaysia	
	20. Mexico	
	21. Mozambique	
	22. Netherlands	
	23. Philippines	
	24. Romania	
	25. South Africa	
	26. Soviet Union	
	27. Spain	
	28. Sri Lanka	
	29. Thailand	
	30. Turkey	
	31. United Kingdom	
	32. United States	
	33. Venezuela	
	34. Vietnam	
	35. Yugoslavia	
	36. Zaire	

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June, 1981

TABLE 7

RANKING OF COUNTRIES BY PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION  
1950-1981

	<u>COUNTRIES</u>	<u>% CHANGE 1950-1981</u>
1.	Venezuela	248.6
2.	Kenya	179.6
3.	Iraq	162.9
4.	Mexico	160.6
5.	Iran	144.3
6.	Philippines	143.7
7.	Thailand	143.4
8.	Sudan	139.9
9.	Nigeria	139.8
10.	Uganda	139.4
11.	Ghana	136.6
12.	Brazil	133.5
13.	Tanzania	131.4
14.	Morocco	131.1
15.	Pakistan	129.3
16.	China, Taiwan	127.1
17.	Peru	126.8
18.	Zaire	125.5
19.	Malaysia	122.7
20.	Turkey	121.0
21.	Algeria	118.4
22.	Colombia	117.5
23.	South Africa	116.0
24.	Egypt	108.9
25.	Vietnam	103.4
26.	Bangladesh	102.1
27.	Sri Lanka	101.4
28.	Burma	96.8
29.	Mozambique	93.6
30.	India	91.4
31.	Korea	91.2
32.	China, Mainland	90.3
33.	Korea, Dem. P.R. of	88.1
34.	Indonesia	85.0
35.	Ethiopia	84.6
36.	Chile	83.3
37.	Australia	79.2
38.	Afghanistan	78.0
39.	Canada	76.1
40.	Nepal	70.6
41.	Argentina	64.0
42.	United States	51.1
43.	Soviet Union	48.7
44.	Poland	44.7
45.	Netherlands	40.9
46.	Japan	40.5
47.	Yugoslavia	37.9
48.	Romania	37.2
49.	Spain	34.6
50.	France	29.0
51.	Czechoslovakia	23.6
52.	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	23.6
53.	Italy	21.4
54.	Hungary	15.0
55.	United Kingdom	11.2
56.	German Dem. Rep.	-8.3

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Census of Population, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)	
Capital and Repair Expenditures, Statistics Canada, )	965-7078
Ontario data )	
Ministry of Revenue Enumeration Data, summaries	
Vital Statistics, Ontario	
Internal Migration of persons with drivers licenses, Ontario	

Population Projections Ontario and Counties 1976-2001  
(Available through Dataline, contact Mr. J. Ingram)

RETRIEVAL MANUAL FOR POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The Ontario Population Projection 1976-2001 is now stored as a computerized file with Dataline Systems Limited. A manual detailing the contents of this file and the means of accessing it is now available.

Copies of the "Ontario Population Projection, 1976-2001, Retrieval Program" may be obtained from Mr. C. W. Tappenden, Social and Economic Data, Central Statistical Services, 965-2217. For information concerning Dataline facilities please contact Mr. J. Ingram, Marketing Representative, Dataline Systems Limited, Toronto, 362-1572.



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# DEMOGRAPHIC BULLETIN

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- \*ONTARIO VITAL STATISTICS, JUNE 1981
- \*INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES, MAY 1981
- \*FEATURE ARTICLE: ONTARIO DEPENDENCY RATIOS 1951-1981,  
AND PROJECTIONS 1991 AND 2001

### ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on June 1, 1981 was 8,624,900.

### VITAL STATISTICS, June 1981, ONTARIO

**BIRTHS.** During June 1981 there were 11,487 live births recorded in Ontario as compared to 10,214 births for June 1980, showing an increase of 1,273 births, or 12.5%. The number of births during the first half of 1981 was 63,575 as compared to 61,767 during the same period in 1980, for an increase of 1,808 births, or 2.9%. The number of births for the year ending with June 1981 was 126,793 as compared to 122,233 in 1980, showing an increase of 4,560, or 3.7%. The estimated birth rate for June 1981 per 1,000 population was 14.7, up from 14.3 last year.

**DEATHS.** The number of deaths recorded in June 1981 was 5,245 as compared to 4,964 in June 1980, for an increase of 281, or 5.7%. The number of deaths during the first half of 1981 was 33,375 as compared to 32,636 during the same period last year, for an increase of 739 deaths, or 2.3%. The number of deaths for the twelve-month period ending with June 1981 was 63,843 as compared to 62,708 for the same period in 1980, for an increase of 1,135 deaths, or 1.8%. The estimated death rate was 7.4 per 1,000 population up from 7.3 in June 1980.



Ontario

Ministry of  
Treasury and  
Economics

The Honourable Frank S. Miller  
minister

Tom Campbell  
deputy minister



TABLE 1

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

ITEM <sup>1</sup>	JUNE				12 MONTHS ENDING WITH JUNE						JANUARY - JUNE			
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE		NUMBER		RATE/1,000 POPULATION		NUMBER		NUMBER		DIFFERENCE	
	1981	1980	NUMBER	%	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	NUMBER	%
Live Births	11,487	10,214	1,273	12.5	126,793	122,233	14.7	14.3	14.3	14.3	63,575	61,767	1,808	2.9
Deaths	5,245	4,964	281	5.7	63,843	62,708	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	33,375	32,636	739	2.3
Natural Increase	6,242	5,250	992	18.9	62,950	59,525	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.1	30,200	29,131	1,069	3.7
Marriages	9,333	8,714	619	7.1	72,896	68,903	8.5	8.1	8.0	8.0	28,247	28,222	25	0.1
Divorces	2,262	1,998	264	13.2	21,211	22,844	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	10,719	11,855	-1,136	-9.6
Population Base <sup>2</sup> (in thousands) as of December 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,586.0	8,539.8	8,477.3	8,406.0	-	-	-	-

SOURCES: (1) Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations  
(2) Statistics Canada: Cat. No. 91-001

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July, 1981



NATURAL INCREASE. Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in June 1981 amounted to 6,242 as compared to 5,250 in June 1980, for an increase of 992, or 18.9%. Natural increase during the first half of 1981 amounted to 30,200 as compared to 29,131 last year, showing an increase of 1,069, or 3.7%. Natural increase during the twelve-month period ending with June 1981 added 62,950 persons to Ontario's population as compared to 59,525 for the same period in 1980, for an increase of 3,425, or 5.8%. The estimated rate of natural increase per 1,000 population was 7.3, up from 7.0 in June 1980.

MARRIAGES. There were 9,333 marriages celebrated in June 1981 as compared to 8,714 in June 1980, showing an increase of 619 marriages, or 7.1%. During the first half of 1981 there were 28,247 marriages recorded as compared to 28,222 for the same period in 1980, showing a slight increase of 0.1%. The records for the twelve-month period ending with June 1981 show an increase of 3,993 marriages over the same period in 1980, from 68,903 to 72,896, or 5.8%.

DIVORCES. In June 1981 there were 2,262 dissolutions of marriages as compared to 1,998 in June 1980, showing an increase of 264 divorces, or 13.2%. During the first half of 1981 there were 10,719 divorces recorded as compared to 11,855 for the same period last year, for a decline of 1,136, or 9.6%. During the twelve-month period ending with June 1981 there were 21,211 divorces as compared to 22,844 for the same period in 1980, for a decline of 1,633, or 7.1%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

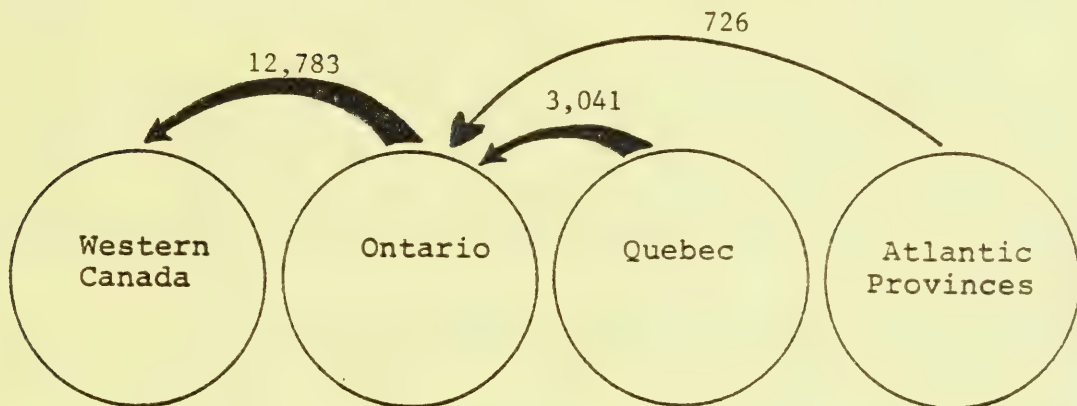
	<u>June</u>		<u>12 months ended with June</u>				
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>
	Number		per 1,000 population				
Marriages	9,333	8,714	8.5	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.1
Divorces	2,262	1,998	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4

(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

# INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

## Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada (Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
1981				
May	-3,323	55	-238	-3,506
Jan. - May	-12,783	3,041	726	-9,016
(5) Months 1981				



*Note:* These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.

## Interprovincial Migration Estimates

During May 1981, Ontario lost an estimated 3,506 persons in an exchange of migrants between Ontario and other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained only 83 migrants from two provinces: 55 from Quebec and 28 from Prince Edward Island. We lost 3,589 migrants to the following provinces: 1,737 to Alberta, 999 to British Columbia, 286 to Manitoba, 183 to Saskatchewan, 118 to Yukon and N.W.T., 170 to Nova Scotia, 82 to New Brunswick and 14 to Newfoundland.

During the twelve-month period ending with May 1981 Ontario lost 25,644 persons in the exchange of migrants with other provinces. On a net basis we gained 11,464 migrants from: Quebec 10,609, 494 from Newfoundland, 241 from New Brunswick and 120 from Prince Edward Island. We lost 37,108 persons to: Alberta 23,799, British Columbia 10,729, Saskatchewan 1,585, Yukon and N.W.T. 507, Manitoba 397 and 91 to Nova Scotia.

The comparable figure for the twelve-month period ending with May 1980 was a net loss of 14,669 migrants and the net loss for May 1980 amounted to 1,461.

(For further detail see Table 2, Page 5).

TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR MAY, JANUARY - MAY, AND 12 MONTHS ENDING WITH MAY, 1981

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	MAY, 1981			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH MAY, 1981			JANUARY - MAY, 1981		
	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE
	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	
Newfoundland	-9	-5	-14	-95	589	494	166	190	356
Prince Edward Island	-8	36	28	-65	185	120	23	185	208
Nova Scotia	40	-210	-170	-46	-45	-91	109	141	250
New Brunswick	12	-94	-82	66	175	241	53	-141	-88
Quebec	166	-111	55	3,191	7,418	10,609	581	2,460	3,041
Manitoba	-43	-243	-286	-310	-87	-397	-259	-536	-795
Saskatchewan	-15	-168	-183	-374	-1,211	-1,585	-85	-272	-357
Alberta	-340	-1,397	-1,737	-7,872	-15,927	-23,799	-2,079	-5,103	-7,182
British Columbia	-91	-908	-999	-3,293	-7,436	-10,729	-730	-3,574	-4,304
Yukon and N.W. Territories	3	-121	-118	-114	-393	-507	-26	-119	-145
Total Received	-285	-3,221	-3,506	-8,912	-16,732	-25,644	-2,247	-6,769	-9,016

\* Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.  
 Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communication, Drivers Change of Address,

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 Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
 July, 1981



## ONTARIO DEPENDENCY RATIOS 1951-1981, AND PROJECTIONS 1991 AND 2001

The effect of the changes in population distribution by age can be summarized numerically in the dependency ratio. This ratio is basically the proportion of the young and the old population to the working age population. In short, it measures the relative weight of the dependent population to the traditionally most productive age group.

$$\frac{\text{Population 0-19} + \text{Population 65+}}{\text{Population 20-64}} = \text{Dependency Ratio}$$

### Age Structure of the Ontario Population

From 1951 to 1981 Ontario's population increased from almost 4.6 million to over 8.6 million. By 2001 it could be over ten million (assuming net migration of 30,000 people for Ontario).

Although the total population is projected to increase over the period 1951-2001, there are differences in the age groups considered for the estimates of age dependency ratios:-

- the 0-19 age group, after increasing in numbers from 1951-1971, showed a drop in 1976, a further drop in 1981, and is projected to continue this downtrend through to 2001.
  - the 20-64 age group increases steadily from 1951-2001.
  - the 65 and over age group increases steadily from 1951-2001.
- (see Table 3).

If we compare Ontario's age distribution in 1951, 1981 and projected 2001 (at 30,000 net migration) we see that:

- the 0-19 age group drops from 33.8% of total population in 1951 to 23.3% by 2001.
- the 20-64 age group rises from 57.5% of total population in 1951 to 63.1% in 2001.
- the 65+ age group rises from 8.7% of total in 1951 to 13.6% in 2001.

		<u>% Of Total Population</u>		
		<u>1951</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>2001</u>
Ontario	0-19	33.8	31.0	23.3
	20-64	57.5	59.0	63.1
	65+	8.7	10.0	13.6
Canada	0-19	37.9	32.2	26.4
	20-64	54.4	58.2	61.6
	65+	7.8	9.5	12.1

(Figures may not add to 100 due to rounding)

It is interesting to note that in Canada as a whole there is a larger percentage in the younger age group 0-19 than in Ontario, and comparatively smaller distributions in the 20-64 and 65+ age groups than in Ontario.



### Dependency Ratios

In Ontario, the total dependency ratio rose from 74.0 in 1951 to 89.9 in 1961, and since then has dropped to an estimated 69.5 in 1981. By 2001 a further decline is projected to 58.5 (at 30,000 net migration) and slightly higher at 59.1 (at 10,000 net migration). (See Table 4).

The shape of the total dependency ratio curve reflects the shape of the child dependency ratio curve. The child dependency ratio rose from 58.9 in 1951 to 74.4 in 1961, then commenced to decline. By 1981 at 52.6 it was lower than it had been in 1951. The ratios projected for 1991 and 2001 are even lower at 42.1 and 37.0 respectively (at 30,000 NM). (See Fig. 1).

The aged dependency curve, however, follows a rising trend over the period from 15.1 in 1951 to 16.9 by 1981. By 2001 it is projected to 21.5 (at 30,000 NM) and even higher at 22.5 at 10,000 NM.

The dependency curves reflect the age distribution of the population. During the fifties and sixties in the so-called "baby boom" period, the large number of young people in the population is reflected in a high child dependency ratio. As this group grows up it moves into the working age group, and by 1971 we see a drop in the child dependency ratio which continues through the observed period as the large number of young gradually move into the older age group. The gradual rise in the ratio of the 65 and over age group is caused mainly by increased longevity as a result of improved medical treatment and better living conditions. Since our projections assume a continuation of improvement in life expectancy, the ratio of the 65+ age group is likely to continue to increase, and may reach 13.6% of the total population by 2001.

### Limitations of Dependency Ratios

The use of age dependency ratios to reflect changes in population distribution and changes in dependent groups and expenditures on them have many limitations. The most obvious, of course, is the use of arbitrary age limits to define the labour force or working age population. Considerable segments of the population of dependent age do contribute through work effort, and labour force participation rates vary greatly by sex and age. The outstanding feature of recent labour force participation is the rapid rise of female labour force participation, particularly that of married women. The younger age groups of both sexes, have also been participating in the work force in large numbers, although this is a more variable component. Another important feature of the labour force is the tendency for participation of the older male groups 55 and over to drop off with earlier retirement.

In the previous paragraph we have pointed out a few limitations in the use of dependency ratios. Although they are useful indicators of population change, it can be seen that a study of dependent groups would require further disaggregation and expenditures on these individuals examined in great detail.

CANADA AND ONTARIO: POPULATION BY SEX AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS,  
CENSUS YEARS 1951, 1961, 1971 AND 1976, ESTIMATED 1981 AND PROJECTIONS  
1991 AND 2001

CANADA	AGE	C E N S U S					ESTIMATED		PROJECTIONS		
		1951	1961	1971	1976	1981	1991 <sup>1</sup>	2001 <sup>1</sup>	1991 <sup>2</sup>	2001 <sup>2</sup>	2001 <sup>3</sup>
		(THOUSANDS)									
Both Sexes											
0-19	0-19	5,308.7	7,624.5	8,495.2	8,241.4	7,799.9	7,553.5	7,398.0			
	20-64	7,614.4	9,222.6	11,328.7	12,748.8	14,087.8	16,036.8	17,268.2			
	65+	1,086.3	1,391.1	1,744.4	2,002.4	2,301.7	2,958.4	3,387.3			
	Total	14,009.4	18,238.2	21,568.3	22,992.6	24,189.4	26,548.7	28,053.5			
Male											
0-19	0-19	2,700.2	3,695.1	4,337.9	4,216.0	3,994.0	3,871.5	3,790.5			
	20-64	3,837.3	4,649.6	5,675.6	6,358.1	7,036.5	8,047.9	8,673.9			
	65+	551.3	674.1	781.9	875.4	985.4	1,207.3	1,357.0			
	Total	7,088.8	9,218.8	10,795.4	11,449.5	12,015.9	13,126.7	13,821.4			
Female											
0-19	0-19	2,608.5	3,729.4	4,157.3	4,025.4	3,805.9	3,682.0	3,607.5			
	20-64	3,777.1	4,573.0	5,653.1	6,390.7	7,051.3	7,988.9	8,594.3			
	65+	535.0	717.0	962.5	1,127.0	1,316.3	1,751.1	2,030.3			
	Total	6,920.6	9,019.4	10,772.9	11,543.1	12,173.5	13,422.0	14,232.1			
ONTARIO											
Both Sexes											
0-19	0-19	1,555.0	2,444.6	2,921.9	2,881.8	2,674.2	2,491.4	2,353.0	2,386.2	2,186.2	
	20-64	2,642.1	3,283.5	4,136.8	4,643.8	5,088.8	5,920.6	6,364.7	5,701.5	5,972.2	
	65+	400.4	508.0	644.4	738.9	861.9	1,148.8	1,367.8	1,136.1	1,342.4	
	Total	4,597.5	6,236.1	7,703.1	8,264.5	8,624.9	9,560.8	10,085.5	9,223.8	9,500.8	
Male											
0-19	0-19	794.0	1,251.5	1,493.3	1,475.7	1,369.6	1,274.9	1,203.0	1,221.0	1,117.6	
	20-64	1,329.9	1,651.3	2,072.7	2,310.9	2,537.0	2,967.0	3,189.5	2,857.0	2,991.9	
	65+	190.2	231.7	274.9	310.3	361.1	473.3	561.7	468.6	552.6	
	Total	2,314.1	3,134.5	3,840.9	4,096.9	4,267.7	4,715.2	4,954.2	4,546.8	4,662.1	
Female											
0-19	0-19	761.0	1,193.1	1,428.6	1,406.1	1,304.6	1,216.5	1,150.0	1,165.2	1,068.6	
	20-64	1,312.2	1,632.2	2,064.1	2,332.9	2,551.8	2,953.6	3,175.2	2,844.5	2,980.3	
	65+	210.2	276.3	369.5	428.6	500.8	675.5	806.1	667.3	789.8	
	Total	2,283.4	3,101.6	3,862.2	4,167.6	4,357.2	4,845.6	5,131.3	4,677.0	4,836.7	

<sup>1</sup> Canada Data - Projection No.4 by Statistics Canada.

<sup>2</sup> Ontario Data- Low Fertility, 30,000 Net External Migration per annum, by Central Statistical Services.

<sup>3</sup> Ontario Data- Low Fertility, 10,000 Net External Migration per annum, by Central Statistical Services.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Population, 1951, 1961, 1971 and 1976.  
Ontario, Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Central Statistical Services, Social and Economic Data,  
Population Projections, 1978 series.

TABLE 4

CANADA AND ONTARIO: AGE DEPENDENCY RATIOS, 1951-2001  
(RATIOS PER 100)

	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL<sup>1</sup> DEPENDENCY RATIO</u>	<u>CHILD<sup>2</sup> DEPENDENCY RATIO</u>	<u>AGED<sup>3</sup> DEPENDENCY RATIO</u>
<u>CANADA</u>				
Census	1951	84.0	69.7	14.3
	1961	97.8	82.7	15.1
	1971	90.4	75.0	15.4
	1976	80.4	64.7	15.7
Estimated	1981	71.7	55.4	16.3
Projections	1991	65.5	47.1	18.4
	2001	62.5	42.9	19.6
<u>ONTARIO</u>				
Census	1951	74.0	58.9	15.1
	1961	89.9	74.4	15.5
	1971	86.2	70.6	15.6
	1976	78.0	62.1	15.9
Estimated	1981	69.5	52.6	16.9
Projections LF30	1991	61.5	42.1	19.4
	2001	58.5	37.0	21.5
LF10	1991	61.8	41.9	19.9
	2001	59.1	36.6	22.5

1 Ratio of the combined child population and aged population to the population of intermediate age.

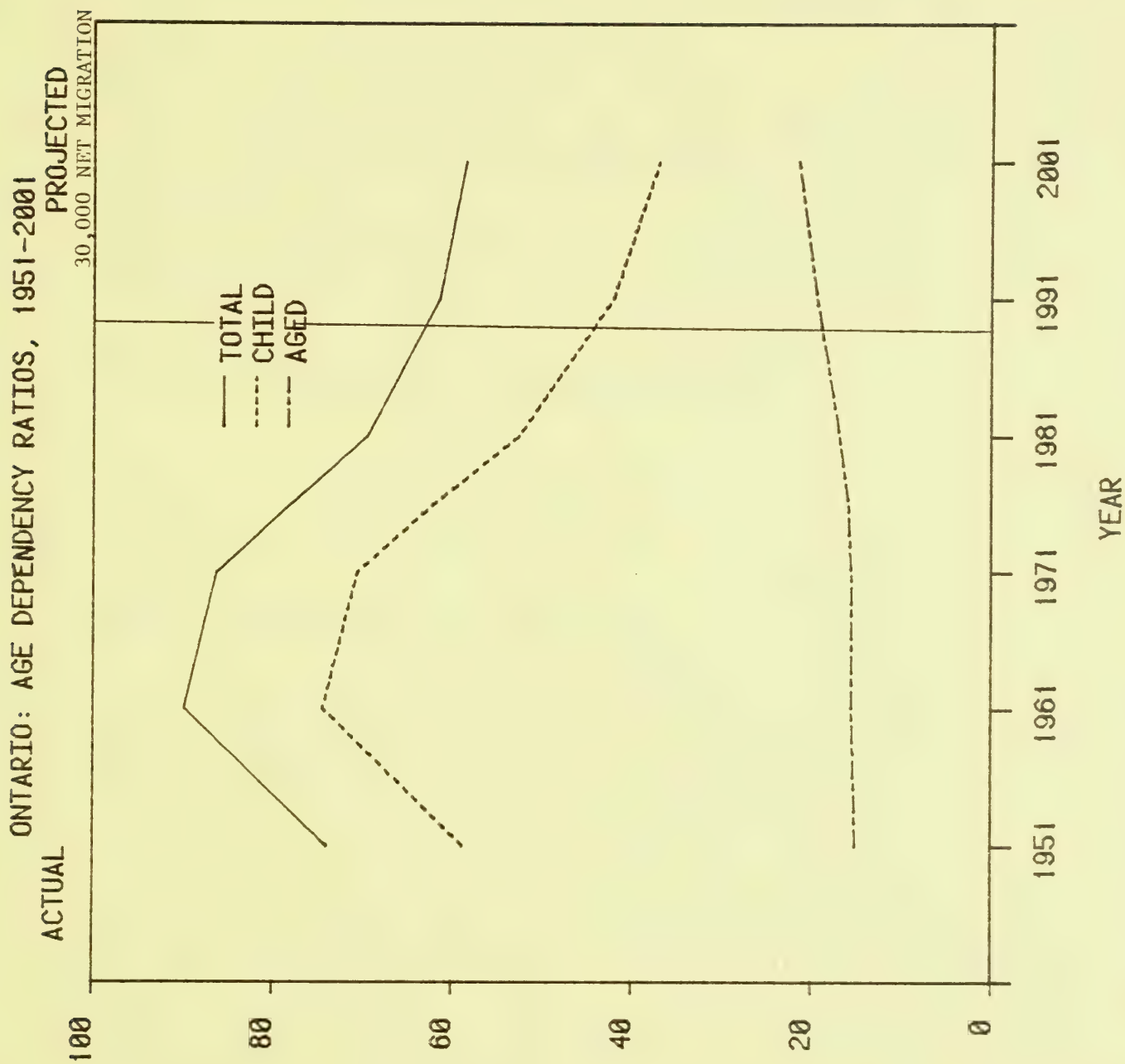
$$\frac{P_{0-19} + P_{65+}}{P_{20-64}} \times 100$$

2 Ratio of population 0-19 to population aged 20-64.

3 Ratio of population 65+ to population aged 20-64.

Social and Economic Data  
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July, 1981







COMPUTERIZED FILES - Access through Central Statistical Services  
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Computerized Files - Central Statistical Services

Census of Industries, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)	
Census of Population, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)	
Capital and Repair Expenditures, Statistics Canada, )	965-7078
Ontario data )	
Ministry of Revenue Enumeration Data, summaries	
Vital Statistics, Ontario	
Internal Migration of persons with drivers licenses, Ontario	

Population Projections Ontario and Counties 1976-2001  
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The Ontario Population Projection 1976-2001 is now stored as a computerized file with Dataline Systems Limited. A manual detailing the contents of this file and the means of accessing it is now available.

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# DEMOGRAPHIC BULLETIN

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## IN THIS ISSUE—

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\*ESTIMATED ONTARIO POPULATION, JULY 1, 1981

\*ONTARIO VITAL STATISTICS, JULY 1981

\*INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES, JUNE 1981

\*FEATURE ARTICLE: INTERNAL MIGRATION IN ONTARIO, 1951-1976



### ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on July 1, 1981 was 8,631,300.

### VITAL STATISTICS, JULY 1981, ONTARIO

**BIRTHS.** During July 1981 there were 10,070 estimated births in Ontario as compared to 10,275 births for July 1980, showing a decline of 205 births, or 2.0%. The number of births during January-July 1981 was 73,645 as compared to 72,042 during the same period in 1980, for an increase of 1,603 births, or 2.2%. The number of births for the year ending with July 1981 was 126,588 as compared to 122,237 in the same period 1980, showing an increase of 4,351, or 3.6%. The estimated birth rate per 1,000 population was 14.7 - up from 14.3 in July 1980.

**DEATHS.** The estimated number of deaths in July 1981 was 5,250 as compared to 4,995 in July 1980, for an increase of 255, or 5.1%. The number of deaths during the seven-month period, January-July 1981 was 38,625 as compared to 37,631 during the same period in 1980, for an increase of 994 deaths, or 2.6%. The number of deaths for the twelve-month period ending with July 1981 was 64,098 as compared to 62,757 recorded deaths for the same period in 1980, for an increase of 1,341, or 2.1%. The estimated death rate was 7.4 per 1,000 population - up from 7.3 in July 1980.



Ontario

Ministry of  
Treasury and  
Economics

The Honourable Frank S. Miller  
minister

Tom Campbell  
deputy minister





TABLE 1

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

ITEM	JULY			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH JULY								JANUARY - JULY		
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE	RATE/1,000 POPULATION								NUMBER		DIFFERENCE
	1981	1980		1981	1980	1981	1980	1979	1978	1981	1980			
			(1)									(2)	%	
Live Births	10,070	10,275	-205	-2.0	126,588	122,237	14.7	14.3	14.3	14.3	73,645	72,042	1,603	2.2
Deaths	5,250	4,995	255	5.1	64,098	62,757	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	38,625	37,631	994	2.6
Natural Increase	4,820	5,280	-460	-8.7	62,490	59,480	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.1	35,020	34,411	609	1.8
Marriages	7,696	8,007	-311	-3.9	72,585	68,554	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.0	35,943	36,229	-286	-0.8
Divorces	3,000	2,021	979	48.4	22,190	22,368	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	13,719	13,876	-157	-1.1
Population Base <sup>3</sup> (in thousands)														
as of January 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,601.5	8,545.2	8,480.1	8,413.1	-	-	-	-

SOURCE: 1) Estimated by Central Statistical Services  
2) Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations  
3) Statistics Canada: Cat. No. 91-001

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Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

August, 1981

NATURAL INCREASE. Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in July 1981 amounted to 4,820 as compared to 5,280 in July 1980, for a decline of 460, or 8.7%. Natural increase during the seven-month period, January-July 1981, amounted to 35,020 as compared to 34,411 during the same period in 1980, showing an increase of 609, or 1.8%. Natural increase during the twelve-month period ending with July 1981 added 62,490 persons to Ontario's population as compared to 59,480 for the same period in 1980, for an increase of 3,010, or 5.1%. The estimated natural increase rate per 1,000 population was 7.3 in July 1981, up from 7.0 in July 1980.

MARRIAGES. There were 7,696 marriages celebrated in July 1981 as compared to 8,007 in July 1980, showing a decline of 311 marriages, or 3.9%. During the January-July period 1981 there were 35,943 marriages as compared to 36,229 for the same period in 1980, showing a decline of 286 marriages, or 0.8%. The records for the twelve-month period ending with July 1981 show an increase of 4,031 marriages over the same period in 1980, from 68,554 to 72,585, or 5.9%.

DIVORCES. In July 1981 there were 3,000 dissolutions of marriages as compared to 2,021 in July 1980 showing an increase of 979 divorces, or 48.4%. During the seven-month period, January-July 1981 there were 13,719 divorces as compared to 13,876 for the same period in 1980, for a decline of 157, or 1.1%. During the twelve-month period ending with July 1981 there were 22,190 divorces as compared to 22,368 for the same period in 1980, for a decline of 178, or 0.8%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

	<u>July</u>		<u>12 months ended with July</u>				
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>
	Number		per 1,000 population				
Marriages	7,696	8,007	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1
Divorces	3,000	2,021	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4

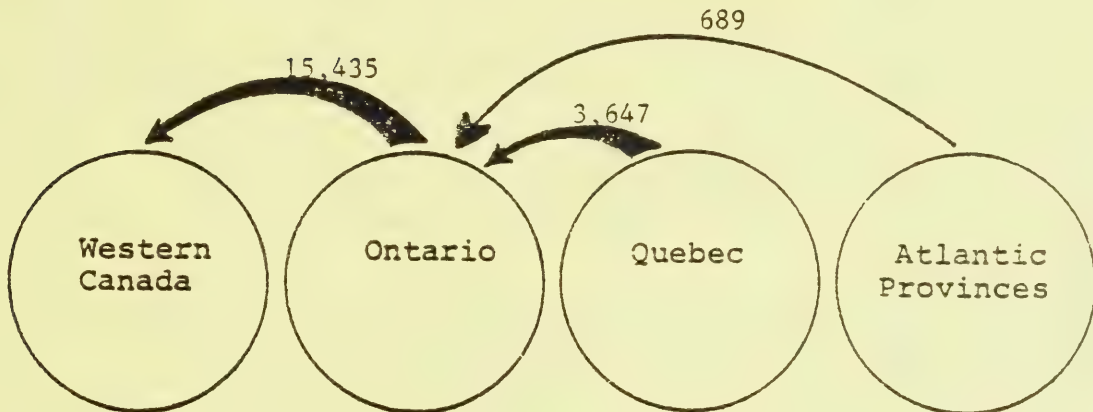
(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

Note: Vital statistics data for July 1981 were estimated by the Social and Economic Data Unit, Central Statistical Services, owing to the postal strike in July 1981.

# INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

## Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada (Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
1981				
June	-2,652	606	-37	-2,083
Jan.-June	-15,435	3,647	689	-11,099
(6) Months 1981				



*Note: These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.*

### Interprovincial Migration Estimates

Ontario lost an estimated 2,083 persons during June 1981 in an exchange of migrants between Ontario and other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 652 migrants from: Quebec 606, New Brunswick 26, and Prince Edward Island 20. We lost 2,735 migrants to the following provinces: Alberta 1,398, British Columbia 910, Yukon and N.W.T. 102, Saskatchewan 126, Manitoba 116, Newfoundland 55, and Nova Scotia 28.

During the twelve-month period ending with June 1981 Ontario lost 25,805 persons in the exchange of migrants with other provinces. On a net basis we gained 11,541 migrants from: Quebec 10,465, and 1,076 from the Atlantic provinces. We lost 37,346 migrants to: Alberta 23,724, British Columbia 10,720, Saskatchewan 1,709, Manitoba 634, Yukon and N.W.T. 559.

The comparable figure for the twelve-month period ending with June 1980 was a net loss of 15,429 migrants. The net loss for June 1980 amounted to 1,922 migrants.

(For further detail see Table 2, Page 5).



TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR JUNE, JANUARY-JUNE,  
AND 12 MONTHS ENDING WITH JUNE, 1981

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	JUNE, 1981				12 MONTHS ENDING WITH				JUNE, 1981				JANUARY-JUNE, 1981			
	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	DRIVERS*	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	DRIVERS*	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	DRIVERS*	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	DRIVERS*
	CHILDREN	CHILDREN			CHILDREN	CHILDREN			CHILDREN	CHILDREN			CHILDREN	CHILDREN		
Newfoundland	-35	-20	-55		-53	529	476		131	170	301		131	170	301	
Prince Edward Island	-5	25	20		-39	240	201		18	210	228		18	210	228	
Nova Scotia	-51	23	-28		-46	142	96		58	164	222		58	164	222	
New Brunswick	31	-5	26		112	191	303		84	-146	-62		84	-146	-62	
Quebec	174	432	606		3,187	7,278	10,465		755	2,892	3,647		755	2,892	3,647	
Manitoba	-3	-113	-116		-332	-302	-634		-262	-649	-911		-262	-649	-911	
Saskatchewan	-36	-90	-126		-384	-1,325	-1,709		-121	-362	-483		-121	-362	-483	
Alberta	-429	-969	-1,398		-7,650	-16,074	-23,724		-2,508	-6,072	-8,580		-2,508	-6,072	-8,580	
British Columbia	-91	-819	-910		-3,100	-7,620	-10,720		-821	-4,393	-5,214		-821	-4,393	-5,214	
Yukon and N.W. Territories	-10	-92	-102		-106	-453	-559		-36	-211	-247		-36	-211	-247	
Total Received	-455	-1,628	-2,083		-8,411	-17,394	-25,805		-2,702	-8,397	-11,099		-2,702	-8,397	-11,099	

\* Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.  
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
August, 1981

## INTERNAL MIGRATION IN ONTARIO, 1951-1976

### Introduction: Methods of Estimation

The count of movement of people from one county to another is not registered in societies where freedom of movement is considered a personal choice. Various methods are used to estimate net migration i.e. the difference between immigration and emigration. In this article we have summarized data from the Ministry of Treasury and Economics estimates of average net migration for economic regions and counties, by sex and five-year age groups, 1951-1976.<sup>1</sup> The study estimated net migration by using the survival rate method. This method like the vital statistics method, is a residual procedure.

The basic formula for estimating net migration in an inter-censal period by the residual method is:  $M = (PE - PI) - (B - D)$

where: PI = population at the first census  
PE = population at the next census  
B = births during inter-censal period  
D = deaths during inter-censal period  
M = net migration during inter-censal period.

This method is rarely used to estimate net migration by age and sex mainly because of the difficulty of manipulating the death statistics by age group. In view of this, the survival rate method is used in the study because of the relative ease of generating estimates of net migration by age without resorting to the data of deaths by age.

In summary, the final estimates of Ontario's net migration by sex, age and county are generated in two stages. The preliminary average estimates are first obtained by averaging the forward and reverse estimates. The preliminary estimates are then adjusted to ensure that the total adjusted estimates obtained by summing up all age and sex groups and all counties is equal to the Ontario aggregate net migration derived from the vital statistics method. The procedures for deriving the forward and reverse estimates of net migration, the average estimates and final estimate along with the data base are discussed in the document previously cited.

### Population and Net Migration, Counties and Regions of Ontario, 1951-1976

Table 3 gives population, net migration and net migration rates for each census interval from 1951 to 1976 for the counties and regions of Ontario. In addition to this, Table 3 also provides information regarding whether a county has lost or gained young adult (15-24) and the elderly (65+) population.

#### Eastern Region

The population of the Eastern Ontario region increased from 1951 to 1956. From 1951 to 1956 all counties of the region gained population in absolute terms, but the counties of Glengarry, Prescott and Russell lost population due to out-migration. Their increase in population is totally attributable to the natural increase (births minus deaths). During these five years all counties of this region except Dundas gained old (65+) population. Dundas, Glengarry, Lanark, Lennox and Addington, Prescott and Russell lost population of young (15-24) adults whereas, other counties gained this

---

1 For details of methods of estimation see Ontario: Estimates of Average Net Migration For Economic Regions and Counties, By Sex and Five-year Age Groups, 1951-1976. By Social and Economic Data, Central Statistical Services, Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Toronto, 1981, pp. 305. This study is available from the Ontario Government Bookstore. It gives details of net migration for each county of Ontario from 1951 to 1976.



population. From 1956 to 1961 loss due to migration was also experienced by Prince Edward and Stormont along with Dundas, Glengarry, Russell, and Prescott. During these five years most counties of this region lost the young (15-24) adult population and gained the elderly population (65+). During the next five years (1961 to 1966) all counties lost population due to out-migration except Frontenac, Ottawa-Carleton and Lennox and Addington. The counties which lost population due to migration also lost population of young (15-24) adults. Only Glengarry lost elderly (65+) population; all other counties gained elderly population.

From 1966 to 1971 out of the fourteen counties of the Eastern region, six gained and eight lost population due to out-migration. Only Ottawa-Carleton and Frontenac gained population of young (15-24) adults and all other counties lost population in this age category. Interestingly enough, the elderly (65+) population increased due to in-migration in all the counties. This trend in the young (15-24) adult and the elderly (65+) population is also true for 1971 to 1976 in this region. During 1971 to 1976, only two counties lost population due to out-migration; for all other counties of this region net migration remained positive.

The largest county of this region, Ottawa-Carleton gained immigrant population throughout the period 1951 to 1976. From 1951 to 1966 Russell lost population due to out-migration, but this trend was reversed since it started gaining population from 1966 onwards.

#### Central Region

More than half of Ontario's population lives in this region and population size of the counties of this region varied from over ten thousand for Haliburton to over two million for Toronto (M.M.) in 1976. There is much larger migration turn-over in this region than any other region. One of the most outstanding features of this region is that every county has a rising trend of the elderly (65+) population from 1951 to 1971. Even in 1976 only three counties (Brant, Haldimand-Norfolk and Hamilton-Wentworth) showed a decline in the elderly population due to net migration. With very few exceptions, smaller counties steadily lost young (15-24) population and the larger counties gained young adult population due to net migration.

From 1951 to 1956 five counties (Brant, Haldimand-Norfolk, Haliburton, Muskoka and Victoria), lost population due to out-migration. From 1956 to 1961 only Dufferin, from 1961 to 1966 only Simcoe, Haldimand-Norfolk, and Haliburton, from 1966 to 1971 none, and from 1971 to 1976 Brant, Haldimand-Norfolk, Hamilton-Wentworth and Toronto (M.M.) lost population due to out-migration in this region.

The net migration rates shown in the table give an idea of the extent of migration to or from a county. Halton, Peel and York (R.M.) have grown at a much faster rate due to in-migration than any other county of the region. Metro Toronto experienced a gradual decline in its net migration rate from 1951 to 1976.

Durham (R.M.), Halton (R.M.), Peel (R.M.) and York (R.M.) surround Metropolitan Toronto. The population changes in these counties are likely to be related to those in Metro Toronto. Metro Toronto gained population by net migration until 1971, but from 1971 to 1976 it experienced a net loss of over 48,000 persons. The counties surrounding Metro Toronto gained population by a great leap during these 25 years, 1951-1976. The values of net migration rates reveal (Table 3) that Halton and York received a large proportion of their populations between 1951 and 1961. Although net migration rates for Durham, Halton and York remained positive, the extent of gain of population declined from 1966 to 1971 and 1971 to 1976. But net migration rates remained conspicuously high for Peel from 1951 to 1976. The Peel Region gained a large proportion of its population due to in-migration.

### Southwestern Region

Over 1.2 million people lived in this region in 1976. From 1951 to 1956 five of the ten counties lost population due to out-migration. (Table 3). Those counties which gained population also gained young (15-24) adults, except Elgin which lost young adults. All counties experienced an increase in the elderly population from 1951 to 1971. Only Elgin, Lambton and Oxford lost the elderly (65+) population from 1971 to 1976.

From 1956 to 1961 this region experienced a net loss of 1,989 persons and this loss was experienced by six of the ten counties. From 1961 to 1966 the counties of Essex, Middlesex, Oxford and Perth experienced a net gain in migration and the other counties experienced a loss of population due to out-migration. Most of the counties lost young (15-24) adult population. From 1966 to 1971 only two counties, and from 1971 to 1976 only one county experienced a net loss of population in this region. From 1971 to 1976 this region experienced a net loss of young (15-24) adult population.

### Northeastern Region

From 1951 to 1956 this region experienced a net gain of 9,901 persons because of a high level of immigration to Algoma and Sudbury (R.M.). From 1956 to 1961 again Algoma received a large number of immigrants.

From 1961 to 1966 all the counties of this region lost population due to out-migration. From 1966 to 1971 Sudbury (R.M.) again experienced net gain of 8,018 persons which resulted in a net gain of 845 persons for the region. From 1971 to 1976 every county, except Parry Sound, experienced loss of population due to out-migration. Most of the counties have been losing young (15-24) adult population.

### Northwestern Region

Kenora, Rainy River and Thunder Bay gained population due to in-migration from 1951 to 1956. From 1956 to 1961, although Thunder Bay experienced a net gain in population due to in-migration, the other two counties lost population. From 1961 onward this region has experienced net loss of population due to out-migration. Rainy River consistently experienced loss of young (15-24) population. During 1956-1961, 1961-1966, and 1971-1976 all counties in this area also experienced a loss of the elderly (65+) population.

### Net Migration By Age and Sex

Estimates of net migration by age and sex for each county of Ontario are given in the 350 page document (for reference see footnote on page 6). We pooled 53 counties of Ontario into five regions to discuss net migration by age and sex. During 1951 to 1976 Ontario gained its population by 1.5 million due to net migration. More males than females immigrated to Ontario between 1951 and 1961. During the recent years (1971-76) female immigrants out-numbered the males. A large proportion of these immigrants consisted of children and young adults under 25 years of age.

Table 5 gives estimates of average net migration by age and sex for Eastern Ontario. From 1951 to 1956 and from 1956 to 1961 more males than females migrated into this region. The period of 1961-1966 seems to be atypical for this area. Though there was a gain of more than two thousand females, this region experienced net loss of over two thousand men during 1961-1966. From 1961 onward this region has been receiving more



females than males. A high proportion of this female population was in the reproductive ages (15-44). In this area also children and adults between the ages of 15-39 predominate as migrants.

Table 6 gives estimates of average net migration for Central Ontario. From 1951 to 1976 this region experienced a net gain of 14,000 more females than males. Females of young (15-24) ages and the aged (65+) females out-numbered males of these age categories throughout the 1951-1976 period.

Southwestern Ontario experienced a net loss of its female population aged 0-2 during 1956 to 1961 (Table 7). During 1956-1961 and 1961-1966 the region has also been experiencing a net loss of young (15-24) male adults. Since 1966 the region experience a net gain of population in all ages.

Northern Ontario has been categorized into two parts. Northeastern Ontario (Table 8) has experienced a net loss of over 57,000 persons from 1951 to 1976. This region consistently lost the elderly (65+) population from 1951 onwards. From 1961 to 1966 the population loss due to out-migration took place among all age groups. From 1971 to 1976 this region again lost population of all ages.

The Northwestern part of Ontario (Table 9) also experienced a net loss of around 20,000 persons from 1951 to 1976. This region has lost population since 1956. The largest level of net loss of population was among the persons of 40-64 years of age and children under the age of 14 years. It seems this region lost matured (40-64) labour force and their children from 1961 to 1976.

The population increase in a region takes place due to in-migration and natural increase. Natural increase is the difference between births and deaths in the same period of time. From Table 3 we can calculate natural increase by manipulating the formula given on the first page.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Natural increase} &= (\text{PE} - \text{PI}) - \text{M} \\ \text{PI} &= \text{population at the first census} \\ \text{PE} &= \text{population at the next census} \\ \text{M} &= \text{net migration during inter-censal period} \end{aligned}$$

To obtain an idea regarding the population changes in the Northern region of Ontario we can construct the following table:

Components of Population Change, Northern Ontario

<u>Components</u>	<u>Period</u>				
	<u>1951-56</u>	<u>1956-61</u>	<u>1961-66</u>	<u>1966-71</u>	<u>1971-76</u>
Natural increase	72,898	87,679	74,320	50,325	44,915
Net migration	19,551	7,895	-58,081	-11,602	-34,510
Total population change	92,449	95,574	16,239	38,723	10,405

The information in this table is quite instructive. We see that from 1961 onward the amount of natural increase has declined, indicating declining fertility. Secondly, the region is losing population due to out-migration. In other words the area is exporting out its natural increase to the other areas of Ontario.

TABLE 1

ONTARIO: REGIONS AND COUNTIES, POPULATION 1961 TO 1976 CRISIS YEARS,  
ESTIMATES OF AVERAGE NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE NET MIGRATION RATES (CONTINUED)  
1951-1956, 1956-1961, 1961-1966, 1966-1971 AND 1971-1976

COUNTY/REGION	POPULATION 1951	POPULATION 1956	NET MIGRATION 1951-1956	NET MIGRATION RATE 1951-1956	POPULATION 1961	NET MIGRATION 1956-1961	NET MIGRATION RATE 1956-1961	POPULATION 1966	NET MIGRATION 1961-1966	NET MIGRATION RATE 1961-1966	POPULATION 1971	NET MIGRATION 1966-1971	NET MIGRATION RATE 1966-1971	POPULATION 1976	NET MIGRATION 1971-1976	NET MIGRATION RATE 1971-1976
Barrie	15,819	16,974	206	1.3	17,108	-962	-5.5	17,106	-951	-5.5	17,106	-951	-5.5	17,106	-951	-5.5
Brimley	66,102	76,535	4,112	6.2	87,536	3,598	4.1	97,138	2,725	3.1	97,138	2,725	3.1	97,138	2,725	3.1
Chengary	17,704	18,689	-190	-1.1	19,216	-770	-4.1	19,181	-2,666	-10.8	19,181	-2,666	-10.8	19,181	-2,666	-10.8
Cornwall	17,040	20,561	2,439	14.3	22,866	855	4.2	23,429	-742	-3.2	23,429	-742	-3.2	23,429	-742	-3.2
East York	74,298	83,748	2,013	2.7	93,374	742	0.9	96,127	-6,404	-6.9	96,127	-6,404	-6.9	96,127	-6,404	-6.9
Etobicoke	35,599	38,025	376	1.1	40,306	355	0.9	41,212	-844	-2.1	41,212	-844	-2.1	41,212	-844	-2.1
Georgetown	18,840	43,073	1,991	5.1	46,891	1,167	2.7	46,129	-250	-0.5	46,129	-250	-0.5	46,129	-250	-0.5
Leamington	19,544	21,917	761	3.9	23,719	664	3.1	25,202	152	0.6	25,202	152	0.6	25,202	152	0.6
Orillia-Caledon (R.N.)	246,293	287,244	17,268	7.0	358,466	41,050	14.3	413,697	24,408	6.8	413,697	24,408	6.8	413,697	24,408	6.8
Prescott	25,580	26,285	-1,965	-7.6	27,228	-1,980	-6.0	27,155	-2,215	-8.1	27,155	-2,215	-8.1	27,155	-2,215	-8.1
Prince Edward	18,559	21,150	1,171	6.3	21,165	2,100	7.9	21,307	-1,044	-4.9	21,307	-1,044	-4.9	21,307	-1,044	-4.9
Renfrew	66,711	78,245	3,469	5.2	89,631	2,180	2.8	89,452	-8,046	-9.0	89,452	-8,046	-9.0	89,452	-8,046	-9.0
Russell	13,612	14,384	-689	-5.1	15,414	-518	-3.6	16,873	-1,906	-12.4	16,873	-1,906	-12.4	16,873	-1,906	-12.4
Storham	48,458	56,452	2,645	5.5	57,865	-4,734	-8.4	59,550	-2,720	-4.7	59,550	-2,720	-4.7	59,550	-2,720	-4.7
Eastern Region	704,149	802,983	33,625	4.8	920,725	40,392	5.0	991,558	96	0.0	991,558	96	0.0	991,558	96	0.0
Brant	72,855	77,994	-804	-1.1	83,838	181	0.2	90,945	1,857	2.2	90,945	1,857	2.2	90,945	1,857	2.2
Brantford	14,561	15,572	273	1.9	16,095	-161	-1.0	17,108	436	2.7	17,108	436	2.7	17,108	436	2.7
Brampton (R.N.)	98,474	123,674	15,164	15.4	153,365	16,336	11.4	191,050	24,056	15.7	191,050	24,056	15.7	191,050	24,056	15.7
Burlington-Burlington (R.N.)	66,848	72,187	-52	-0.1	78,666	1,160	1.6	80,598	-2,684	-3.4	80,598	-2,684	-3.4	80,598	-2,684	-3.4
Burlington	7,673	8,013	-207	-2.7	8,911	255	3.2	7,768	-1,429	-16.0	7,768	-1,429	-16.0	7,768	-1,429	-16.0
Burlington	48,705	76,762	22,491	46.2	117,627	28,968	37.7	151,925	21,605	18.4	151,925	21,605	18.4	151,925	21,605	18.4
Cambridge	261,145	25,145	-1,156	-4.7	26,706	11,867	3.9	381,174	9,955	2.9	381,174	9,955	2.9	381,174	9,955	2.9
Chatham	24,714	25,145	-1,156	-4.7	26,706	11,867	3.9	27,691	19	0.1	27,691	19	0.1	27,691	19	0.1
Chatham	212,598	201,360	26,466	12.3	291,621	9,249	2.4	324,917	12,984	4.3	324,917	12,984	4.3	324,917	12,984	4.3
Chatham	42,179	47,715	2,900	6.9	52,097	1,546	3.2	55,882	1,329	2.6	55,882	1,329	2.6	55,882	1,329	2.6
Chatham	55,665	83,106	20,184	36.3	111,574	18,010	21.7	172,321	47,401	42.4	172,321	47,401	42.4	172,321	47,401	42.4
Chatham	66,053	71,886	1,412	2.2	80,217	2,765	3.9	86,104	1,142	1.4	86,104	1,142	1.4	86,104	1,142	1.4
Chatham	109,712	130,485	11,312	10.3	145,028	3,514	2.7	153,074	-1,084	-0.7	153,074	-1,084	-0.7	153,074	-1,084	-0.7
Chatham	1,119,115	1,360,079	146,685	13.1	1,621,359	131,498	9.7	1,866,932	130,953	8.1	1,866,932	130,953	8.1	1,866,932	130,953	8.1
Chatham	28,995	30,230	-131	-0.5	31,007	274	0.9	31,087	229	0.7	31,087	229	0.7	31,087	229	0.7
Chatham	126,130	148,768	10,314	8.2	176,748	13,486	9.1	216,728	23,830	13.5	216,728	23,830	13.5	216,728	23,830	13.5
Chatham	66,912	75,696	3,692	5.5	84,700	3,052	4.0	94,177	3,876	4.6	94,177	3,876	4.6	94,177	3,876	4.6
Chatham	59,153	82,573	16,817	28.4	114,319	22,584	27.4	136,126	13,390	11.7	136,126	13,390	11.7	136,126	13,390	11.7
Central Region	2,479,763	2,998,493	296,460	12.0	3,342,681	261,899	8.7	4,107,817	287,225	8.1	4,107,817	287,225	8.1	4,107,817	287,225	8.1
Brace	41,314	42,072	-1,478	-3.6	43,039	-1,072	-2.5	43,085	-1,837	-4.1	43,085	-1,837	-4.1	43,085	-1,837	-4.1
Brace	55,519	59,115	714	1.3	62,857	562	1.0	61,912	-3,691	-5.9	61,912	-3,691	-5.9	61,912	-3,691	-5.9
Brace	215,887	245,426	7,602	3.5	256,771	-10,971	-4.5	280,922	5,442	2.1	280,922	5,442	2.1	280,922	5,442	2.1
Brace	58,953	60,971	-1,082	-2.0	62,005	-1,662	-2.7	62,592	-1,394	-2.1	62,592	-1,394	-2.1	62,592	-1,394	-2.1
Brace	49,285	51,724	-838	-1.7	53,002	-1,118	-2.2	54,446	-1,991	-3.7	54,446	-1,991	-3.7	54,446	-1,991	-3.7
Brace	80,482	86,840	-1,038	-1.1	90,471	-3,710	-4.3	96,406	-1,154	-1.3	96,406	-1,154	-1.3	96,406	-1,154	-1.3
Brace	74,964	89,952	6,717	9.0	102,128	2,799	3.1	108,216	-1,167	-1.1	108,216	-1,167	-1.1	108,216	-1,167	-1.1
Brace	162,117	190,899	15,397	9.5	221,418	13,597	7.1	249,603	11,725	5.1	249,603	11,725	5.1	249,603	11,725	5.1
Brace	59,560	65,898	2,209	3.7	71,168	286	0.4	76,019	455	0.6	76,019	455	0.6	76,019	455	0.6
Brace	51,958	54,107	-686	-1.1	56,790	-700	-1.3	60,424	382	1.0	60,424	382	1.0	60,424	382	1.0

TABLE 3

ONTARIO: REGIONS AND COUNTIES, POPULATION 1961 TO 1976 CENSUS YEARS,  
ESTIMATES OF AVERAGE NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE NET MIGRATION RATES  
(CONTINUED)

COUNTRY/REGION	1951-1956, 1956-1961, 1961-1966, 1966-1971 AND 1971-1976															
	1951	POPULATION 1956	NET MIGRATION 1951-1956		NET MIGRATION RATE		POPULATION 1961	NET MIGRATION 1956-1961		NET MIGRATION RATE		POPULATION 1966	NET MIGRATION 1961-1966		NET MIGRATION RATE	
Northwestern Region	869,830	947,272	27,517		3.2	+Y-E	1,020,869	-1,989		-0.2	-Y-E	1,093,466	7,078		0.7	-Y-E
Alcona	66,494	82,060	9,263		14.3	+Y-E	111,408	14,079		18.1	+Y-E	113,561	-10,231		-9.2	-Y-E
Cochran	83,851	86,770	-8,077		-9.6	-Y-E	95,657	-2,664		-3.1	-Y-E	97,314	-8,771		-9.2	-Y-E
Grand Coulee	11,213	11,063	-1,162		-10.4	-Y-E	11,179	-849		-7.7	-Y-E	10,564	-1,360		-12.2	-Y-E
Grand Coulee	50,519	60,459	3,100		6.1	+Y-E	70,568	1,622		2.7	+Y-E	73,533	-6,571		-6.5	-Y-E
Grand Coulee	27,374	28,104	-1,537		-5.6	-Y-E	29,636	-690		-2.5	-Y-E	28,315	-3,010		-10.2	-Y-E
Percy Sound	93,826	121,164	11,537		12.3	+Y-E	141,565	1,514		1.2	+Y-E	148,580	-9,062		-6.4	-Y-E
Sudbury (R.H.)	16,071	20,811	1,981		12.3	+Y-E	24,319	267		1.3	+Y-E	25,522	-1,585		-6.5	-Y-E
Sudbury (C.D.)	50,023	50,268	-5,184		-10.4	-Y-E	50,974	-4,616		-9.2	-Y-E	47,156	-7,701		-15.1	-Y-E
Timiskaming																
Northwestern Region	397,071	460,699	9,901		2.5	+Y-E	535,284	9,463		2.1	-Y-E	544,563	-46,271		-8.6	-Y-E
Kenora	39,214	47,163	3,041		7.8	+Y-E	51,471	-2,079		-4.4	+Y-E	53,995	-3,465		-6.7	-Y-E
Rainy River	22,137	25,484	657		3.0	-Y-E	26,531	-2,017		-7.9	-Y-E	25,816	-2,825		-10.6	-Y-E
Thunder Bay	105,363	122,888	5,952		5.6	+Y-E	138,522	2,528		2.1	+Y-E	143,673	-5,520		-4.0	-Y-E
Northwestern Region	166,714	195,535	9,650		5.8	+Y-E	216,524	-1,568		-0.8	-Y-E	223,484	-11,810		-5.5	-Y-E
Ontario (Total)	4,597,536	5,404,982	377,153		8.2	+Y-E	6,236,063	308,197		5.7	+Y-E	6,960,886	236,818		3.8	+Y-E



TABLE 3  
ONTARIO: REGIONS AND COUNTIES, POPULATION 1961 TO 1976 CENSUS YEARS,  
ESTIMATES OF AVERAGE NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE NET MIGRATION RATES (CONTINUED)  
1951-1956, 1956-1961, 1961-1966, 1966-1971 AND 1971-1976

COUNTY/REGION	POPULATION 1971	NET MIGRATION 1966-1971	NET MIGRATION RATE	POPULATION 1976	NET MIGRATION 1971-1976	NET MIGRATION RATE	
Dundas	17,467	-205	-1.2	18,500	628	3.6	-Y/E
Frontenac	101,703	-86	-0.1	108,070	2,602	2.6	Y/E
Glengarry	18,666	-157	-0.9	19,270	483	2.6	-Y/E
Greenville	24,310	269	1.1	26,005	1,148	4.7	-Y/E
Hastings	99,386	1,843	2.0	105,775	3,102	3.1	-Y/E
Laurel	42,244	149	0.4	44,240	1,293	3.1	-Y/E
Leeds	50,080	-616	-1.3	52,585	1,312	2.6	-Y/E
Lennox & Addington	28,374	2,038	8.1	32,635	3,060	10.8	-Y/E
Orlawa-Caledon (R.N.)	471,925	35,020	8.5	520,505	29,447	6.2	Y/E
Prescott	27,829	-227	-0.8	29,130	452	1.6	-Y/E
Prince Edward	20,641	-1,155	-5.4	22,590	1,674	8.1	-Y/E
Renfrew	90,882	-2,526	-2.8	89,110	-4,753	-5.2	-Y/E
Russell	16,290	668	4.5	19,730	2,635	16.2	-Y/E
Stormont	61,306	-401	-0.7	61,155	-2,231	-3.6	-Y/E
Eastern Region	1,070,903	36,616	3.5	1,149,290	40,852	3.8	Y/E
Brant	96,765	2,238	2.5	99,110	-732	-0.8	-Y-E
Brantford	21,197	3,399	19.9	28,510	6,124	28.9	Y/E
Brantford (R.N.)	217,642	15,175	7.9	247,430	19,054	8.8	Y/E
Burlington-Burlington (R.N.)	86,748	3,019	3.7	89,260	-17	-0.0	-Y-E
Burlington	9,068	1,191	15.3	10,800	1,671	18.4	-Y/E
Burlington (R.N.)	190,452	27,828	18.3	228,440	27,169	14.3	Y/E
Burlington-Bentworth (R.N.)	401,872	399	0.1	409,480	-5,569	-1.4	Y-E
Cambridge (D.N.)	31,936	3,852	13.9	36,675	4,201	13.2	Y/E
Niagara (R.N.)	147,323	7,286	2.2	165,530	7,277	2.1	-Y/E
Northumberland	59,255	1,889	3.4	64,460	3,833	6.5	-Y/E
Peel (R.N.)	259,381	69,463	40.3	375,905	93,114	35.9	Y/E
Peterborough	92,425	3,001	3.5	99,885	4,871	5.3	-Y/E
Simcoe	175,974	16,665	10.9	210,690	26,948	15.3	Y/E
Toronto (H.N.)	2,089,724	95,304	5.1	2,124,400	-48,012	-2.3	Y/E
Victoria	36,577	3,043	9.2	43,490	6,375	17.4	Y/E
Waterloo (R.N.)	254,035	21,611	10.0	289,175	20,155	7.9	Y/E
Wellington	108,599	9,657	10.3	123,770	10,395	9.6	Y/E
York (R.N.)	166,075	23,100	16.9	201,930	30,045	18.1	Y/E
Central Region	4,644,846	308,120	7.5	5,050,840	206,902	4.5	Y/E
Bruce	47,398	3,549	8.2	57,460	8,620	18.2	Y/E
Elgin	66,410	2,516	4.1	69,090	408	0.6	-Y-E
Essex	106,394	9,864	7.5	110,360	-8,598	-2.8	-Y-E
Grey	66,414	2,680	4.3	72,245	4,697	7.1	-Y/E
Huron	52,961	-2,579	-4.7	56,030	1,855	3.5	-Y/E
Kent	101,130	-47	-0.0	106,150	929	0.9	-Y/E
London	116,313	605	0.6	120,565	1,178	1.2	-Y-E
Middlesex	287,018	19,516	7.8	303,750	9,973	3.5	Y/E
Oxford	80,470	1,404	1.7	85,420	2,085	2.6	-Y-E
Perth	62,954	718	1.2	66,290	1,509	2.4	-Y/E



TABLE 3  
ONTARIO: REGIONS AND COUNTIES, POPULATION 1961 TO 1976 CENSUS YEARS,  
ESTIMATES OF AVERAGE NET MIGRATION AND AVERAGE NET MIGRATION RATES (CONCLUDED)  
1951-1956, 1956-1961, 1961-1966, 1966-1971 AND 1971-1976

COUNTY/REGION	POPULATION 1971	NET MIGRATION 1966-1971	NET MIGRATION RATE	POPULATION 1976	NET MIGRATION 1971-1976	NET MIGRATION RATE
Southwestern Region	1,180,592	38,051	3.5	1,247,250	22,856	1.9
Algonquin	121,936	-139	-0.1	122,875	-5,691	-4.7
Cochrane	95,834	-8,064	-8.3	96,885	-6,648	-4.9
Hastings	10,921	-45	-0.4	10,890	-387	-3.5
Brantford	78,878	1,093	1.5	81,775	-885	-1.1
Pelee Sound	30,250	1,269	4.4	32,670	1,951	6.4
Simcoe (R.M.)	169,046	8,018	5.4	167,700	-13,250	-7.8
Simcoe (T.D.)	29,033	1,176	5.4	27,275	-3,690	-12.7
Chatham	46,495	-2,643	-5.6	43,740	-4,346	-9.3
Northeastern Region	582,393	845	0.2	583,810	-30,946	-5.3
Kenora	53,227	-5,589	-10.4	57,980	23	0.2
Rainy River	25,748	-1,388	-5.4	24,755	-2,295	-8.9
Thunder Bay	145,402	-5,470	-3.8	150,630	-1,352	-0.9
Northwestern Region	224,377	-12,447	-5.6	233,365	-3,564	-1.6
Ontario (Total)	7,703,101	369,183	5.3	8,264,555	236,100	3.1

-Y County lost young (15-24) adult population  
-Y County gained young (15-24) adult population  
-E County lost the elderly (65+) population  
-E County gained the elderly (65+) population

SOURCE: Ontario: Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Central Statistical Services  
Estimates of Average Net Migration for Economic Regions and Counties  
By Sex and Five-Year Age Groups, 1951-1976.

TABLE 4

ONTARIO: ESTIMATES OF AVERAGE NET MIGRATION BY AGE AND SEX  
1951-1956, 1956-1961, 1961-1966, 1966-1971, 1971-1976 AND 1951-1976

AGE	1951-1956			1956-1961			1961-1966			1966-1971			1971-1976			1951-1976		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
0-4	-5,201	-2,403	-7,604	-5,041	-4,368	-9,409	6,026	4,534	10,560	-472	-74	-546	-4,671	-4,826	-9,497	-9,359	-7,137	-16,496
5-19	50,101	51,263	101,364	49,290	41,163	90,453	24,681	30,002	54,683	42,033	42,766	84,799	35,793	36,887	70,680	201,898	200,081	401,979
20-29	59,514	57,823	117,337	47,930	52,648	100,578	45,151	52,783	97,934	79,066	80,935	160,001	32,331	46,434	78,765	263,992	290,623	554,615
30-44	66,451	53,865	120,316	47,975	40,911	88,886	25,162	21,897	47,059	47,395	28,768	76,163	22,406	24,994	47,400	209,389	170,435	379,824
45-69	21,909	13,546	35,455	12,305	12,395	24,700	3,852	8,777	12,629	14,265	19,126	33,391	11,101	21,824	32,925	63,432	75,668	139,100
70+	4,816	5,469	10,285	5,540	7,449	12,989	4,445	9,508	13,953	3,884	11,491	15,375	5,830	9,997	15,827	24,515	43,914	68,429
Total	197,590	179,563	377,153	157,999	150,198	308,197	109,317	127,501	236,818	186,171	183,012	369,183	102,790	133,310	236,100	753,867	773,584	1,527,451

AT1 - Age at the beginning of five years (e.g. in 1951 for 1951-1956, in 1961 for 1961-1966 etc.)

AT2 - Age at the end of five years (e.g. in 1956 for 1951-1956, in 1966 for 1961-1966 etc.)

SOURCE: Central Statistical Services, Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

August, 1981

TABLE 5

EASTERN ONTARIO: ESTIMATES OF AVERAGE NET MIGRATION BY AGE AND SEX  
1951-1956, 1956-1961, 1961-1966, 1966-1971, 1971-1976 AND 1951-1976

AGE	1951-1956			1956-1961			1961-1966			1966-1971			1971-1976			1951-1976		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
*T1 Birth	-1,057	-374	-1,431	-367	95	-272	-1,015	-748	-1,763	200	138	338	-44	-109	-153	-2,283	-998	-3,281
0-4	6,039	5,745	11,784	7,959	6,035	13,994	12	-7	5	5,760	5,668	11,428	5,801	5,050	10,851	25,571	22,491	48,062
5-19	4,742	3,416	8,148	4,775	3,720	8,495	-1,568	471	-1,097	3,850	4,616	8,466	4,197	4,860	9,057	15,986	17,083	33,069
20-29	6,201	4,723	10,924	6,350	5,877	12,227	-151	651	500	4,727	3,969	8,696	4,841	5,023	9,864	21,968	20,243	42,211
30-44	2,182	591	2,773	2,093	1,796	3,889	-549	509	-40	938	2,156	3,094	3,641	4,580	8,221	8,305	9,632	17,937
45-69	772	655	1,427	1,055	1,004	2,059	1,197	1,294	2,491	915	1,677	2,592	1,145	1,867	3,012	5,084	6,497	11,581
70+	18,869	14,756	33,625	21,865	18,527	40,392	-2,074	2,170	96	16,390	18,224	34,614	19,581	21,271	40,852	74,631	74,948	149,579
Total																		

\*T1 - Age at the beginning of five years (e.g. in 1951 for 1951-1956, in 1961 for 1961-1966 etc.)

\*T2 - Age at the end of five years (e.g. in 1956 for 1951-1956, in 1966 for 1961-1966 etc.)

SOURCE: Central Statistical Services, Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

August, 1981.

TABLE 6

CENTRAL ONTARIO: ESTIMATES OF AVERAGE NET MIGRATION BY AGE AND SEX  
1951-1956, 1956-1961, 1961-1966, 1966-1971, 1971-1976 AND 1951-1976

AGE GROUP	1951-1956			1956-1961			1961-1966			1966-1971			1971-1976			1951-1976		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Birth 0-4	-1,120	139	-981	-1,904	-1,836	-3,740	7,762	6,267	14,029	-1,319	-691	-2,010	-3,932	-3,714	-7,646	-513	165	-348
5-14	37,441	38,062	75,503	37,839	34,597	72,436	35,353	38,808	74,161	32,221	34,221	66,442	28,557	29,192	57,749	171,411	174,880	346,291
15-24	45,167	47,501	92,668	42,736	47,622	90,358	52,937	57,035	109,972	70,240	72,526	142,766	37,053	48,209	85,262	248,133	272,893	521,026
25-39	51,619	42,421	93,940	39,015	30,729	69,744	32,440	26,149	58,589	36,799	22,220	59,019	17,704	18,690	36,394	177,577	140,109	317,686
40-64	16,758	11,686	28,444	12,607	11,106	23,713	9,550	11,031	20,581	13,480	16,583	30,063	7,587	15,389	22,976	59,982	65,795	125,777
65+	2,909	3,977	6,886	3,357	6,031	9,388	3,185	7,208	10,393	2,908	8,932	11,840	4,565	7,602	12,167	16,924	33,750	50,674
Total	152,774	143,686	296,460	133,650	128,249	261,899	141,227	146,498	287,725	154,329	153,791	308,120	91,534	115,368	206,902	673,514	687,592	1,361,106

311 - Age at the beginning of five years (e.g. in 1951 for 1951-1956, in 1961 for 1961-1966 etc.)

312 - Age at the end of five years (e.g. in 1956 for 1951-1956, in 1966 for 1961-1966 etc.)

SOURCE: Central Statistical Services, Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
August, 1981.



TABLE 7

SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO: ESTIMATES OF AVERAGE NET MIGRATION BY AGE AND SEX,  
1951-1956, 1956-1961, 1961-1966, 1966-1971, 1971-1976 AND 1951-1976

AGE	1951-1956			1956-1961			1961-1966			1966-1971			1971-1976			1951-1976		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
All Births	-1,449	-718	-2,167	-1,026	-809	-1,835	1,446	1,399	2,845	485	437	922	455	124	579	-89	433	344
0-4	3,987	5,383	9,370	1,303	-1,249	54	-189	941	752	6,152	5,650	11,802	4,859	4,187	9,046	16,112	14,912	31,024
5-19	2,661	3,678	6,339	-2,295	-1,325	-3,620	-515	365	-150	3,438	3,721	7,159	-121	518	397	3,168	6,957	10,125
20-29	3,201	4,062	7,263	584	428	1,012	1,118	634	1,752	5,981	3,660	9,641	2,426	2,708	5,134	13,310	11,492	24,802
30-44	2,531	1,892	4,423	497	-72	425	-231	517	286	3,275	2,989	6,264	2,252	3,468	5,720	8,324	8,794	17,118
45-69	1,333	956	2,289	1,278	697	1,975	389	1,204	1,593	928	1,335	2,263	1,090	890	1,980	5,018	5,082	10,100
70+	12,264	15,253	27,517	341	-2,330	-1,989	2,018	5,060	7,078	20,259	17,792	38,051	10,961	11,895	22,856	45,843	47,670	93,513
Total																		

\*T1 - Age at the beginning of five years (e.g. in 1951 for 1951-1956, in 1961 for 1961-1966 etc.)

\*T2 - Age at the end of five years (e.g. in 1956 for 1951-1956, in 1966 for 1961-1966 etc.)

SOURCE: Central Statistical Services, Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

August, 1981.

TABLE B

NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO: ESTIMATES OF AVERAGE NET MIGRATION BY AGE AND SEX  
1951-1956, 1956-1961, 1961-1966, 1966-1971, 1971-1976 AND 1951-1976

AGE AT 1951	1951-1956			1956-1961			1961-1966			1966-1971			1971-1976			1951-1976		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Birth 0-4	-1,404	-1,248	-2,652	-1,190	-1,188	-2,378	-1,855	-1,825	-3,680	447	364	811	-714	-795	-1,509	-4,716	-4,692	-9,408
0-14	1,440	1,228	2,668	1,779	1,621	3,400	-8,267	-7,559	-15,826	79	-900	-821	-3,306	-3,275	-6,581	-8,275	-8,885	-17,160
15-24	3,966	1,738	5,704	2,120	1,880	4,000	-5,183	-4,344	-9,527	2,452	974	3,426	-8,708	-6,459	-15,167	-5,353	-6,211	-11,564
25-39	4,585	1,917	6,502	2,705	3,253	5,958	-6,239	-4,341	-10,580	1,283	13	1,296	-2,702	-1,340	-4,042	-1,368	-498	-1,866
40-64	-27	-829	-856	-1,188	-53	-1,241	-3,652	-2,568	-6,220	-1,790	-1,210	-3,000	-1,855	-1,011	-2,866	-8,512	-5,671	-14,183
65+	-215	-250	-465	-90	-186	-276	-297	-141	-438	-576	-291	-867	-502	-279	-781	-1,680	-1,147	-2,827
Total	7,345	2,556	9,901	4,136	5,327	9,463	-25,493	-20,778	-46,271	1,895	-1,050	845	-17,787	-13,159	-30,946	-29,904	-27,104	-57,008

AT1 - Age at the beginning of five years (e.g. in 1951 for 1951-1956, in 1961 for 1961-1966 etc.)  
AT2 - Age at the end of five years (e.g. in 1956 for 1951-1956, in 1966 for 1961-1966 etc.)

SOURCE: Central Statistical Services, Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
August, 1981.

TABLE 9

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO: ESTIMATES OF AVERAGE NET MIGRATION BY AGE AND SEX  
1951-1956, 1956-1961, 1961-1966, 1966-1971, 1971-1976 AND 1951-1976

AGE	AT1	AT2	1951-1956			1956-1961			1961-1966			1966-1971			1971-1976			1951-1976		
			MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Birth 0-4			-171	-202	-373	-554	-630	-1,184	-312	-559	-871	-285	-322	-607	-436	-332	-768	-1,758	-2,045	-3,803
5-14			1,194	845	2,039	410	159	569	-2,228	-2,181	-4,409	-2,179	-1,873	-4,052	-118	-267	-385	-2,921	-3,317	-6,238
15-24			2,988	1,490	4,478	594	751	1,345	-520	-744	-1,264	-914	-902	-1,816	-90	-694	-784	2,058	-99	1,959
25-39			1,845	842	2,687	-679	624	-55	-2,006	-1,196	-3,202	-1,395	-1,094	-2,489	137	-87	50	-2,098	-911	-3,009
40-64			465	206	671	-1,704	-382	-2,086	-1,266	-712	-1,978	-1,638	-1,392	-3,030	-524	-602	-1,126	-4,667	-2,882	-7,549
65+			17	131	148	-60	-97	-157	-29	-57	-86	-291	-162	-453	-468	-83	-551	-831	-268	-1,099
Total			6,338	3,312	9,650	-1,993	425	-1,568	-6,361	-5,449	-11,810	-6,702	-5,745	-12,447	-1,499	-2,065	-3,564	-10,217	-9,522	-19,739

AT1 - Age at the beginning of five years (e.g. in 1951 for 1951-1956, in 1961 for 1961-1966 etc.)

AT2 - Age at the end of five years (e.g. in 1956 for 1951-1956, in 1966 for 1961-1966 etc.)

SOURCE: Central Statistical Services, Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

August, 1981.

COMPUTERIZED FILES - Access through Central Statistical Services  
(Telephone 965-2217 except as specified below)

Computerized Files - Central Statistical Services

Census of Industries, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)

Census of Population, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)

Capital and Repair Expenditures, Statistics Canada, )

Ontario data )

Ministry of Revenue Enumeration Data, summaries

Vital Statistics, Ontario

Internal Migration of persons with drivers licenses, Ontario

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Population Projections Ontario and Counties 1976-2001

(Available through Dataline, contact Mr. J. Ingram)

RETRIEVAL MANUAL FOR POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The Ontario Population Projection 1976-2001 is now stored as a computerized file with Dataline Systems Limited. A manual detailing the contents of this file and the means of accessing it is now available.

Copies of the "Ontario Population Projection, 1976-2001, Retrieval Program" may be obtained from Mr. C. W. Tappenden, Social and Economic Data, Central Statistical Services, 965-2217. For information concerning Dataline facilities please contact Mr. J. Ingram, Marketing Representative, Dataline Systems Limited, Toronto, 362-1572.



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Ontario Economic Accounts Quarterly Time Series 1947-1975, Sept. 1977	3.00
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# DEMOGRAPHIC BULLETIN

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- \*ONTARIO VITAL STATISTICS, AUGUST 1981
- \*INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES, JULY 1981
- \*FEATURE ARTICLE: REFUGEE IMMIGRATION TO ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1980

### ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on August 1, 1981 was 8,636,700.

### VITAL STATISTICS, AUGUST 1981, ONTARIO

**BIRTHS.** During August 1981 there were 10,435 estimated births in Ontario as compared to 11,984 births for August 1980, showing a decline of 1,549 births, or 12.9%. The number of births during the eight-month period, January-August, was 84,080 as compared to 84,026 during the same period in 1980, for an increase of 54 births, or 0.1%. The number of births for the twelve-months ending with August 1981 was 125,039 as compared to 122,766 in the same period 1980, showing an increase of 2,273, or 1.9%. The estimated birth rate per 1,000 population was 14.5 - up from 14.4 in August 1980.

**DEATHS.** The estimated number of deaths in August 1981 was 4,642 as compared to 5,494 in August 1980 showing a decrease of 852 deaths, or 15.5%. The number of deaths during the eight-month period, January-August, was 43,267 as compared to 43,125 during the same period in 1980, for an increase of 142 deaths, or 0.3%. The number of deaths for the twelve-month period ending with August 1981 was 63,246 as compared to 63,097 recorded deaths for the same period in 1980, for an increase of 149, or 0.2%. The estimated death rate was 7.3 per 1,000 population, a decrease from 7.4 in August 1980.



Ontario

Ministry of  
Treasury and  
Economics

The Honourable Frank S. Miller  
minister

Tom Campbell  
deputy minister



TABLE 1

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

ITEM	AUGUST			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH AUGUST						JANUARY-AUGUST				
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE %	NUMBER		RATE / 1,000		POPULATION		NUMBER		DIFFERENCE %		
	1981 (1)	1980 (2)		1981	1980	1981	1980	1979	1978	1981	1980			
Live Births	10,435	11,984	-1,549	-12.9	125,039	122,766	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.3	84,080	84,026	54	0.1
Deaths	4,642	5,494	-852	-15.5	63,246	63,097	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.2	43,267	43,125	142	0.3
Natural Increase	5,793	6,490	-697	-10.7	61,793	59,669	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.1	40,813	40,901	-88	-0.2
Marriages	7,844	8,663	-819	-9.5	71,766	67,890	8.3	7.9	8.0	8.0	43,787	44,892	-1,105	-2.5
Divorces	1,610	1,476	134	9.1	22,324	22,345	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	15,329	15,352	-23	-0.1
Population Base <sup>3</sup> (in thousands) as of February 1	-	-	-	-	-	8,605.1	8,548.7	8,486.3	8,419.9	-	-	-	-	-

SOURCES:

1. Estimated by Central Statistical Services

2. Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations

3. Statistics Canada: Cat. No. 91-001

Social and Economic Data

Central Statistical Services

Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

September, 1981



NATURAL INCREASE. Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in August 1981 amounted to 5,793 as compared to 6,490 for the same month last year, for a decline of 697, or 10.7%. Natural increase during the eight-month period, January-August, amounted to 40,813 as compared to 40,901 January-August 1980, for a decline of 88, or 0.2%. Natural increase during the 12-month period ending with August 1981 added 61,793 persons to Ontario's population as compared to 59,669 for the same period last year, for an increase of 2,124, or 3.6%. The estimated natural increase rate per 1,000 population was 7.2, up from 7.0 in August 1980.

MARRIAGES. There were 7,844 marriages celebrated in August 1981 as compared to 8,663 in the same month 1980, showing a decline of 819 marriages, or 9.5%. During the January-August period there were 43,787 marriages as compared to 44,892 for the same period in 1980, showing a decline of 1,105 marriages, or 2.5%. The records for the twelve-month period ending with August 1981 show an increase of 3,876 marriages over the same period 1980, from 67,890 to 71,766, or 5.7%.

DIVORCES. In August 1981 there were 1,610 dissolutions of marriage as compared to 1,476 in August 1980, showing an increase of 134, or 9.1%. During the eight-month period, January-August, there were 15,329 divorces as compared to 15,352 for the same period in 1980, for a decline of 23, or 0.1%. During the twelve-month period ending with August 1981 there were 22,324 divorces as compared to 22,345 for the same period in 1980, for a decline of 21, or 0.1%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

	<u>August</u>		<u>12 months ended with August</u>				
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>
	Number		per 1,000 population				
Marriages	7,844	8,663	8.3	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1
Divorces	1,610	1,476	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4

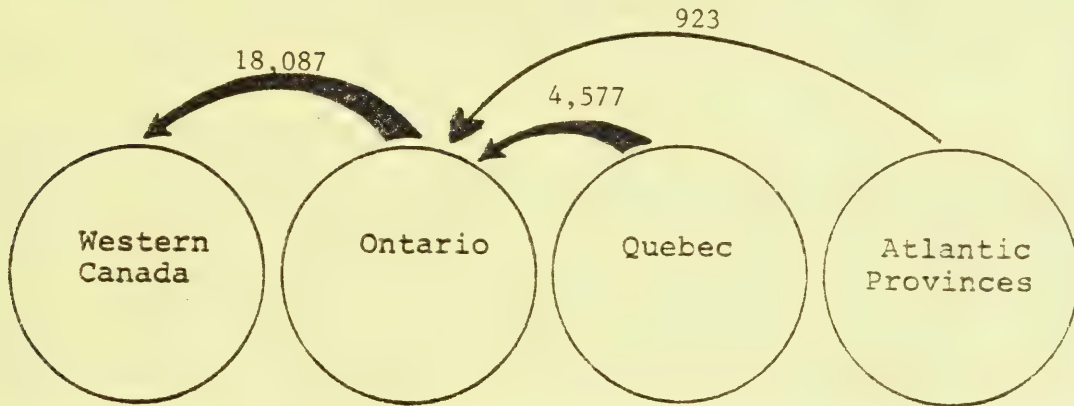
(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

Note: Vital statistics for August 1981 were estimated by the Social and Economic Data Unit of Central Statistical Services owing to the postal strike.

# INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

## Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada (Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
1981				
July	-2,652	930	234	-1,488
Jan.-July	-18,087	4,577	923	-12,587
(7) Months 1981				



*Note: These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.*

## Interprovincial Migration Estimates

In July 1981, Ontario lost an estimated 1,488 persons in an exchange of migrants between Ontario and other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 1,176 migrants: 930 from Quebec, 143 from Nova Scotia, 85 from New Brunswick and 18 from Prince Edward Island. We lost a net of 2,664 migrants to the following provinces: 1,414 to Alberta, 914 to British Columbia, 104 to Manitoba, 120 to Saskatchewan, 100 to Yukon and N.W.T. and 12 to Newfoundland.

During the twelve-month period ending with July 1981 Ontario lost 27,191 persons in the exchange of migrants with other provinces. On a net basis we gained 10,978 persons from: Quebec 9,802 and 1,176 from the Atlantic Provinces. We lost 38,169 migrants to: Alberta 23,874, British Columbia 11,034, Saskatchewan 1,772, Manitoba 925, Yukon and N.W.T. 564.

The comparable figure for the twelve-month period ending with July 1980 was a net loss of 15,078 migrants. The net loss for July 1980 amounted to 102 migrants.

(For further detail, see Table 2, Page 5).

TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR JULY, JANUARY-JULY,  
AND 12 MONTHS ENDING WITH JULY, 1981

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	JULY, 1981				12 MONTHS ENDING WITH JULY, 1981				JANUARY-JULY, 1981			
	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE		TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE		TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	
	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*			CHILDREN	DRIVERS*			CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		
Newfoundland	-23	11	-12		-22	419	397		108	181	289	
Prince Edward Island	-23	41	18		-51	294	243		-5	251	246	
Nova Scotia	19	124	143		38	156	194		77	288	365	
New Brunswick	-9	94	85		40	302	342		75	-52	23	
Quebec	63	867	930		3,032	6,770	9,802		818	3,759	4,577	
Manitoba	-37	-67	-104		-373	-552	-925		-299	-716	-1,015	
Saskatchewan	-59	-61	-120		-431	-1,341	-1,772		-180	-423	-603	
Alberta	-597	-817	-1,414		-7,641	-16,233	-23,874		-3,105	-6,889	-9,994	
British Columbia	-56	-858	-914		-2,852	-8,182	-11,034		-877	-5,251	-6,128	
Yukon and N.W. Territories	-19	-81	-100		-111	-453	-564		-55	-292	-347	
Total Received	-741	-747	-1,488		-8,371	-18,820	-27,191		-3,443	-9,144	-12,587	

\*Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.  
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.



## REFUGEE IMMIGRATION TO ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1980

Refugees have constituted a considerable portion of total immigration to Canada, and Canada has accepted a large number of refugees from time to time. In 1980, 15,377 (38.1%) of the 40,348 refugees came to Ontario. About one-quarter of total immigration to Ontario in 1980 was refugees.

### Destination in Ontario

Table 3 gives the per cent distribution of refugees by city of destination in Ontario in 1980. In this year 28.8% came to live in Toronto. Another 7.7% went to Ottawa. The other major recipients were Hamilton (5.2%), London (4.0%), Kitchener (3.7%), and Windsor (2.9%). All other destinations listed in Table 3 received less than 2% and more than 1% of the total refugees destined to Ontario. One-third of total refugees went to other parts of Ontario.

### Country of Last Permanent Residence

Table 4 gives the per cent distribution of refugees by last permanent residence for Ontario, rest of Canada and total Canada. In 1980 a large component (82.9% in Ontario, 89.2% in the rest of Canada and 86.8% in total Canada) of refugees came from Southeast Asia. Among the Southeast Asian refugees those who came from Vietnam formed over 60 per cent of the total refugees entering Canada in this year. The second largest group (17.1% in Ontario and 14.5% in the rest of Canada) came from Laos. The refugees from Campuchia formed 4% of those who settled in Ontario and 10.6% of those who settled in the rest of Canada.

Over 10% of the total refugees to Canada in 1980 came from Europe. The European refugees have a slightly higher tendency for settling in Ontario than in the rest of Canada. The reverse is true for Asian refugees. Almost all of the European refugees came from Eastern Europe, and more than half of them came from the U.S.S.R. and Czechoslovakia alone.

About 0.5 per cent of the refugees came from Africa. The Latin American refugees have a higher tendency to settle in Ontario (2.5%) than in the rest of Canada (1.2%).

Table 5 shows percentages of refugees going to Ontario and the rest of Canada from each category of last permanent residence. About half of the European refugees settled in Ontario and the other half went to the rest of Canada. A relatively high proportion (61%) of Hungarian refugees settled in Ontario. From 191 African refugees a higher proportion (56.5%) went to the areas other than Ontario.

The Asian refugees have a high tendency for settling in provinces other than Ontario - 63.6% of them settled in the rest of Canada (Table 5). This tendency of going to other provinces than Ontario is also true for the Latin American refugees with the exception of those from Cuba.

### Intended Occupation

Table 6 gives per cent distribution of refugees destined to Ontario, the rest of Canada and total Canada. A very high proportion of refugees (63.5%) who came to Canada in 1980 did not state their intended occupation. To lend more objectivity to the analysis, it is necessary to recalculate percentages based on only those refugees who clearly stated their occupation. These percentages are given in Table 7.



Among those refugees who came to Ontario, 18.2% were professionals, 43.3% were in fabrication, assembly and construction; 7.5% were in clerical occupations, and 11.3% were in machining and processing occupations. Except those in agriculture, forestry and mining, refugees of all other occupations were approximately equally distributed in Ontario and the rest of Canada (Table 7). This is further clarified by Table 8. Only 30.4% of those in primary industries came to settle in Ontario, whereas around 40% of the refugees in other occupations settled in Ontario.

It is pertinent to analyse the professional category in further detail because it encompasses a wide range of occupations. The following table (A) shows that about one-third of the professionals were in natural science, engineering, and mathematics; more than a quarter of them teaching; and more than one-fifth of them in the medicine and health-related occupations. The training of these professions is very cost-intensive. It seems that refugees coming to Canada constitute a well-selected group.

A. Per cent Distribution of Refugee Professionals By Occupation, 1980

<u>Profession</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Rest of Canada</u>	<u>Total Canada</u>
Entrepreneur	0.0	0.2	0.1
Managerial and Administration	4.1	5.2	4.8
Natural Science, Engineering and Mathematics	36.3	29.5	32.2
Social Science	2.7	3.4	3.1
Religion	0.3	0.9	0.7
Teaching	24.4	26.3	25.6
Medicine and Health	21.4	23.3	22.5
Artists' and Literary Persons	10.5	10.3	10.4
Sports and Recreation	0.3	0.9	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number	1,070	1,660	2,730

The following table (B) shows that among professionals, about one-third of those in managerial and administration, social science, teaching, health and medicine, artists and literary persons settled in Ontario. Some 44.2% of the natural scientists and engineers came to Ontario. Only one-fifth of those in religion, sports and recreation-related professions came to live in Ontario.

B. Per cent Distribution of Refugee Professionals Destined To  
Ontario and Rest of Canada, 1980

<u>Profession</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Rest of Canada</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Number</u>
Entrepreneur	0.0	100.0	100.0	3
Managerial and Administration	33.6	66.4	100.0	131
Natural Science, Engineering and Mathematics	44.2	55.8	100.0	878
Social Science	33.7	66.3	100.0	86
Religion	20.0	80.0	100.0	18
Teaching	37.4	62.6	100.0	698
Medicine and Health	37.2	62.8	100.0	615
Artists and Literary Persons	39.8	60.2	100.0	284
Sports and Recreation	17.6	82.4	100.0	17
Total	39.2	60.8	100.0	2,730

TABLE 3

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF REFUGEES BY DESTINATION IN ONTARIO, 1980

<u>DESTINATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF REFUGEES</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Cambridge	263	1.7
Guelph	280	1.8
Hamilton	805	5.2
Kingston	199	1.3
Kitchener	567	3.7
London	613	4.0
Mississauga	247	1.6
Oakville	179	1.2
Oshawa	176	1.1
Ottawa	1,186	7.7
Sarnia	145	1.0
St. Catharines	273	1.8
Sudbury	128	0.8
Thunder Bay	219	1.4
Toronto	4,432	28.8
Waterloo	134	0.9
Windsor	448	2.9
Other Ontario	5,083	33.1
Total Ontario	15,377	100.0

SOURCE: Employment and Immigration Canada.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

September, 1981

TABLE 4

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF REFUGEES BY COUNTRY OF LAST  
PERMANENT RESIDENCE, ONTARIO, REST OF CANADA, TOTAL CANADA, 1980

<u>COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE</u>	<u>NUMBER OF REFUGEES</u>			<u>PERCENT</u>		
	<u>ONTARIO</u>	<u>REST OF CANADA</u>	<u>TOTAL CANADA</u>	<u>ONTARIO</u>	<u>REST OF CANADA</u>	<u>TOTAL CANADA</u>
Czechoslovakia	492	523	1,015	3.2	2.1	2.5
Hungary	182	114	296	1.2	0.5	0.7
Poland	262	215	477	1.7	0.9	1.2
Romania	126	181	307	0.8	0.7	0.8
U.S.S.R.	931	983	1,914	6.1	3.9	4.7
Rest of Europe	50	73	123	0.3	0.3	0.3
Total Europe	2,043	2,089	4,132	13.3	8.4	10.2
Ethiopia	39	33	72	0.3	0.1	0.2
Kenya	12	19	31	0.1	0.1	0.1
Morocco	0	12	12	0.0	*	*
South Africa	3	13	16	*	*	*
Rest of Africa	29	31	60	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total Africa	83	108	191	0.5	0.4	0.5
Campuchia (previously Cambodia)	608	2,653	3,261	4.0	10.6	8.1
Laos	2,636	3,628	6,264	17.1	14.5	15.5
Malaysia	32	49	81	0.2	0.2	0.2
Thailand	143	193	336	0.9	0.8	0.8
Vietnam	9,342	15,770	25,112	60.8	63.1	62.2
Rest of Asia	101	166	267	0.7	0.7	0.7
Total Asia	12,862	22,459	35,321	83.6	89.9	87.5
Cuba	195	98	293	1.3	0.4	0.7
Chile	173	182	355	1.1	0.7	0.9
Rest of Latin America	18	23	41	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total Latin America	386	303	689	2.5	1.2	1.7
Rest of the World	3	12	15	*	*	*
Total World	15,377	24,971	40,348	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Indicates less than 0.1 percent. Percentages may not add up to 100 due to this reason.

SOURCE: Employment and Immigration Canada.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

September, 1981

TABLE 5

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF REFUGEES BY COUNTRY OF LAST  
PERMANENT RESIDENCE IN ONTARIO AND REST OF CANADA, 1980

<u>COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE</u>	<u>ONTARIO</u>	<u>REST OF CANADA</u>	<u>TOTAL CANADA</u>	<u>NUMBER OF REFUGEES</u>
Czechoslovakia	48.5	51.5	100	1,015
Hungary	61.1	38.9	100	296
Poland	54.9	45.1	100	477
Romania	41.0	59.0	100	307
U.S.S.R.	48.6	51.4	100	1,914
Rest of Europe	40.6	59.4	100	123
Total Europe	49.4	50.6	100	4,132
Ethiopia	54.1	45.9	100	72
Kenya	38.7	61.3	100	31
Morocco	0.0	100.0	100	12
South Africa	18.8	81.2	100	16
Rest of Africa	48.3	51.7	100	60
Total Africa	43.5	56.5	100	191
Campuchia (previously Cambodia)	18.6	81.4	100	3,261
Laos	42.1	57.9	100	6,264
Malaysia	50.8	49.2	100	81
Thailand	42.6	57.4	100	336
Vietnam	37.2	62.8	100	25,112
Rest of Asia	37.8	62.2	100	267
Total Asia	36.4	63.6	100	35,321
Cuba	66.5	33.5	100	293
Chile	48.7	51.3	100	355
Rest of Latin America	43.9	56.1	100	41
Total Latin America	56.0	44.0	100	689
Rest of the World	20.0	80.0	100	15
Total World	38.1	61.9	100	40,348

SOURCE: Employment and Immigration Canada.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

September, 1981



TABLE 6

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF REFUGEES DESTINED TO ONTARIO,  
REST OF CANADA, TOTAL CANADA BY INTENDED OCCUPATION

<u>INTENDED OCCUPATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF REFUGEES</u>			<u>PERCENT</u>		
	<u>ONTARIO</u>	<u>REST OF CANADA</u>	<u>TOTAL CANADA</u>	<u>ONTARIO</u>	<u>REST OF CANADA</u>	<u>TOTAL CANADA</u>
Professional	1,070	1,660	2,730	7.0	6.7	6.8
Clerical	444	648	1,092	2.9	2.6	2.7
Sales	236	380	616	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services	344	507	851	2.2	2.0	2.1
Agriculture, Forestry & Mining	167	382	549	1.1	1.5	1.3
Machining & Processing	666	899	1,565	4.3	3.6	3.9
Fabrication, Assembly & Construction	2,547	3,734	6,281	16.6	15.0	15.6
Transportation & Material Handling	412	626	1,038	2.7	2.5	2.6
Occupation not stated	9,491	16,135	25,626	61.7	64.6	63.5
Total	15,377	24,971	40,348	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Employment and Immigration Canada.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

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TABLE 7

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFESSIONALS (REFUGEES) AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL PROFESSIONALS  
ONTARIO, REST OF CANADA, TOTAL CANADA, 1980

<u>INTENDED OCCUPATION</u>	<u>NUMBER OF REFUGEES</u>			<u>PERCENT</u>		
	<u>ONTARIO</u>	<u>REST OF CANADA</u>	<u>TOTAL CANADA</u>	<u>ONTARIO</u>	<u>REST OF CANADA</u>	<u>TOTAL CANADA</u>
Professional	1,070	1,660	2,730	18.2	18.9	18.5
Clerical	444	648	1,092	7.5	7.3	7.4
Sales	236	380	616	4.0	4.3	4.2
Services	344	507	851	5.8	5.7	5.8
Agriculture, Forestry & Mining	167	382	549	2.8	4.3	3.7
Machining & Processing	666	899	1,565	11.3	10.2	10.6
Fabrication, Assembly & Construction	2,547	3,734	6,281	43.3	42.2	42.7
Transportation & Material Handling	412	626	1,038	7.0	7.1	7.1
Total	5,886	8,836	14,722	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Employment and Immigration Canada.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

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TABLE 8

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF REFUGEES DESTINED TO ONTARIO  
AND REST OF CANADA BY INTENDED OCCUPATION

<u>INTENDED OCCUPATION</u>	<u>ONTARIO</u>	<u>REST OF CANADA</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Professional	39.2	60.8	100.0	2,730
Clerical	40.7	59.3	100.0	1,092
Sales	38.3	61.7	100.0	616
Services	40.4	59.6	100.0	851
Agriculture, Forestry & Mining	30.4	69.6	100.0	549
Machining & Processing	42.6	57.4	100.0	1,565
Fabrication, Assembly & Construction	40.6	59.4	100.0	6,281
Transportation & Material handling	39.7	60.3	100.0	1,038
Occupation not stated	37.0	63.0	100.0	25,626
Total	38.1	61.9	100.0	40,348

SOURCE: Employment & Immigration Canada.

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COMPUTERIZED FILES - Access through Central Statistical Services  
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Computerized Files - Central Statistical Services

Census of Industries, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)	
Census of Population, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)	
Capital and Repair Expenditures, Statistics Canada, )	965-7078
Ontario data )	
Ministry of Revenue Enumeration Data, summaries	
Vital Statistics, Ontario	
Internal Migration of persons with drivers licenses, Ontario	

Population Projections Ontario and Counties 1976-2001  
(Available through Dataline, contact Mr. J. Ingram)

RETRIEVAL MANUAL FOR POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The Ontario Population Projection 1976-2001 is now stored as a computerized file with Dataline Systems Limited. A manual detailing the contents of this file and the means of accessing it is now available.

Copies of the "Ontario Population Projection, 1976-2001, Retrieval Program" may be obtained from Mr. C. W. Tappenden, Social and Economic Data, Central Statistical Services, 965-2217. For information concerning Dataline facilities please contact Mr. J. Ingram, Marketing Representative, Dataline Systems Limited, Toronto, 362-1572.



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### Economic Data:

Ontario Economic Accounts Quarterly Time Series 1947-1975, Sept. 1977	3.00
Ontario Economic Accounts Quarterly Time Series 1970-1978, March 1980	5.00
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# DEMOGRAPHIC BULLETIN

OCTOBER 1981

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- \*ONTARIO VITAL STATISTICS, SEPTEMBER 1981
- \*INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES, AUGUST 1981
- \*FEATURE ARTICLE: POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER IN ONTARIO  
(PART 1)



CARON  
TR17  
- D21

### ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on September 1, 1981 was 8,644,400.

### VITAL STATISTICS, SEPTEMBER 1981, ONTARIO

**BIRTHS.** During September 1981 there were 10,085 estimated births in Ontario as compared to 9,490 births for September 1980, showing an increase of 595 births, or 6.3%. The number of births during the nine-month period, January-September, was 94,165 as compared to 93,516 during the same period in 1980, showing an increase of 649 births, or 0.7%. The number of births for the twelve-month period ending with September 1981 was 125,634 as compared to 122,843 for the twelve-month period ending with September 1980, showing an increase of 2,791, or 2.3%. The estimated birth rate per 1,000 population was 14.6 - up from 14.4 in September 1980.

**DEATHS.** The estimated number of deaths in September 1981 was 4,466 as compared to 4,495 for September 1980, showing a decrease of 29 deaths, or 0.6%. The number of deaths during the nine-month period, January-September, was 47,733 as compared to 47,620 during the same period in 1980, for an increase of 113 deaths, or 0.2%. The number of deaths for the twelve-month period ending with September 1981 was 63,217 as compared to 62,937 recorded deaths for the same period in 1980, for an increase of 280 deaths, or 0.4%. The estimated death rate was 7.3 per 1,000 population, a decrease from 7.4 in September 1980.



Ministry of  
Treasury and  
Economics

Ontario

The Honourable Frank S. Miller  
minister

Tom Campbell  
deputy minister



TABLE 1

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

ITEM	SEPTEMBER			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH SEPTEMBER						JANUARY-SEPTEMBER				
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE %	NUMBER		RATE / 1,000 POPULATION				NUMBER		DIFFERENCE		
	1981(1)	1980(2)		1981	1980	1981	1980	1979	1978	1981	1980	NUMBER	%	
Live Births	10,085	9,490	595	6.3	125,634	122,843	14.6	14.4	14.3	14.3	94,165	93,516	649	0.7
Deaths	4,466	4,495	-29	-0.6	63,217	62,937	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.2	47,733	47,620	113	0.2
Natural Increase	5,619	4,995	624	12.5	62,417	59,906	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.1	46,432	45,896	536	1.2
Marriages	9,364	9,660	-296	-3.1	71,470	69,881	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.0	53,151	54,552	-1,401	-2.6
Divorces	1,814	1,500	314	20.9	22,638	21,847	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	17,143	16,852	291	1.7
Population Base <sup>3</sup> (in thousands) as of March 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,609.7	8,553.9	8,488.7	8,425.0	-	-	-	-

SOURCES: 1. Estimated by Central Statistical Services

2. Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations

3. Statistics Canada: Cat. No. 91-001

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NATURAL INCREASE. Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in September 1981 amounted to 5,619 as compared to 4,995 for the same month in 1980, for an increase of 624, or 12.5%. Natural increase during the nine-month period, January-September, amounted to 46,432 as compared to 45,896 in the same period 1980, showing an increase of 536, or 1.2%. Natural increase during the twelve-month period ending with September 1981 added 62,417 persons to Ontario's population as compared to 59,906 for the same period in 1980, for an increase of 2,511, or 4.2%. The estimated natural increase rate per 1,000 population was 7.3, up from 7.0 in September 1980.

MARRIAGES. There were 9,364 marriages celebrated in September 1981 as compared to 9,660 in September 1980, showing a decline of 296 marriages, or 3.1%. During the January-September period there were 53,151 marriages as compared to 54,552 for the same period in 1980, showing a decline of 1,401 marriages, or 2.6%. The records for the twelve-month period ending with September 1981 show an increase of 1,589 marriages over the same period in 1980, from 69,881 to 71,470, or 2.3%.

DIVORCES. In September 1981 there were 1,814 dissolutions of marriage as compared to 1,500 in September 1980, showing an increase of 314 divorces, or 20.9%. During the nine-month period, January-September, there were 17,143 divorces as compared to 16,852 for the same period in 1980, showing an increase of 291 divorces, or 1.7%. During the twelve-month period ending with September 1981 there were 22,638 divorces as compared to 21,847 for the same period in 1980, showing an increase of 791 divorces, or 3.6%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

	<u>September</u>		<u>12 months ended with September</u>				
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>
	Number		per 1,000 population				
Marriages	9,364	9,660	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.1
Divorces	1,814	1,500	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4

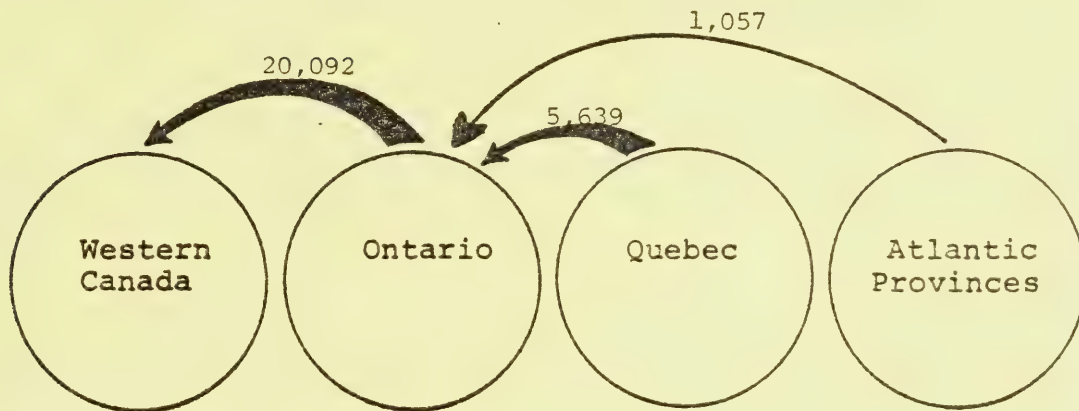
(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

Note: Vital statistics data for September 1981 were estimated by the Social and Economic Data Unit of Central Statistical Services owing to the postal strike in July and August 1981.

# INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

## Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada (Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
1981				
Aug.	-2,005	1,062	134	-809
Jan. - Aug.	-20,092	5,639	1,057	-13,396
<u>(8) Months 1981</u>				



*Note: These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.*

### Interprovincial Migration Estimates

During August 1981 Ontario lost an estimated 809 persons in an exchange of migrants between Ontario and other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 1,209 migrants: 1,062 from Quebec, 98 from Nova Scotia, 38 from New Brunswick and 11 from Prince Edward Island. We lost 2,018 migrants to the following provinces: 948 to Alberta, 814 to British Columbia, 118 to Saskatchewan, 68 to Yukon and N.W.T., 57 to Manitoba and 13 to Newfoundland.

During the twelve-month period ending with August 1981 Ontario lost 26,310 persons in the exchange of migrants with other provinces. On a net basis we gained 10,600 persons from: Quebec 8,935 and 1,665 from the Atlantic Provinces. We lost 36,910 migrants to: Alberta 22,658, British Columbia 11,013, Saskatchewan 1,632, Manitoba 1,082, Yukon and N.W.T. 525.

The comparable figure for the twelve-month period ending with August 1980 was a net loss of 17,347 migrants. The net loss for August 1980 amounted to 1,690 migrants.

(For further detail, see Table 2, Page 5).

TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR AUGUST, JANUARY-AUGUST,  
AND 12 MONTHS ENDING WITH AUGUST, 1981

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	AUGUST, 1981				12 MONTHS ENDING WITH AUGUST, 1981				JANUARY-AUGUST, 1981			
	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE		TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE		TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	
	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*
Newfoundland	-35	22	-13	56	371	427	73	203	276			
Prince Edward Island	-35	46	11	-47	351	304	-40	297	257			
Nova Scotia	-28	126	98	127	491	618	49	414	463			
New Brunswick	-43	81	38	44	272	316	32	29	61			
Quebec	551	511	1,062	2,905	6,030	8,935	1,369	4,270	5,639			
Manitoba	8	-65	-57	-363	-719	-1,082	-291	-781	-1,072			
Saskatchewan	-42	-76	-118	-379	-1,253	-1,632	-222	-499	-721			
Alberta	-216	-732	-948	-6,746	-15,912	-22,658	-3,321	-7,621	-10,942			
British Columbia	16	-830	-814	-2,339	-8,674	-11,013	-861	-6,081	-6,942			
Yukon and N.W. Territories	4	-72	-68	-52	-473	-525	-51	-364	-415			
Total Received	180	-989	-809	-6,794	-19,516	-26,310	-3,263	-10,133	-13,396			

\*Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.  
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.

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Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
October, 1981



## POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER IN ONTARIO (PART 1)

The changing age structure of the Ontario population has caused a great deal of interest among social scientists, government circles, and the general public. The focus is on the extreme ends of the age spectrum - the young and the old. The decline of the birth rates during the past two decades has eased the pressure on society with respect to outlays specific for the young age group, 0-19, and attention has now shifted to the growing numbers of the elderly population because of the perceived notion that "an increasing proportion of older people will have to be assisted by a decreasing proportion of younger people". In this article we will explore the validity of this notion. The article is based on detailed data shown in Tables 3-17 which, in turn, were gleaned from official publications.

The article will appear in three issues of the Bulletin. This first issue will examine the relationship between the size of the population over 65 years of age and the younger age groups. The second will examine vital statistics on the older population in Ontario, and the third will discuss the distribution of the elderly in the province.

### The Aging of the Population

Commentators usually stress the growth of the 65+ age group in absolute terms and it is quite impressive. The size of this age group in Ontario grew almost fivefold during the last sixty years, from 172,300 in 1921 to 846,400 in 1981. In relative terms the elderly population in 1921 constituted 5.9% of the total population and in 1981 this ratio grew to 9.8%. The projected\* growth in relative terms will be faster than in the past and the elderly may constitute 13.6% in 2001 and 24.3% in 2031. (See Tables 3 and 4, and Fig. 1). One should bear in mind that projections are not predictions; projections will be in accord with future developments only when the underlying assumptions accurately reflect future trends in mortality, fertility and migration. The relative size of the 65+ age group may be affected by significant changes in trends in any or all components of population growth. It is of interest to note that the 65+ age group has had in the past, the fastest annual growth rate when compared to the age groups, 0-19, and 20-64. The 0-19 age group had a faster growth rate only during the 1951-66 period due to high birth rates. The growth rate of the 20-64 age group exceeded that of the 65+ age group during the 1966-71 period due to the spill-over of the early part of the "baby boom" generation and high immigration of young adults during this period.

The interaction of fertility and migration on the aging process in Ontario can be easily observed in Table 4 and Fig. 1. The bottom curve in Fig. 1, depicting the population aged 65 years and over, rises slowly from 5.5% of total population in 1901 to 5.8% in 1921. Due to a decline in birth rates and a simultaneous decline in immigration, the aging process accelerated, and in 1951 reached the level of 8.7%. The high birth rates during the 1945-1965 period, in conjunction with high immigration levels into the province, retarded the aging process, affecting a small decline to

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\*The projections used in this article were developed by the Social and Economic Data Unit of Central Statistical Services, Ministry of Treasury and Economics, 1978, and are based on the following assumptions:

- (a) mortality rates for particular age/sex groups declining slowly;
- (b) declining fertility rates, in term of Total Fertility Rate, from 1.8 children per woman in 1976 to 1.5 in 2001 and then remaining constant;
- (c) net annual migration into the province of 30,000.



8.1% in 1961 and 8.2% in 1966. The aging process started to advance again in the 1970's, reaching the level of almost 10.0% in 1981. This is the result of the recent declines in fertility and the rapid deterioration of in-migration from abroad and other provinces. We can expect that the aging of population will advance at a more rapid pace unless there is an improvement in birth rates in the future.

### Index of Aging

Fig. 1 also shows the relationship of the three broad age groups, 0-19, 20-64, and 65+. Of interest is the relationship between the 0-19 and 65+ age groups, as well as the relationship of the 65+ age group to the remaining two broad age groups. One should bear in mind that the aging of population is not the same as the aging of individuals, i.e., an increase in the life span of individuals. The aging of a population is a characteristic of age distribution and is greatly affected by the trend of the birth rate. Thus the Index of Aging (Table 8 and Fig. 2) indicates the ratio of the number of elderly persons (65+) to the number of children and youth (0-19)\*, and consequently takes into account changes at both ends of age distribution. It is the best measure of the "aging" process in a population: the lower the index the "younger" the population. In 1901 Ontario's population was very young, and from this point the "aging" curve (Fig. 2) is slowly rising and reaches by 1951 the level of 25.7% - almost twice the value indicated for 1901. The aging process was interrupted during the 1956-76 period because of the post-war "baby boom" when it fell to 20.3% in 1966. From that point it resumed its rising trend, reaching by 1976 the level of 25.6% - the same level as in 1951. Unless there is an improvement in birth rates, the aging curve will continue to rise, reaching by 2001 the level of 58.1%. Around 2020, the size of the 0-19 and the 65+ age groups may be equal and by 2031 there may be 131 persons aged 65 and over for every 100 persons in the 0-19 age group. The relative shape and position of the two curves may also be influenced by the annual intake of immigrants, who overwhelmingly belong to the younger age groups, including children.

### Dependency Ratios

The "aging" process is discussed among social scientists and politicians because of the tangible policy concerns regarding the elderly, and the implications that the changing age structure may have for the society as a whole. If society would ensure that the increasing numbers of the elderly escape poverty and lead secure lives, the economic costs to the "working age" population would be high. The younger cohorts will have to provide adequate protection for the elderly in the form of income, health care, etc. It is useful at this stage to introduce the concept of "dependency ratios" shown in Table 8 and Fig. 3. The "Total Dependency Ratio" represents the ratio of the combined child population (0-19) and the aged population (65+) to the "working age" population (20-64):

$$\frac{P_{0-19} + P_{65+}}{P_{20-64}} \times 100 = \text{Total Dependency Ratio}$$

The "Total Dependency Ratio" may be broken down for specific analysis into: (a) the "child-dependency ratio" and (b) the "aged dependency" ratio whose respective

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\*In international statistics the ratio is based on the proportion of 65+ age group to that of the 0-14 age group. In Ontario most of the 15-19 population is still at school and consequently we feel that the rate derived from the relation of 65+ to that of 0-19 is more appropriate - the more so that the same age groups will be used for the calculation of dependency ratios.

formulas are:

$$(a) \text{ the child dependency ratio: } \frac{P_{0-19}}{P_{20-64}} \times 100$$

$$(b) \text{ the aged dependency ratio: } \frac{P_{65+}}{P_{20-64}} \times 100$$

The 'aged' dependency ratio was at a very low level during the first two decades of this century, fluctuating around 10.5 "aged" population per 100 persons in the 20-64 age group. Between 1921 and 1951 it started to rise, reaching the level of 15.2%. During the next twenty years (1951-71) it oscillated around the 15.5% level. From 1971 onwards it started to rise again, reaching in 1976 the 15.9% level, and if demographic trends remain unchanged, it will continue to rise, reaching the level of 21.5% by 2001 and 42.5% by 2031.

Fig. 3 indicates that the "aged" dependency curve will cross the "child" dependency curve around 2020. The graph shows the "child" dependency ratio declining continually since 1966, and it will do so until 2016 when it will reach the 31.6% level. There will be a slight increase in the "child" dependency ratio after 2016 and it may reach the level of 32.5% by 2031.

The shape of the "total" dependency curve closely follows the pattern of the "child" dependency curve between 1901 and 1986, indicating that the size of the younger age groups plays a dominant role in this relationship. The graph indicates that this pre-eminence is presently coming to an end, and the size of the "aged" age group will in the future determine the shape of the "total" dependency curve.

The "total" dependency curve was very high in 1901 at 90.2%; it declined to a relatively low position of 70.4% in 1941 (due to a fall of births in the 1930's). It rose again to a record high of 93.9% in 1966 as a result of the post-war high birth rates. It started to decline after 1966, reaching the level of 78.0% in 1976, and the projections indicate that the curve may fall to a record low level of 55.9% in 2011 as a result of the decline in births. The "total" dependency curve may again rise to a level of 75.0% by 2031 due to an increase in size of the 65 and over age group. The underlying forces of this scenario can be observed in Fig. 1 which illustrates the changes at both ends of the age distribution: the declining ratio of the 0-19 age group (interrupted briefly during the 1951-71 period) and the continually increasing ratio of the 65+ age group. The curve of the "working" age group (20-64) has had a rising trend; interrupted between 1951-76, and it may reach its highest level at 64.1% in 2011. Thus, it may be assumed that up to 2011 the "working" age group will carry with relative "ease" the growing number of the aged (65+) population, but after 2011 it will do so with increasing difficulty.

Table 9 and Fig. 4 show the relative changes occurring in the growth of the three broad age groups. At the lower end of the population distribution, the 0-19 age group was steadily growing, with the exception of the 1931-41 period, reaching the highest annual growth rate of 4.5% during the 1956-61 period. Since then the expansion of this age group has declined steadily to 0.8% during the 1966-71 period. In the 1971-76 period its size started to decline and is presently (1976-81) shrinking by 1.2% annually. This decline will in the future moderate, oscillating between -0.4% and -1.0% (see Table 9).



The size of the 65+ age group grew steadily between 1901 and 1931, reaching an annual growth rate of 3.1% during the 1921-31 period. During the 1931-76 period the growth rate of this age group oscillated in a narrow band between 2.3% and 2.8% and its growth rate in the near future, 1981-1991, will be rather high, between 2.7% and 3.2%. During the next 20 years (1991-2011) it will ease to 1.1% and 2.1%. The annual growth rate of this age group may accelerate to 1.8% and 2.7% during the period 2011-2031. The graph indicates (Fig. 4) that during the whole period, 1901-2031 the senior age group expanded at a faster rate than the two remaining age groups, except for the period 1951-71, when the 0-19 age group was the fastest growing group and during 1961-71 when the 20-64 had a slight edge over the growth of the 65+ age group. The acceleration of growth of the 65+ age group after 2006 may cause some problems because of the declining growth rates of the 20-64 age group.

#### Elderly Participation in the Labour Force

A caveat is necessary at this point. The age dependency ratio formulas shown above reflect the interplay of broad age groups in a society of a given age composition but should not be strictly interpreted as "economic" dependency. The "economic" dependency ratio would show the rates of economically inactive people to the active population irrespective of age grouping, i.e., the ratio of non-workers to workers.

Table 16b indicates that 43.1% of the elderly males (65+) participated in the labour force in 1951, dropping to 20.8% in 1976. The elderly female participation increased from 5.6% in 1951 to 8.3% in 1971 but five years later dropped to 6.6%. The rate of the elderly participants, seen in the context of the total labour force (see Table 16a) declined from 5.0% in 1951 to 2.4% in 1976. The projections indicate that by 2001 their participation in the labour force will decline to 1.8%.

Table 16a provides an interesting insight into the problem of economic dependency. Within the context of the entire population, only 41.0% were in the labour force in 1951. This ratio increased to 46.7% in 1976 and is projected to rise to almost 55.0% in 2001. The participation rate among youth increased from 10.3% in 1951 to 13.7% in 1976, albeit with a dip to 6.9% in 1961, and is projected to grow to just over 15.0%. The participation rate of the elderly population gradually declined from 23.4% in 1951 to 12.6% in 1976 and this trend will continue in the future, and may reach the level of 7.2% in 2001. These trends indicate that the ratio of non-participants in the production process in the province declined from 59.0% in 1951 to 53.3% in 1976 and may fall to about 45.0% in 2001, providing present trends continue.

TABLE 3

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER  
ONTARIO, CANADA AND CANADA LESS ONTARIO, 1921-1981

YEAR	ONTARIO			CANADA			CANADA LESS ONTARIO		
	TOTAL POPULATION	POPULATION 65+	% OF TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION	POPULATION 65+	% OF TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION	POPULATION 65+	% OF TOTAL POPULATION
1921	2,933,662	172,251	5.9	8,787,949	420,244	4.8	5,854,287	247,993	4.2
1931	3,431,683	234,161	6.8	10,376,786	576,076	5.6	6,945,103	341,915	4.9
1941	3,787,655	301,325	8.0	11,506,655	767,815	6.7	7,719,000	466,490	6.0
1951	4,597,542	400,363	8.7	14,009,429	1,086,273	7.8	9,411,887	685,910	7.3
1956	5,404,933	454,375	8.4	16,080,791	1,243,938	7.7	10,675,858	789,563	7.4
1961	6,236,092	508,073	8.1	18,238,247	1,391,154	7.6	12,002,155	883,081	7.4
1966	6,960,870	567,722	8.2	20,014,880	1,539,548	7.7	13,054,010	971,826	7.4
1971	7,703,105	644,410	8.4	21,568,311	1,744,405	8.1	13,865,206	1,099,995	7.9
1976	8,264,465	738,920	8.9	22,992,604	2,002,345	8.7	14,728,139	1,263,425	8.6
1981 <sup>1</sup>	8,624,900	846,400	9.8	24,189,400	2,322,200	9.6	15,564,500	1,475,800	9.5

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada,  
Population, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
October, 1981



TABLE 4

ONTARIO: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH BY BROAD AGE GROUPS, CENSUS YEARS 1901-1976 AND PROJECTIONS\* 1981-2031

AGE GROUP	CENSUS YEARS										
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976
	NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS)										
0-19	914.9	982.1	1,140.4	1,278.0	1,263.3	1,555.0	1,965.2	2,444.6	2,803.3	2,921.9	2,881.8
20-39	693.5	843.2	922.3	1,054.9	1,194.6	1,431.4	1,612.1	1,738.8	1,838.7	2,188.1	2,536.6
40-64	453.9	559.2	698.7	864.6	1,028.4	1,210.7	1,373.2	1,544.7	1,751.2	1,948.7	2,107.2
65+	120.6	142.8	172.3	234.2	301.4	400.4	454.4	508.0	567.7	644.4	738.9
Total	2,182.9	2,527.3	2,933.7	3,431.7	3,787.7	4,597.5	5,404.9	6,236.1	6,960.9	7,703.1	8,264.5
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION										
0-19	41.9	38.9	38.9	37.3	33.4	33.9	36.3	39.2	40.3	37.9	34.9
20-39	31.8	33.3	31.5	30.7	31.5	31.0	29.8	27.9	26.4	28.4	30.7
40-64	20.8	22.2	23.8	25.1	27.0	26.4	25.5	24.3	25.1	25.3	25.5
65+	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.9	8.1	8.7	8.4	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	ANNUAL GROWTH RATES										
0-19	-	0.71	1.51	1.15	-0.11	2.10	4.80	4.46	2.78	0.83	-0.28
20-39	-	1.97	0.91	1.36	1.25	1.82	2.40	1.53	1.11	3.54	2.99
40-64	-	2.12	2.25	2.15	1.72	1.64	2.55	2.38	2.53	2.16	1.57
65+	-	1.70	1.89	3.11	2.56	2.88	2.57	2.25	2.25	2.57	2.78
Total	-	1.48	1.51	1.53	1.00	1.96	3.30	2.90	2.22	2.05	1.42
AGE GROUP	PROJECTIONS*										
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
	NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS)										
0-19	2,707.1	2,548.0	2,491.4	2,438.9	2,353.0	2,238.2	2,136.9	2,070.9	2,022.1	1,968.0	1,904.1
20-39	2,926.1	3,208.3	3,223.6	3,135.4	2,963.4	2,807.4	2,752.2	2,700.7	2,616.1	2,503.0	2,403.6
40-64	2,232.4	2,431.7	2,697.0	3,012.8	3,401.3	3,759.9	3,898.5	3,857.6	3,764.2	3,619.4	3,466.5
65+	865.3	986.6	1,148.8	1,274.9	1,367.8	1,447.6	1,584.1	1,810.6	2,046.2	2,301.8	2,496.8
Total	8,730.9	9,174.6	9,560.8	9,862.0	10,085.5	10,253.1	10,371.7	10,439.8	10,448.6	10,392.2	10,271.0
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION										
0-19	31.0	27.8	26.1	24.7	23.3	21.8	20.6	19.8	19.4	18.9	18.5
20-39	33.5	35.0	33.7	31.8	29.4	27.4	26.5	25.9	25.0	24.1	23.4
40-64	25.6	26.5	28.2	30.6	33.7	36.7	37.6	37.0	36.0	34.8	33.8
65+	9.9	10.7	12.0	12.9	13.6	14.1	15.3	17.3	19.6	22.2	24.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	ANNUAL GROWTH RATES										
0-19	-1.24	-1.20	-0.44	-0.42	-0.69	-0.96	-0.92	-0.63	-0.48	-0.53	-0.64
20-39	2.88	1.85	0.10	-0.53	-1.12	-1.08	-0.40	-0.38	-0.63	-0.85	-0.79
40-64	1.15	1.72	2.09	2.25	2.45	2.02	0.73	-0.20	-0.47	-0.75	-0.34
65+	3.21	2.66	3.08	2.11	1.42	1.13	1.81	2.71	2.47	2.38	1.65
Total	1.09	1.00	0.83	0.63	0.46	0.34	0.24	0.14	0.04	-0.10	-0.24

\*1978 series: Low Fertility; 30,000 Annual Net External Migration.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Population, 1961, 1971 and 1976.  
Ontario, Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Central Statistical Services, Social and Economic Data, November, 1978.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics

October, 1981

TABLE 5

ONTARIO: POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER BY SEX,  
1921-1981 WITH PROJECTIONS TO 2011

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>MALES PER 1,000 FEMALES</u>
1921	86,120	86,131	1,000
1931	114,982	119,179	965
1941	144,842	156,483	926
1951	190,210	210,153	905
1956	212,742	241,633	880
1961	231,765	276,308	839
1966	250,152	317,570	788
1971	274,925	369,490	744
1976	310,315	428,605	724
1981 <sup>1</sup>	352,700	493,700	714
1986 <sup>2</sup>	409,166	577,304	709
1991 <sup>2</sup>	473,418	675,197	701
1996 <sup>2</sup>	525,845	748,714	702
2001 <sup>2</sup>	562,111	805,303	698
2011 <sup>2</sup>	648,743	934,867	694

<sup>1</sup>Estimated.

<sup>2</sup>Projection Assumption - Low Fertility; 30,000 Net External Migration per annum.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Population  
1961, 1966, 1971, 1976.  
Ontario, Ministry of Treasury and Economics,  
Central Statistical Services, Social and Economic Data,  
Population Projections, 1978 series.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
October, 1981

TABLE 6a

## ONTARIO: POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS,

1921 - 1976

YEAR	MALE			FEMALE			BOTH SEXES			MALES PER 1,000 FEMALES		
	SINGLE			MARRIED			SINGLE			SINGLE		
	No.	%	DIVORCED	No.	%	DIVORCED	No.	%	DIVORCED	No.	%	DIVORCED
1921	7,526	8.8	119	8,887	32,597	44,391	68	16,413	90,762	847	1,784	453
%	23.4	0.1	0.1	10.3	37.9	51.7	0.1	9.6	52.8	17.5	36.9	9.4
1931	11,830	10.3	82	14,657	45,475	58,947	48	26,487	121,447	807	1,671	459
%	23.5	0.1	0.1	12.3	38.2	49.5	0.0	11.3	51.9	17.3	36.0	9.9
1941	15,966	11.0	146	20,816	60,397	75,181	89	36,782	154,883	767	1,564	455
%	23.7	0.1	0.1	13.3	38.6	48.0	0.1	12.2	51.4	17.3	35.3	10.3
1951	20,508	10.8	339	26,010	81,940	101,978	225	46,518	208,263	788	1,542	422
%	22.6	0.2	0.2	12.4	39.0	48.5	0.1	11.6	52.0	18.5	36.2	9.9
1956	21,839	10.3	466	27,868	94,265	119,170	330	49,707	237,469	784	1,519	396
%	22.2	0.2	0.2	11.5	39.0	49.3	0.2	10.9	52.3	19.1	37.0	9.6
1961	22,574	9.8	704	30,968	108,441	136,269	630	53,542	268,861	729	1,479	353
%	20.7	0.3	0.3	11.2	39.3	49.3	0.2	10.5	52.9	19.8	40.2	9.6
1966	24,916	9.9	931	33,670	119,923	163,025	952	58,586	295,965	740	1,468	296
%	19.3	0.4	0.4	10.6	37.8	51.3	0.3	10.3	52.2	21.2	42.2	8.5
1971	25,580	9.3	2,260	38,200	140,650	187,630	3,015	63,780	341,165	670	1,426	248
%	17.0	0.8	0.8	10.3	38.1	50.8	0.8	9.9	52.9	21.7	46.1	8.0
1976	25,890	8.4	3,540	40,370	162,845	220,635	4,770	66,260	395,295	641	1,427	220
%	15.6	1.1	1.1	9.4	38.0	51.5	1.1	9.0	53.5	21.1	47.1	7.3

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Population, 1931, 1951, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

October, 1981

TABLE 6b

POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER, SELECTED AGE GROUPS,  
BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, 1961 AND 1976

AGE GROUP	TOTAL POPULATION		MARRIED		PERCENT		WIDOWED		PERCENT		SINGLE & DIVORCED		PERCENT	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
	1961													
65-69	85,855	94,208	67,328	50,878	78.4	54.0	9,463	33,238	11.0	35.3	9,064	10,092	10.6	10.7
70-74	66,880	79,442	48,501	33,300	72.5	41.9	11,730	37,080	17.5	46.7	6,649	9,062	10.0	11.4
75-79	44,219	53,515	28,329	16,456	64.1	30.8	11,548	30,895	26.1	57.7	4,342	6,164	9.8	11.5
80-84	22,860	30,606	11,842	5,944	51.8	19.4	8,822	20,795	38.6	68.0	2,196	3,867	9.6	12.6
85+	11,951	18,537	4,420	1,863	37.0	10.1	6,504	14,261	54.4	76.9	1,027	2,413	8.6	13.0
Total 65+	231,765	276,308	160,420	108,441	69.2	39.3	48,067	136,269	20.7	49.3	23,278	31,598	10.1	11.4
Total Population	3,134,528	3,101,564	1,472,841	1,469,672	47.0	47.4	68,757	223,010	2.2	7.2	1,592,930	1,408,882	50.8	45.4
1976														
65-69	120,535	140,395	100,785	78,375	83.6	55.8	8,615	47,855	7.2	34.1	11,140	14,160	9.2	10.1
70-74	86,380	110,885	67,480	47,425	78.1	42.8	10,440	51,945	12.1	46.8	8,465	11,515	9.8	10.4
75-79	54,360	82,660	38,365	24,050	70.6	29.1	10,815	49,935	19.9	60.4	5,180	8,680	9.5	10.5
80-84	29,670	53,280	17,835	9,650	60.1	18.1	9,165	37,940	30.9	71.2	2,670	5,700	9.0	10.7
85+	19,360	41,390	7,985	3,345	41.2	8.1	9,400	32,960	48.6	79.6	1,975	5,085	10.2	12.3
Total 65+	310,305	428,610	232,450	162,845	74.9	38.0	48,435	220,635	15.6	51.5	29,430	45,140	9.5	10.5
Total Population	4,096,865	4,167,600	2,019,495	2,033,020	49.3	48.8	68,285	327,210	1.7	7.8	2,009,090	1,807,375	49.0	43.4

NOTE: 1976 Data may not add due to random rounding by Statistics Canada.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Population, 1961 and 1976.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

October, 1981



TABLE 7

ONTARIO: RATIO OF POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER  
TO THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION 1921-1981  
WITH PROJECTIONS TO 2011

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>POPULATION</u> <u>65+</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>		<u>RATIO</u>	
		<u>15-64</u>	<u>20-64</u>	<u>65+/ 15-64</u>	<u>65+/ 20-64</u>
1921	172,251	1,875,977	1,621,044	9.2	10.6
1931	234,161	2,238,523	1,919,540	10.5	12.2
1941	301,325	2,562,087	2,222,971	11.8	13.6
1951	400,363	2,957,865	2,642,180	13.5	15.2
1956	454,375	3,332,133	2,985,283	13.6	15.2
1961	508,073	3,720,270	3,283,387	13.7	15.5
1966	567,722	4,189,073	3,589,876	13.6	15.8
1971	644,410	4,850,200	4,136,835	13.3	15.6
1976	738,920	5,451,765	4,643,775	13.6	15.9
1981 <sup>1</sup>	846,400	5,863,559	5,036,961	14.4	16.8
1986 <sup>2</sup>	986,470	6,323,896	5,638,135	15.6	17.5
1991 <sup>2</sup>	1,148,615	6,554,328	5,917,817	17.5	19.4
1996 <sup>2</sup>	1,274,559	6,777,824	6,144,476	18.8	20.7
2001 <sup>2</sup>	1,367,414	7,006,464	6,359,875	19.5	21.5
2011 <sup>2</sup>	1,583,610	7,225,026	6,642,210	21.9	23.8

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

<sup>2</sup> Projection Assumption - Low Fertility; 30,000 net external migration per annum.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Population, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976.  
 Ontario, Ministry of Treasury and Economics,  
 Central Statistical Services, Social and Economic Data,  
Population Projections, 1978 series.

Social and Economic Data  
 Central Statistical Services  
 Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

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TABLE 8

ONTARIO: INDEX OF AGING AND DEPENDENCY RATIOS, 1901-2031

ACTUAL					PROJECTED <sup>(1)</sup>				
YEAR	DEPENDENCY RATIOS			INDEX <sup>(5)</sup> OF AGING	YEAR	DEPENDENCY RATIOS			INDEX <sup>(5)</sup> OF AGING
	CHILD <sup>(2)</sup>	AGED <sup>(3)</sup>	TOTAL <sup>(4)</sup>			CHILD <sup>(2)</sup>	AGED <sup>(3)</sup>	TOTAL <sup>(4)</sup>	
1901	79.7	10.5	90.2	13.2	1981	52.5	16.8	69.3	32.0
1911	70.0	10.2	80.2	14.5	1986	45.2	17.5	62.7	38.7
1921	70.4	10.6	81.0	15.1	1991	42.1	19.4	61.5	46.1
1931	66.6	12.2	78.8	18.3	1996	39.7	20.7	60.4	52.3
1941	56.8	13.6	70.4	23.9	2001	37.0	21.5	58.5	58.1
1951	58.8	15.2	74.0	25.7	2006	34.1	22.0	56.1	64.7
1956	65.8	15.2	81.0	23.1	2011	32.1	23.8	55.9	74.1
1961	74.4	15.5	89.9	20.8	2016	31.6	27.6	59.2	87.4
1966	78.1	15.8	93.9	20.3	2021	31.7	32.1	63.8	101.2
1971	70.6	15.6	86.2	22.1	2026	32.1	37.6	69.7	117.0
1976	62.1	15.9	78.0	25.6	2031	32.5	42.5	75.0	131.1

(1) Assuming Low Fertility and 30,000 Net Migration into Ontario.

(2) Ratio of  $\frac{0-19}{20-64} \times 100$

(3) Ratio of  $\frac{65+}{20-64} \times 100$

(4) Ratio of  $\frac{0-19 \& 65+}{20-64} \times 100$

(5) Ratio of  $\frac{65+}{0-19} \times 100$

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TABLE 9

ONTARIO: AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATES  
BY BROAD AGE GROUPS, 1901-2301

YEAR	0-19	ACTUAL 20-64	65+	YEAR	PROJECTED <sup>1</sup> 0-19	20-64	65+
1901/11	0.71	2.03	1.70	1976/81	-1.24	2.11	3.21
1911/21	1.51	1.55	1.89	1981/86	-1.20	1.80	2.66
1921/31	1.15	1.70	3.11	1986/91	-0.44	0.98	3.08
1931/41	-0.11	1.48	2.56	1991/96	-0.42	0.76	2.11
1941/51	2.10	1.74	2.88	1996/2001	-0.69	0.69	1.42
1951/56	4.80	2.47	2.57	2001/06	-0.96	0.64	1.13
1956/61	4.46	1.92	2.25	2006/11	-0.92	0.25	1.81
1961/66	2.78	1.80	2.25	2011/16	-0.63	-0.27	2.71
1966/71	0.83	2.87	2.57	2016/21	-0.48	-0.53	2.47
1971/76	-0.28	2.34	2.78	2021/26	-0.53	-0.79	2.38
				2026/31	-0.64	-0.81	1.65

1 Assuming Low Fertility and 30,000 Net Migration into Ontario.

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TABLE 10

ONTARIO: DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER,  
BY AGE AND SEX, 1921-1981 WITH PROJECTIONS TO 2011

YEAR	A G E									
	65-69		70-74		75-79		80-84		85+	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
1921	35,771	34,006	24,133	23,849	14,486	15,158	7,678	8,412	4,052	4,706
1931	46,225	46,512	35,379	36,213	19,707	20,286	9,286	10,474	4,385	5,694
1941	57,724	58,618	41,420	44,468	25,910	29,323	13,597	16,022	6,191	8,052
1951	77,350	77,747	54,917	61,002	32,808	37,611	16,729	21,298	8,406	12,495
1956	81,367	86,004	63,420	70,782	38,388	44,780	19,371	25,040	10,196	15,027
1961	85,855	94,208	66,880	79,442	44,219	53,515	22,860	30,606	11,951	18,537
1966	93,141	106,065	70,431	88,616	46,593	61,943	25,994	37,199	13,993	23,747
1971	106,075	121,695	74,390	97,080	48,855	72,105	28,250	46,125	17,355	32,485
1976	120,535	140,390	86,385	110,885	54,365	82,660	29,670	53,280	19,360	41,390
1981 <sup>1</sup>	138,100	160,341	95,970	125,859	63,264	94,672	34,119	63,070	21,257	49,707
1986 <sup>2</sup>	148,601	176,793	116,027	147,916	75,213	112,037	42,768	76,112	26,557	64,446
1991 <sup>2</sup>	180,136	216,500	123,690	162,846	87,706	128,842	49,912	89,137	31,974	77,872
1996 <sup>2</sup>	185,450	210,696	149,936	199,529	93,994	142,461	58,391	102,907	38,074	93,121
2001 <sup>2</sup>	185,481	211,519	154,546	194,553	113,988	174,841	63,081	114,644	45,015	109,746
2011 <sup>2</sup>	231,438	266,406	160,065	204,814	117,861	172,462	79,203	138,646	60,176	152,539

<sup>1</sup> Estimated - does not add up to total 65+ due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Projection Assumption - Low Fertility; 30,000 Net External Migration per annum.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Population, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976.  
Ontario, Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Central Statistical Services,  
Social and Economic Data, Population Projections, 1978 series.



TABLE 11

ONTARIO: SEX RATIO OF THE POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP,  
1921-1981 WITH PROJECTIONS TO 2011 (MALES PER 1,000 FEMALES)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>A G E</u>		<u>G R O U P</u>		
	<u>65-69</u>	<u>70-74</u>	<u>75-79</u>	<u>80-84</u>	<u>85+</u>
1921	1,052	1,012	956	913	861
1931	994	977	971	887	770
1941	985	931	884	849	769
1951	995	900	872	785	673
1956	946	896	857	774	679
1961	911	842	826	747	645
1966	878	795	752	699	589
1971	872	766	678	612	534
1976	859	779	658	557	468
1981 <sup>1</sup>	861	763	668	541	428
1986 <sup>2</sup>	841	784	671	562	412
1991 <sup>2</sup>	832	760	681	560	411
1996 <sup>2</sup>	880	751	660	567	409
2001 <sup>2</sup>	877	794	652	550	410
2011 <sup>2</sup>	869	782	683	571	394

1 Estimated.

2 Projected: Low Fertility; 30,000 Net External Migration

SOURCE: Data based on Table 10.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

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TABLE 12

ONTARIO: PROBABILITIES OF DEATHS AT SINGLE YEARS OF AGE  
FOR THE ELDERLY POPULATION (65+) IN 1950-52 AND 1975-77

AGE	MALE		INDEX 1950-52=100	FEMALE		INDEX 1950-52=100
	1950-52	1975-77		1950-52	1975-77	
65	3,214	2,850	88.7	2,091	1,366	65.3
66	3,443	3,111	90.4	2,293	1,500	65.4
67	3,707	3,395	91.6	2,523	1,652	65.5
68	3,991	3,703	92.8	2,771	1,816	65.5
69	4,288	4,031	94.0	3,031	1,992	65.7
70	4,617	4,384	95.0	3,322	2,185	65.8
71	5,001	4,765	95.3	3,659	2,404	65.7
72	5,460	5,177	94.8	4,062	2,656	65.4
73	5,998	5,610	93.5	4,527	2,928	64.7
74	6,603	6,062	91.8	5,044	3,218	63.8
75	7,266	6,548	90.1	5,615	3,540	63.0
76	7,979	7,085	88.8	6,243	3,914	62.7
77	8,732	7,688	88.0	6,931	4,356	62.8
78	9,531	8,347	87.6	7,678	4,854	63.2
79	10,383	9,050	87.2	8,481	5,397	63.6
80	11,278	9,815	87.0	9,343	6,003	64.3
81	12,209	10,656	87.3	10,267	6,688	65.1
82	13,165	11,591	88.0	11,256	7,470	66.4
83	14,154	12,607	89.1	12,308	8,337	67.7
84	15,181	13,695	90.2	13,421	9,278	69.1
85	16,237	14,871	91.6	14,599	10,310	70.6
86	17,313	16,150	93.3	15,843	11,450	72.3
87	18,402	17,549	95.4	17,158	12,716	74.1
88	19,508	19,056	97.7	18,540	14,096	76.0
89	20,638	20,661	100.1	19,989	15,579	77.9
90	21,783	22,380	102.7	21,506	17,181	79.9
91	22,934	24,230	105.7	23,096	18,920	81.9
92	24,083	26,225	108.9	24,760	20,814	84.1
93	25,235	28,355	112.4	26,498	22,850	86.2
94	26,397	30,610	116.0	28,307	25,018	88.4
95	27,559	33,005	119.8	30,189	27,334	90.5
96	28,713	35,558	123.8	32,148	29,816	92.7
97	29,850	38,282	128.2	34,188	32,481	95.0
98	30,977	40,771	131.6	36,305	34,828	95.9
99	32,098	43,015	134.0	38,498	36,845	95.7
100	33,206	45,624	137.4	40,770	39,284	96.4

NOTE: The probability of death refers to the number of deaths per 100,000 in the course of a year, from one birthday to the next.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

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TABLE 13

ONTARIO: RATIO OF POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER BY AGE AND SEX  
TO TOTAL POPULATION, 1921-1981 WITH PROJECTIONS TO 2011

YEAR	65-69			70-74			75-79			80-84			85+		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1921	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
1931	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
1941	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4
1951	3.3	3.4	3.4	2.4	2.7	2.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5
1956	3.0	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.6	2.5	1.4	1.7	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5
1961	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.1	2.6	2.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.5
1966	2.7	3.0	2.9	2.0	2.5	2.3	1.3	1.8	1.6	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.5
1971	2.8	3.2	3.0	1.9	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.9	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.6
1976	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.1	2.7	2.4	1.3	2.0	1.7	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.7
1981 <sup>1</sup>	3.2	3.7	3.5	2.2	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.2	1.8	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.8
1986 <sup>2</sup>	3.3	3.8	3.5	2.6	3.2	2.9	1.7	2.4	2.0	0.9	1.6	1.3	0.6	1.4	1.0
1991 <sup>2</sup>	3.8	4.5	4.2	2.6	3.4	3.0	1.9	2.7	2.3	1.1	1.8	1.5	0.7	1.6	1.1
1996 <sup>2</sup>	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.1	4.0	3.5	1.9	2.8	2.4	1.2	2.1	1.6	0.8	1.9	1.3
2001 <sup>2</sup>	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.1	3.8	3.5	2.3	3.4	2.9	1.3	2.2	1.8	0.9	2.1	1.5
2011 <sup>2</sup>	4.6	5.0	4.8	3.2	3.9	3.5	2.3	3.3	2.8	1.6	2.6	2.1	1.2	2.9	2.1

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

<sup>2</sup> Projection Assumption - Low Fertility; 30,000 Net External Migration per annum.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Population, 1961, 1966, 1976.  
Ontario, Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Central Statistical Services,  
Social and Economic Data, Population Projections, 1978 series.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
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TABLE 14

ONTARIO: DEATH RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX  
FOR POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER, 1931-1976

YEAR	A G E									
	65-69		70-74		75-79		82-84		85+	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
	TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL	
1921	n/a	n/a	34.5	n/a	59.1	n/a	91.3	n/a	136.0	n/a
1931	38.1	30.3	34.2	48.4	52.3	88.3	90.5	142.9	132.3	246.5
1941	38.4	30.0	34.2	47.1	53.1	79.9	88.3	147.6	132.7	253.4
1951	37.0	25.3	31.1	40.9	47.9	72.9	81.8	136.3	120.0	240.2
1956	39.5	22.1	30.5	37.2	46.6	67.2	76.9	135.7	112.8	226.6
1961	37.7	21.4	29.2	33.8	45.3	61.0	72.5	129.2	104.8	215.8
1966	38.6	18.8	28.0	30.8	42.2	55.7	68.6	132.2	92.4	224.7
1971	36.5	17.6	26.4	27.9	38.9	46.0	60.9	124.5	79.7	202.8
1976	34.6	16.0	24.6	26.4	38.3	44.3	58.2	123.3	77.5	199.0
										154.4
										168.6

n/a = not available

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, General Mortality 1950-1972,  
Cat. 84-531, and Vital Statistics, 1976, Cat. 84-206.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

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TABLE 16a

ONTARIO: POPULATION BY BROAD AGE GROUPS AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS,  
SELECTED YEARS 1951-1976 WITH PROJECTIONS FOR 1981, 1991, 2001

YEAR	0 - 19				20 - 64				65 AND OVER				ALL AGES			
	IN LABOUR		NOT IN LABOUR		IN LABOUR		NOT IN LABOUR		IN LABOUR		NOT IN LABOUR		IN LABOUR		NOT IN LABOUR	
	POPULATION	FORCE	POPULATION	FORCE	POPULATION	FORCE	POPULATION	FORCE	POPULATION	FORCE	POPULATION	FORCE	POPULATION	FORCE	POPULATION	FORCE
	(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)	(5)	(6)		(7)	(8)	(9)		(10)	(11)	(12)	
1951	1,555.0	160.1	1,394.9		2,642.2	1,631.2	1,011.0		400.4	93.8	306.6		4,597.5	1,885.1	2,712.4	
1961	2,414.6	169.8	2,244.8		3,283.5	2,140.6	1,142.9		508.0	94.4	413.6		6,236.1	2,404.8	3,831.3	
1971	2,921.9	292.5	2,629.4		4,136.8	2,959.6	1,177.2		644.4	102.2	542.2		7,703.1	3,354.3	4,348.8	
1976	2,881.8	394.7	2,487.1		4,643.8	3,368.7	1,275.1		738.9	92.8	646.1		8,264.5	3,856.2	4,408.3	
1981	2,707.1	395.0	2,312.1		5,158.5	3,917.0	1,241.5		865.3	83.9	781.4		8,730.9	4,395.9	4,335.0	
1991	2,491.4	371.1	2,120.3		5,920.6	4,679.8	1,240.8		1,148.8	93.3	1,055.5		9,560.8	5,144.2	4,416.6	
2001	2,353.0	357.9	1,995.1		6,364.7	5,063.5	1,301.2		1,567.8	99.0	1,268.8		10,085.5	5,520.2	4,565.1	

PARTICIPATION RATES (1) OF BROAD AGE GROUPS AND RATIO OF TOTAL LABOUR FORCE (2)

YEAR	PARTICIPATION		RATIO OF		PARTICIPATION		RATIO OF		PARTICIPATION		RATIO OF		PARTICIPATION		RATIO OF	
	RATE		LABOUR FORCE		RATE		LABOUR FORCE		RATE		LABOUR FORCE		RATE		LABOUR FORCE	
1951	10.3		8.5		61.7		86.5		23.4		5.0		41.0		100.0	
1961	6.9		7.1		65.2		89.0		18.6		3.9		38.6		100.0	
1971	10.0		8.7		71.5		88.2		15.9		3.1		43.5		100.0	
1976	13.7		10.2		72.5		87.4		12.6		2.4		46.7		100.0	
1981	14.6		9.0		75.9		89.1		9.7		1.9		50.3		100.0	
1991	14.9		7.2		79.0		91.0		8.1		1.8		53.8		100.0	
2001	15.2		6.5		79.6		91.7		7.2		1.8		54.7		100.0	

(1) The participation rate for a particular group is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.  
(2) Proportion of column 11, total labour force.

SOURCES: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Labour Force, 1971 and 1976.  
Ontario, Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Ontario Labour Force Projections by County and Planning Region, 1976 to 2001.

TABLE 16b

ONTARIO: POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER, BY SEX,  
IN THE LABOUR FORCE, 1951, 1961, 1971 AND 1976

YEAR	MALE			FEMALE		
	NUMBER	PARTICIPATION RATE	RATIO OF LABOUR FORCE	NUMBER	PARTICIPATION RATE	RATIO OF LABOUR FORCE
1951	82,042	43.1	5.7	11,765	5.6	2.6
1961	73,349	31.6	4.3	21,058	7.6	3.0
1971	71,550	26.0	3.3	30,665	8.3	2.5
1976	64,550	20.8	2.8	28,255	6.6	1.9

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Labour Force, 1971 and 1976.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics

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TABLE 17  
PROPORTION OF ELDERLY POPULATION (65+) IN SELECTED COUNTRIES  
MOST RECENT YEAR

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>YEAR</u>	<u>TOTAL POPULATION</u>	<u>POPULATION 65+</u>	<u>PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION</u>
<u>AFRICA</u>				
Egypt	1960	25,984,101	902,671	3.5
South Africa	1970	21,794,328	876,329	4.0
<u>ASIA</u>				
India	1977	625,818,000	20,777,000	3.3
Israel	1977	3,613,000	294,700	8.2
Japan	1977	114,154,260	9,560,570	8.4
Pakistan	1968	44,080,919	1,700,429	3.9
Philippines	1976	43,751,320	1,255,688	2.9
Turkey	1975	40,197,670	1,920,604	4.8
<u>EUROPE</u>				
Austria	1976	7,512,995	1,136,223	15.1
Belgium	1976	9,818,227	1,373,215	14.0
Bulgaria	1976	8,758,599	972,160	11.1
Czechoslovakia	1975	14,801,667	1,793,219	12.1
Denmark	1976	5,072,596	690,375	13.6
Finland	1976	4,725,664	516,424	10.9
France	1978	53,183,000	7,342,510	13.8
Germany (East)	1977	16,765,173	2,733,264	16.3
Germany (West)	1977	61,400,500	9,220,000	15.0
Greece	1976	9,167,190	1,140,402	12.4
Hungary	1977	10,648,031	1,383,225	13.0
Ireland	1977	3,192,300	346,500	10.9
Italy	1977	56,322,605	7,064,908	12.5
Netherlands	1977	13,856,185	1,531,629	11.1
Norway	1977	4,043,205	570,937	14.1
Poland	1977	34,697,576	3,440,560	9.9
Romania	1976	21,445,698	2,098,522	9.8
Sweden	1976	8,222,315	1,262,107	15.3
Switzerland	1978	6,292,000	840,700	13.4
United Kingdom* (England and Wales)	1976	49,184,400	7,056,800	14.3
Yugoslavia	1975	21,352,000	1,867,000	8.7
<u>U.S.S.R.</u>	1975	254,468,700	22,937,900	9.0
<u>OCEANIA</u>				
Australia	1977	14,074,111	1,272,717	9.0
New Zealand	1977	3,127,700	284,210	9.1
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>				
Brazil	1977	113,208,491	3,678,232	3.2
Chile	1978	10,857,128	570,343	5.3
Venezuela	1977	12,736,686	390,727	3.1
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>				
Canada	1977	23,291,000	2,069,100	8.9
Mexico	1978	66,943,976	2,212,224	3.3
United States	1977	216,332,000	23,493,000	10.9

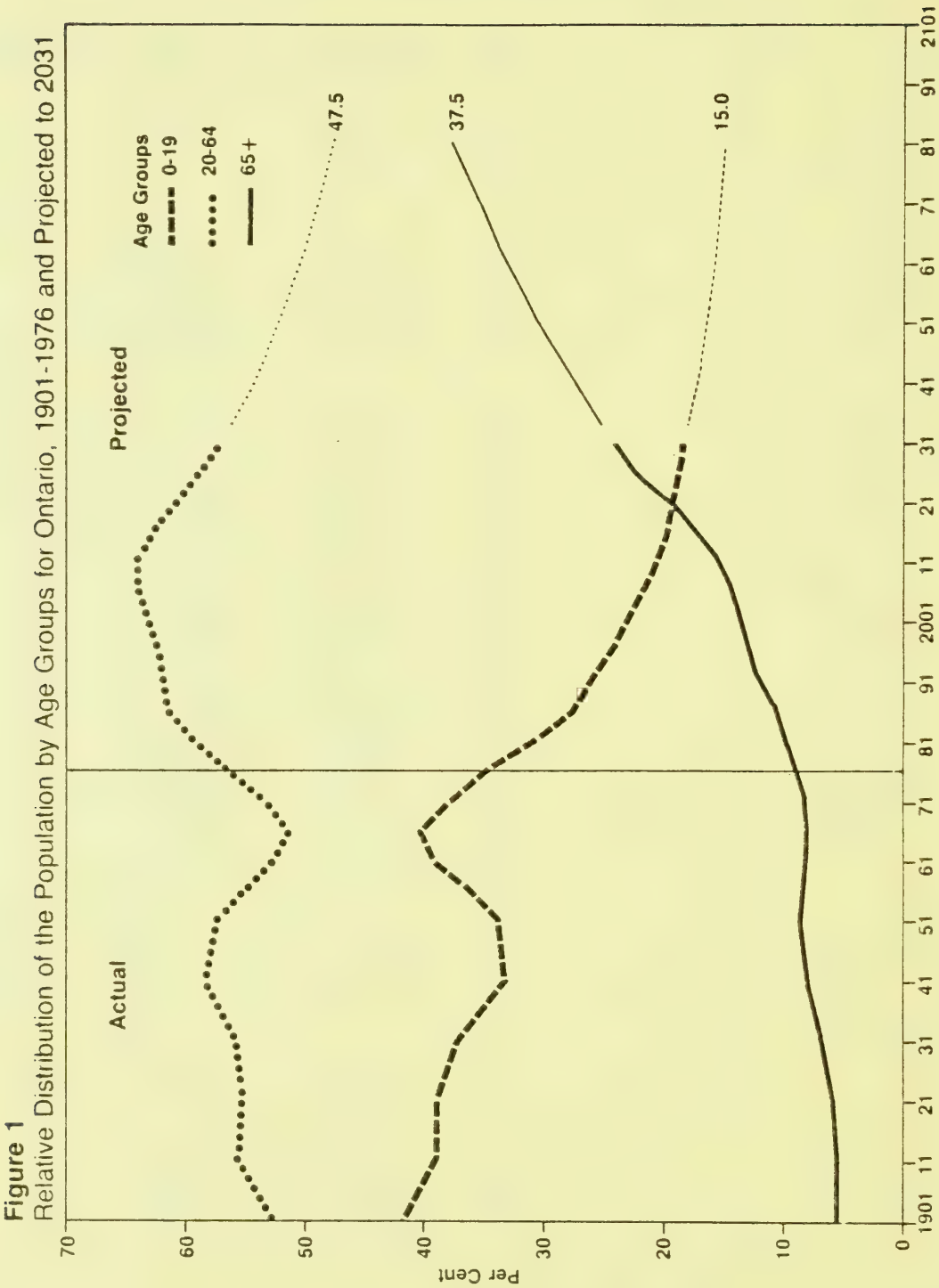
\*No 1976 data for Northern Ireland and Scotland.

SOURCE: U.N. Demographic Yearbook, 1978.

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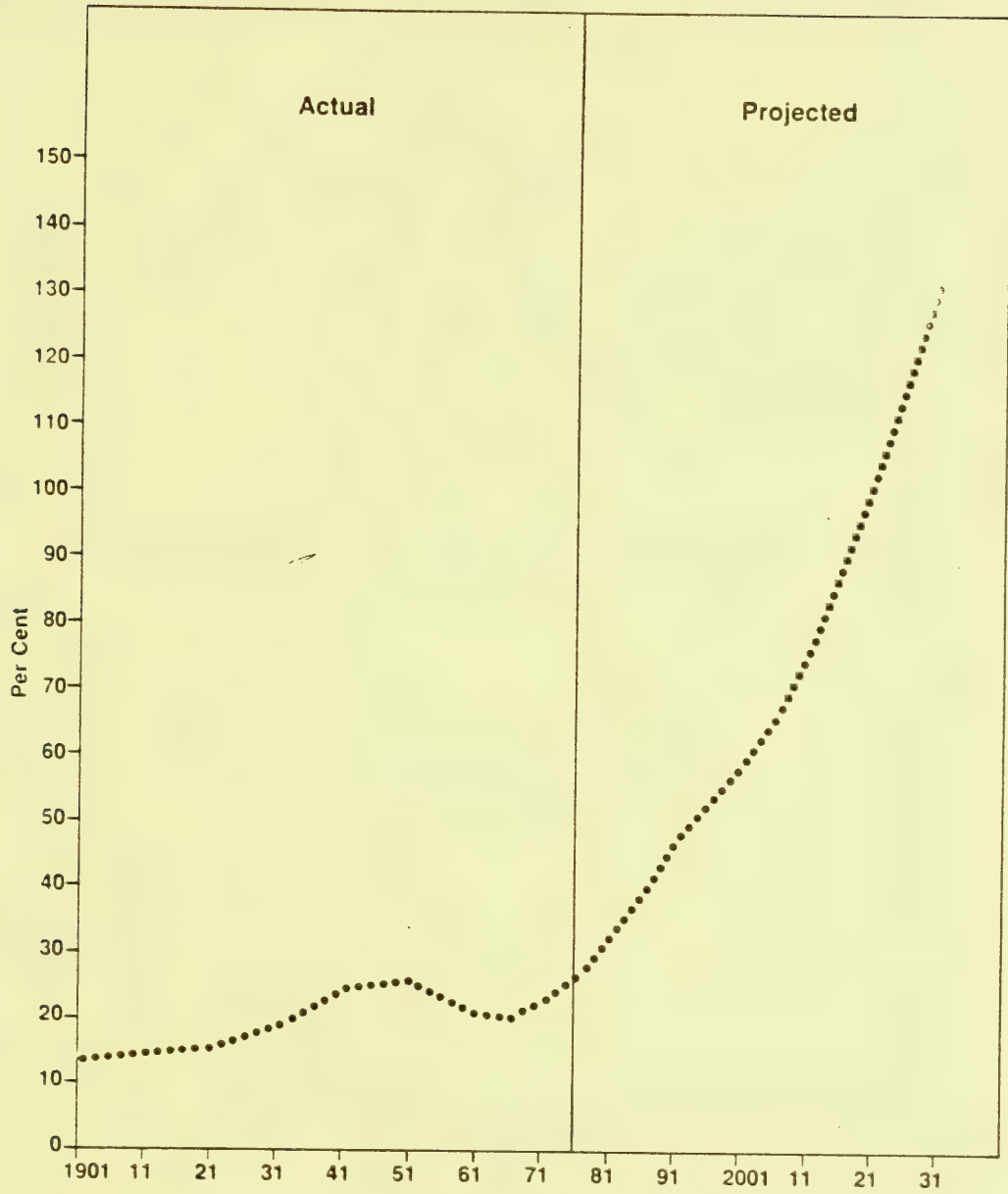
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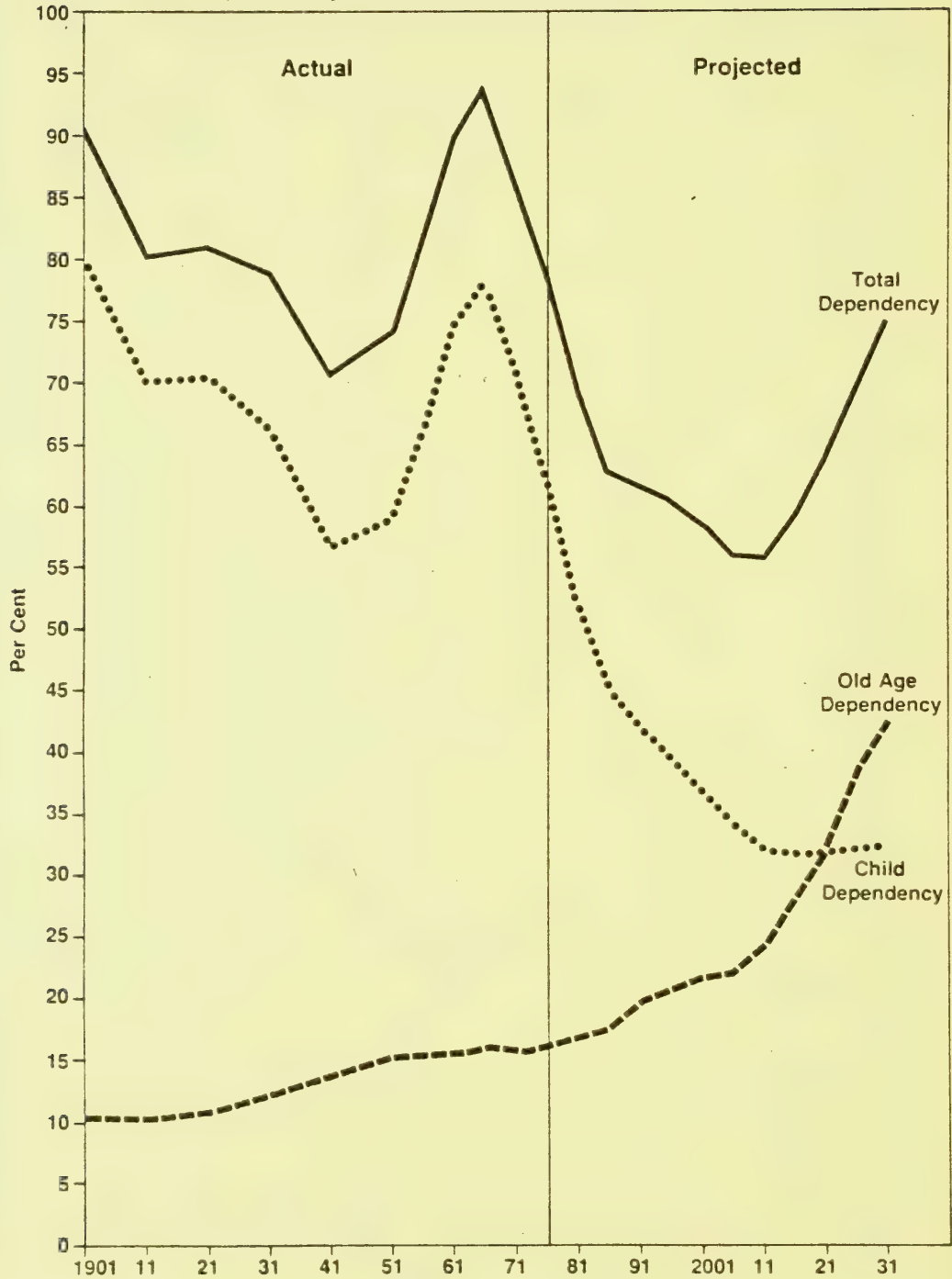


**Figure 2**

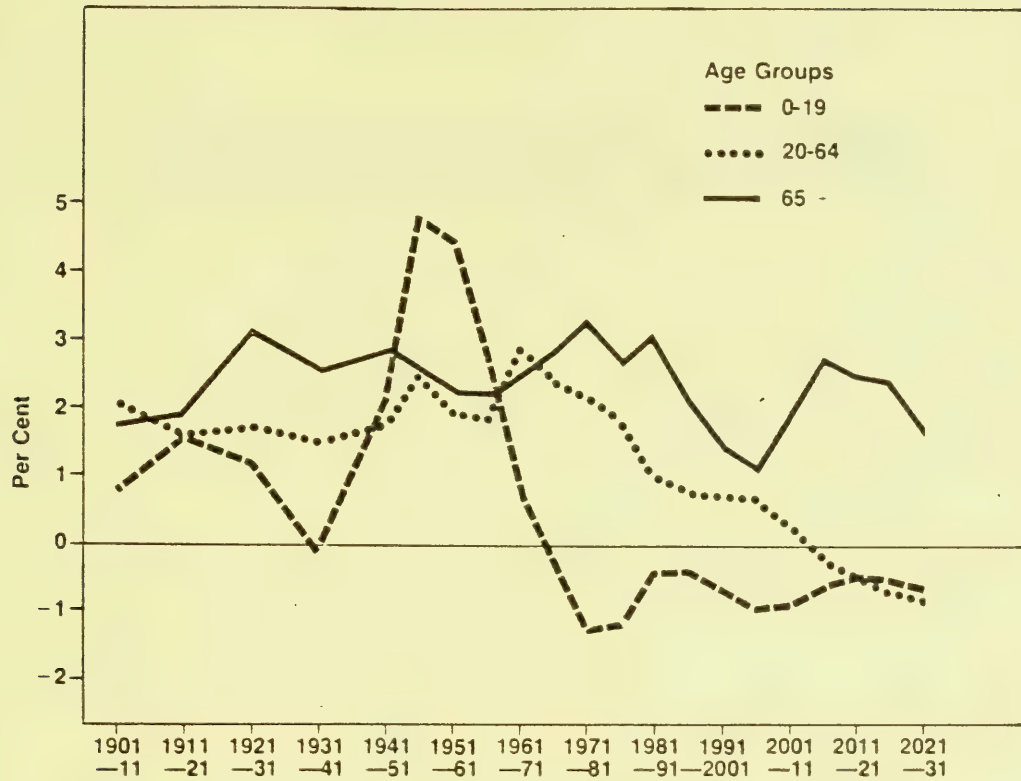
Ontario: Ratio of Population Aged 65 and Over  
to Population Aged 0-19, 1901-2031



**Figure 3**  
Ontario: Dependency Ratios, 1901-2031



**Figure 4**  
Ontario: Average Annual Population Growth Rates  
by Broad Age Groups, 1901-2031



**Figure 5**  
Ontario: Ratio of Male to Female Population  
for Selected Age Groups, 1921-2011

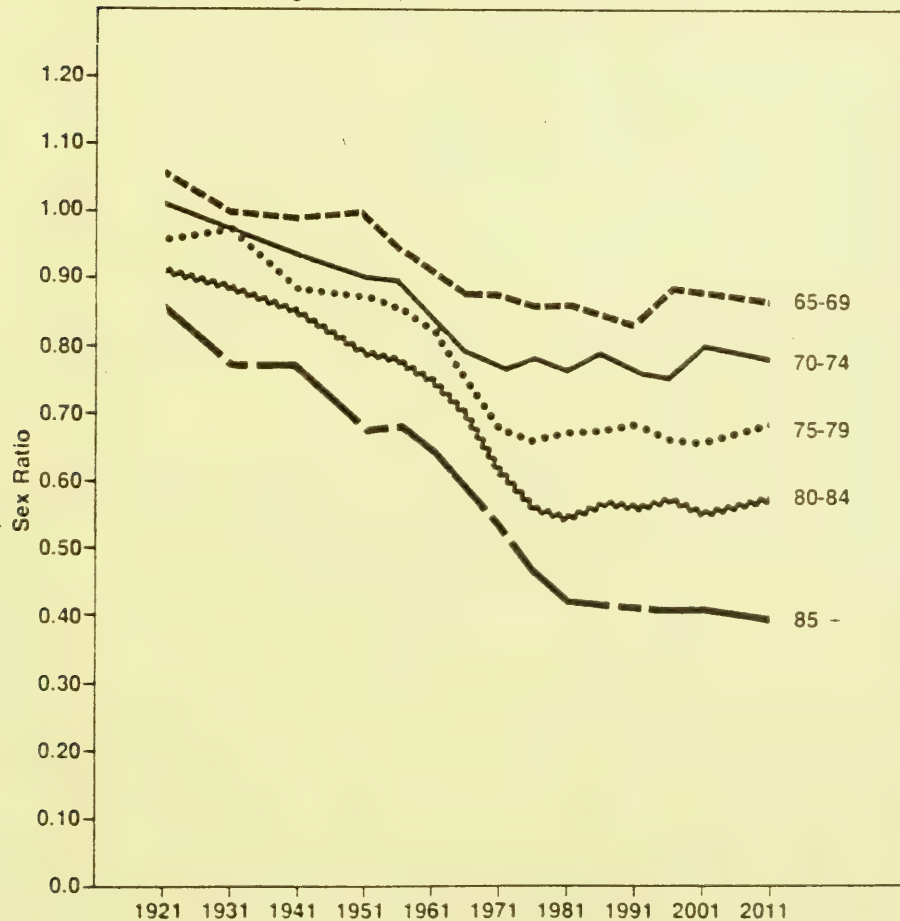
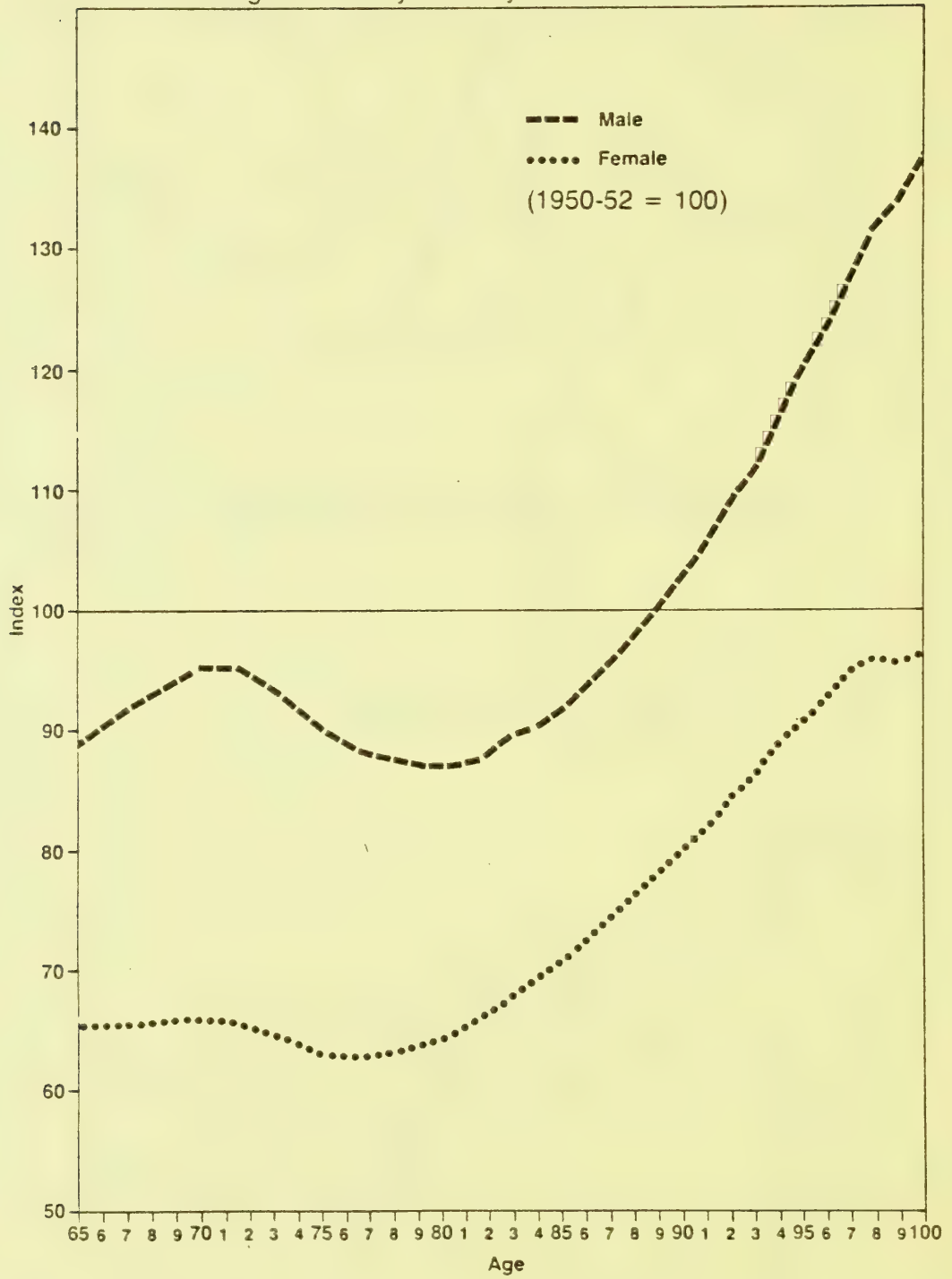


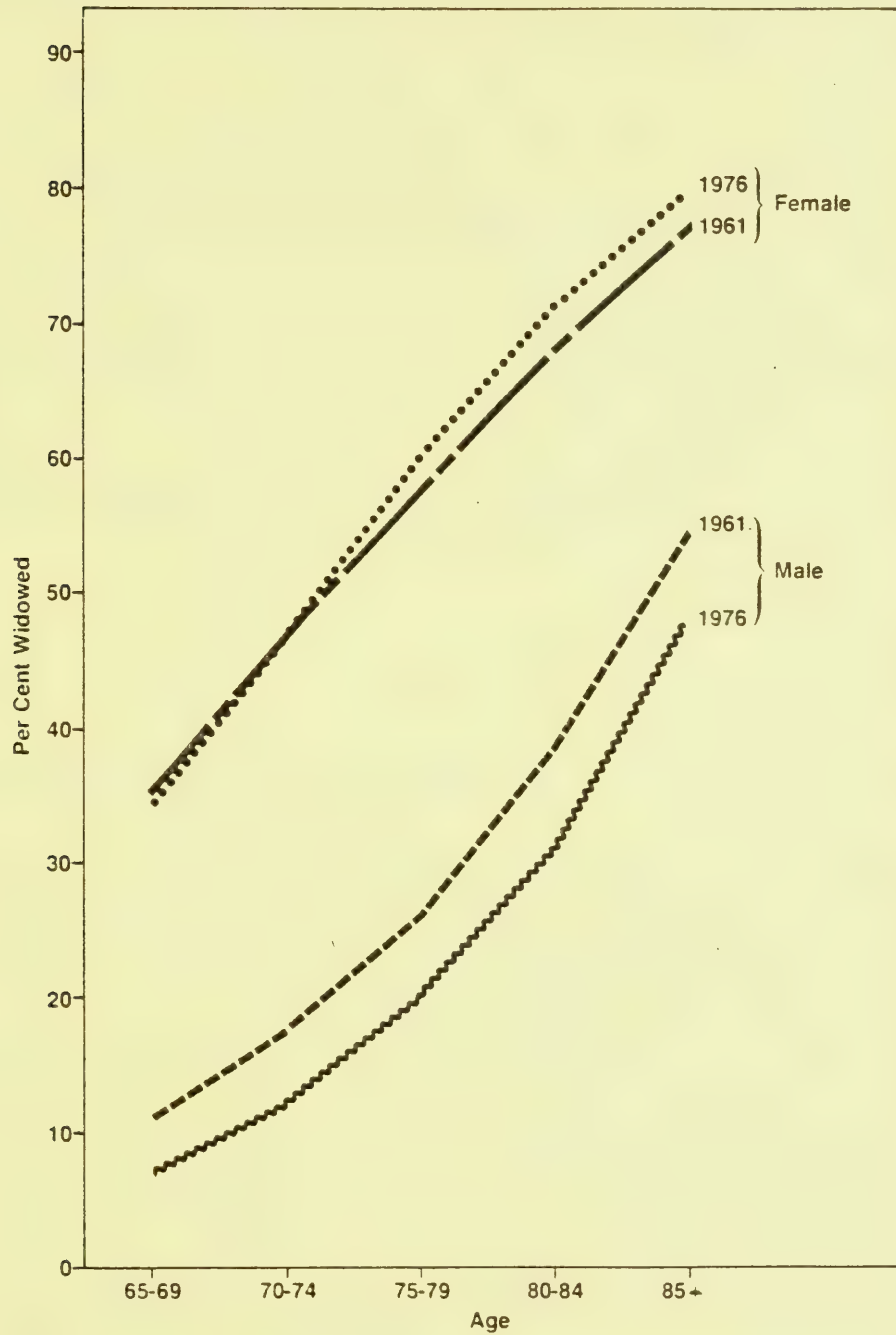


Figure 6  
Ontario: Changes in Elderly Mortality from 1950-52 to 1975-77



**Figure 7**

Ontario: Incidence of Widowhood by Sex and Age, 65 to 85+,  
1961 and 1976





COMPUTERIZED FILES - Access through Central Statistical Services  
(Telephone 965-2217 except as specified below)

Computerized Files - Central Statistical Services

Census of Industries, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)  
Census of Population, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)  
Capital and Repair Expenditures, Statistics Canada, )  
Ontario data )  
Ministry of Revenue Enumeration Data, summaries  
Vital Statistics, Ontario  
Internal Migration of persons with drivers licenses, Ontario

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Population Projections Ontario and Counties 1976-2001  
(Available through Dataline, contact Mr. J. Ingram)

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The Ontario Population Projection 1976-2001 is now stored as a computerized file with Dataline Systems Limited. A manual detailing the contents of this file and the means of accessing it is now available.

Copies of the "Ontario Population Projection, 1976-2001, Retrieval Program" may be obtained from Mr. C. W. Tappenden, Social and Economic Data, Central Statistical Services, 965-2217. For information concerning Dataline facilities please contact Mr. J. Ingram, Marketing Representative, Dataline Systems Limited, Toronto, 362-1572.



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# DEMOGRAPHIC BULLETIN

NOVEMBER 1981

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  - \*FEATURE ARTICLE: POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER IN ONTARIO  
(PART 2: VITAL STATISTICS)

### ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on October 1, 1981 was 8,650,300.

### VITAL STATISTICS, OCTOBER 1981, ONTARIO

BIRTHS. During October 1981 there were 10,490 births in Ontario as compared to 11,988 births for October 1980, showing a decline of 1,498 births, or 12.5%. The number of births during the January-October period 1981 was 104,655 as compared to 105,504 during the same period in 1980, showing a decline of 849 births, or 0.8%. The number of births for the twelve-month period ending with October 1981 was 124,136 as compared to 123,251 for the same period in 1980, for an increase of 885 births, or 0.7%. The estimated birth rate per 1,000 population was 14.4 - the same as October 1980.

DEATHS. There were 5,370 deaths recorded during October 1981 as compared to 5,744 for October 1980, showing a decrease of 374 deaths, or 6.5%. The number of deaths during the January-October period was 53,103 as compared to 53,364 during the same period in 1980, showing a decline of 261 deaths, or 0.5%. The number of deaths for the twelve-month period ending with October 1981 was 62,843 as compared to 63,017 recorded deaths for the same period in 1980, for a decline of 174 deaths, or 0.3%. The estimated death rate was 7.3 per 1,000 population, a decrease from 7.4 in October 1980.



Ontario

Ministry of  
Treasury and  
Economics

The Honourable Frank S. Miller  
minister

Tom Campbell  
deputy minister



TABLE 1

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

ITEM <sup>1</sup>	OCTOBER				12 MONTHS ENDING WITH OCTOBER						JANUARY-OCTOBER			
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE %		NUMBER		RATE /1,000 POPULATION		NUMBER		DIFFERENCE			
	1980				1981		1980 1981		1980 1981		NUMBER %			
	1981	1980			1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	1980	1981	
Live Births	10,490	11,988	-12.5		124,136	123,251	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.3	104,655	105,504	-849	-0.8
Deaths	5,370	5,744	-6.5		62,843	63,017	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.2	53,103	53,364	-261	-0.5
Natural Increase	5,120	6,244	-18.0		61,293	60,234	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	51,552	52,140	-588	-1.1
Marriages	5,329	4,664	14.3		68,474	72,499	7.9	8.5	8.0	8.0	60,813	65,210	-4,397	-6.7
Divorces	1,066	1,444	-26.2		23,637	22,347	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	20,640	19,350	1,290	6.7
Population Base <sup>2</sup> (in thousands) as of April 1	-	-	-		-	-	8,614.2	8,560.5	8,494.0	8,430.9	-	-	-	-

SOURCES: 1) Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations  
2) Statistics Canada: Cat. No. 91-001

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Ministry of Treasury & Economics

November, 1981



NATURAL INCREASE. Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in October 1981 amounted to 5,120 as compared to 6,244 for the same month in 1980, showing a decline of 1,124, or 18.0%. Natural increase during the January-October period amounted to 51,552 as compared to 52,140 in the same period 1980, showing a decrease of 588, or 1.1%. Natural increase during the twelve-month period ending with October 1981 added 61,293 persons to Ontario's population as compared to 60,234 for the same period in 1980, for an increase of 1,059, or 1.8%. The estimated natural increase rate per 1,000 population was 7.1, up from 7.0 in October 1980.

MARRIAGES. There were 5,329 marriages celebrated in October 1981 as compared to 4,664 in October 1980, showing an increase of 665 marriages, or 14.3%. During the January-October period there were 60,813 marriages as compared to 65,210 for the same period in 1980, for a decline of 4,397 marriages, or 6.7%. The records for the twelve-month period ending with October 1981 show a decline of 4,025 marriages over the same period in 1980, from 72,499 to 68,474, or by 5.6%.

DIVORCES. In October 1981 there were 1,066 dissolutions of marriage as compared to 1,444 in October 1980, showing a decline of 378 divorces, or 26.2%. During the January-October period there were 20,640 divorces as compared to 19,350 for the same period in 1980, showing an increase of 1,290 divorces, or 6.7%. During the twelve-month period ending with October 1981 there were 23,637 divorces, as compared to 22,347 for the same period in 1980, showing an increase of 1,290 divorces, or 5.8%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

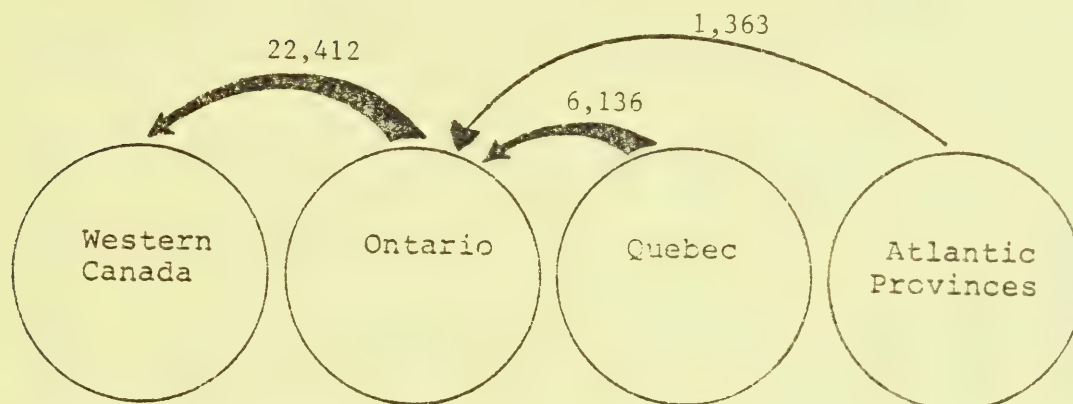
	<u>October</u>		<u>12 months ended with October</u>				
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>
	Number		per 1,000 population				
Marriages	5,329	4,664	7.9	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.1
Divorces	1,066	1,444	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4

(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

# INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

## Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada (Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
1981				
Sept.	-2,320	497	306	-1,517
Jan.-Sept.	-22,412	6,136	1,363	-14,913
(9) Months 1981				



*Note: These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.*

## Interprovincial Migration Estimates

During September 1981 Ontario lost an estimated 1,517 persons in the exchange of migrants between Ontario and other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 1,229 migrants: 497 from Quebec, 334 from Manitoba, 154 from Newfoundland, 99 from New Brunswick, 92 from Prince Edward Island and 53 from Saskatchewan. We lost 2,746 migrants to the following provinces: 2,062 to Alberta, 618 to British Columbia, 39 to Nova Scotia, and 27 to Yukon and N.W.T.

During the twelve-month period ending with September 1981 Ontario lost 26,391 in the exchange of migrants with other provinces. On a net basis we gained 9,969 persons from: Quebec 8,256 and 1,713 from the Atlantic provinces. We lost 36,360 migrants to: Alberta, 23,176, British Columbia, 10,430, 1,266 to Saskatchewan, 971 to Manitoba, 517 to Yukon and N.W.T.

The comparable figure for the twelve-month period ending with September 1980 was a net loss of 18,564 migrants. The net loss for September 1980 amounted to 1,436 migrants.

(For further detail, see Table 2, Page 5).

TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR SEPTEMBER, JANUARY-SEPTEMBER,  
AND 12 MONTHS ENDING WITH SEPTEMBER, 1981

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	SEPTEMBER, 1981			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH SEPTEMBER, 1981			JANUARY-SEPTEMBER, 1981		
	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE
	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	
Newfoundland	10	144	154	79	428	507	83	347	430
Prince Edward Island	31	61	92	-42	377	335	-9	358	349
Nova Scotia	-32	-7	-39	77	470	547	17	407	424
New Brunswick	80	19	99	174	150	324	112	48	160
Quebec	196	301	497	2,777	5,479	8,256	1,565	4,571	6,136
Manitoba	108	226	334	-200	-771	-971	-183	-555	-738
Saskatchewan	14	39	53	-276	-990	-1,266	-208	-460	-668
Alberta	-641	-1,421	-2,062	-6,322	-16,854	-23,176	-3,962	-9,042	-13,004
British Columbia	-45	-573	-618	-1,898	-8,532	-10,430	-906	-6,654	-7,560
Yukon and N.W. Territories	-14	-13	-27	-36	-481	-517	-65	-377	-442
Total Received	-293	-1,224	-1,517	-5,667	-20,724	-26,391	-3,556	-11,357	-14,913

\* Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.  
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER IN ONTARIO  
PART 2: VITAL STATISTICS

In the previous Bulletin we noted that the process of aging of a population is not analogous to that of the aging of an individual. The aging of a population is the result of the changing relationship between the size of the population over 65 and that of the younger segment of the population. The process has been quantitatively described by the "Index of Aging" in Part 1 of our article in "Population Aged 65 and Over in Ontario".

The question now arises, why has the elderly population continued to grow? The Ontario population is "aging" primarily because the population 65 and over has been increasing relatively faster than the other age groups, due to declining death rates among the elderly and an increase in their life span.

In this article we will examine the changes in death rates and life expectancy, and the differences between male and female mortality statistics.

Death Rates and Life Expectancy

Close scrutiny of Table 14 and Table 15 reveals interesting information. Death rates per 1,000 population were falling in Ontario between 1931 and 1976\* for both sexes and all age groups although not uniformly. The decline among women was much faster than among men, and the differentials in death rates between sexes was much greater in 1976 than in 1931. The following table illustrates this explicitly:

Table A

Ontario: Relative Changes in Death Rates per 1,000 Elderly Population  
By Sex and Age Group Between 1931 and 1976

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Per cent Change</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
65-69	-9.2	-47.2
70-74	-4.6	-45.5
75-79	-14.4	-49.8
80-84	-13.7	-41.4
85+	-19.3	-32.0

As we can see from the tabulation, the death rates for each elderly age group have declined, but at a much faster rate for women than for men. There is particularly great disparity between men and women in the 65-74 age group.

---

\*Data for 1921 are not complete.



Table B

Ontario: Sex Differentials In Death Rates  
By Age Group, 1931 And 1976

Age Group	1931		1976	
	Excess Of Male Deaths Over Female Deaths (per 1,000)	Index Of Death Rates (Female D.R. = 100)	Excess Of Male Deaths Over Female Deaths (per 1,000)	Index Of Death Rates (Female D.R. = 100)
65-69	7.8	125.7	18.6	216.3
70-74	7.8	116.1	27.2	203.0
75-79	4.6	105.2	35.2	179.5
80-84	10.6	108.0	45.8	159.1
85+	19.6	108.6	44.6	128.9

The foregoing tabulation shows that in 1931 the sex differentials in death rates were modest, especially when we compare the relative dimensions (index column). In 1976 the gap in the sex-specific rates widens to a great extent, particularly in the 65 to 79 age groups. This of course influences the life expectancy of people over 65 years of age which increased during the past 45 years for both sexes (see Table 15). The female population benefitted from this trend more, as the following tabulation indicates:

Table C

Ontario: Improvement In Life Expectancy  
By Sex And Specified Ages, 1931 To 1976

Age	<u>Improvement In Years</u>	
	Male	Female
65	1.0	4.5
70	1.0	3.9
75	1.0	3.3
80	0.8	2.4
85	0.6	1.5
90	0.4	1.0
95	0.2	0.6
100	0.1	0.5

Table D

Ontario: Differentials In Life Expectancy (In Years) Between  
Female And Male Population For Specified Ages, 1931 And 1976

<u>Age</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1976</u>
65	0.8	4.2
70	0.6	3.4
75	0.4	2.6
80	0.3	2.6
85	0.3	1.2
90	0.2	0.7
95	0.0	0.4
100	-0.1	0.2

As we can see from Table C, the improvement in life expectancy for females was much more pronounced than that for males, in fact, three to four times better.

Table D shows a similar pattern. In 1931, the difference in life expectancy between men and women age 65 was 0.8 years. In 1976, the difference was 4.2 years. Thus the gap between the sexes widened considerably over the 1931-76 period owing to the fact that life expectancy for women has improved more rapidly than that for men. (In 1931, however, males aged 100 had a slight advantage over women, which they had lost by 1976).

Ratio of Men to Women

The sex differentials in mortality has influenced the ratio of males per 1,000 women and the ratio of men to women has declined over the past 55 years. (See Table 11).

Table E

Ontario: Relative Change In The Ratio Of Men Per 1,000 Women  
Between 1921 And 1976, By Age Group

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Per cent Change In The Male/Female Ratio</u>
65-69	-18.3
70-74	-23.0
75-79	-31.2
80-84	-39.0
85+	-45.6

As we can see from Table E, the ratio of men per 1,000 women has deteriorated from 1921 to 1976 throughout the entire age distribution of the elderly, and it has done so in a progressive pattern - from 18.3% for the 65-69 age group to 45.6%

for the 85+ age group. As a result, the excess of women over men in 1976 was quite substantial as indicated in the following table:

Table F

Ontario: Excess Of Females Over Males By Age Group, 1976

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Excess Of Females Over Males Number</u>	<u>Proportion Of Females In The Specific Age Group Per cent</u>
65-69	19,855	53.8
70-74	24,500	56.2
75-79	28,295	60.3
80-84	23,610	64.2
85+	22,030	68.1
Total: 65-85+	118,290	58.0

It is evident from Table F, that the sex imbalance grows progressively with age. In the 65-69 age group, the excess of women is not too great, but at the other end of the age distribution in the 85+ age group, the excess amounts to two women for every man. Since the 1920's the imbalance in numbers between males and females has been a striking feature in the changing profile of Ontario's elderly population (see Table 11, Fig. 5). This process is not unique to Ontario alone - the same pattern can be observed in Canada as a whole as well as in most industrialized countries.

A good illustration of this phenomenon is provided in Ontario Life Tables (Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 84-532). An index of change in elderly mortality between 1950-52 and 1975-77 indicates that female mortality was much lower than that for males (see Table 12 and Fig. 6). At no time did the female probability of death curve rise above the base period of 1950-52, whereas the male probability curve exceeds the base period values starting with age 89, and the curve rises steeply with the age progression. (The reader should be advised that the Life Tables up to age 84 are based on actual data. Starting with age 85 the values are estimated).

In our projections of the 65+ population in Ontario we have assumed that the imbalance between sexes will continue; we also assume that this gap will gradually close (see Fig. 5). Such a development is based on the assumption that improvements in survival rates for women would be more difficult to realize and that the survival rates for men will improve because of medical advances which may influence the male population to a greater degree.

Marital Status Of The Aged

Table 6a provides an insight into the marital status of the elderly population, gleaned from census data. It is interesting to note that the proportion of single (never married) males declined gradually from 11.0% in 1941 to 8.4% in 1976. A similar trend is observed among the female population, since during the same period of time, the proportion of never-married women declined from 13.3% to 9.4%.

The proportion of married men over age 65 increased gradually from 65.2% in 1941 to 74.9% in 1976, but the proportion of married women remained almost stable, oscillating between 38.0% and 39.0%.

The proportion of widowers also declined from 23.7% in 1941 to 15.6% in 1976, but the proportion of widows increased from 48.0% in 1941 to 51.5% in 1976.

The proportion of divorced for both sexes is negligible, although it rose from 0.1% in 1941 to 1.1% in 1976.

The problem of widowhood is of special interest within the context of the discussion on the aged population. In 1976 there were 395,500 widowed people in Ontario, up from 291,800 in 1961. In other words, the incidence of widowhood increased by 2.05% annually when the overall population grew only by 1.89% annually. In 1961, out of the total number of widowed people, 63.3% were over 65 years old. This proportion grew to 68.0% in 1976. Among Ontarians over the age of 65 who were widowed in 1961, the overwhelming proportion was female at almost 74.0%, and the proportion increased to 82.0% in 1976.

Table G

Ontario: Incidence Of Widowhood By Sex For  
Population Aged 65 And Over, 1961 And 1976

	1961		1976		Change 1961-1976	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Widowers	48,067	26.1	48,435	18.0	368	0.8
Widows	136,269	73.9	220,635	82.0	84,366	61.9
Total	184,336	100.0	269,070	100.0	84,734	46.0

As we can observe in Table G, the number of widowers during the 15-year interval, 1961-76, was almost unchanged, whereas the number of widows increased by almost 62.0%. The sex-selectiveness of widowhood is best illustrated in Table 6a in the column showing the ratio of widowers per 1,000 widows. In 1976, there were 220 widowers per 1,000 widows, as compared to 453 widowers per 1,000 widows in 1921, or in other words: there were 2.2 widows per one widower in 1921 and 4.6 in 1976. The obvious reason for this state of affairs is longer life expectancy of women, discussed earlier, and the differential rate of remarriage for widowers and widows, which favours widowers to a greater extent than widows.

Fig. 7 illustrates the changing trends in the incidence of widowhood by sex between 1961 and 1976. The male curves are located much below those for females. Furthermore, the 1976 male curve is also running below that for the male curve for 1961 at almost the same distance throughout the entire age span of the elderly age group.

In the female population aged 65 and over, the incidence of widowhood for the age group 65-74 is almost unchanged between 1961 and 1976, but for women over the age 75 the incidence of widowhood in 1976 is slightly higher than that for 1961.

The proportion of single (never married) people in the elderly age groups (65+) is much smaller than that for the widowed. Among males it was 8.8% in 1921, reaching the highest level of 11.0% in 1941 and declining thereafter to 8.4% in 1976. The ratio of single women over the age 65 is slightly higher. It registered at 10.3% in 1921, increased to 13.3% in 1941, and declined thereafter to 9.4% in 1976. The ratio of single males per 1,000 single women in that age group is also better balanced than that for the widowed population: in 1921 the ratio was 847, declining slowly to 641 in 1976. It is interesting to note that for every spinster aged 65 and over in 1976, there were at least five widows in that age group-an increase from one in four in 1961.



### International Comparison

Table 17 provides data on the aged population, in absolute and relative terms, for a group of selected countries. In Canada and Ontario, the proportion of the aged population in relation to the total population is considerably lower than in most European countries. Actually, only Yugoslavia's share of the aged population is similar to ours. In some countries, notably both the Germanies, Austria and the Scandinavian countries, the ratio of the aged population is almost twice as high as in Ontario. Our projections indicate that Ontario will reach that stage around the year 2011. Even in Australia, New Zealand and the United States, the proportion of elderly population is slightly higher than in Ontario.

The situation is different in other areas. The scrutiny of selected countries in Africa, Asia, and South America indicates that the proportion of the aged population in their societies is almost half that recorded in Ontario. The reason is obviously the high birth rates and short life expectancy characteristic of these countries. Their concerns are primarily related to those of youth dependency rather than aged dependency.

TABLE 3

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER  
ONTARIO, CANADA AND CANADA LESS ONTARIO, 1921-1981

YEAR	ONTARIO			CANADA			CANADA LESS ONTARIO		
	TOTAL POPULATION	65+	% OF TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION	65+	% OF TOTAL POPULATION	TOTAL POPULATION	65+	% OF TOTAL POPULATION
1921	2,933,662	172,251	5.9	8,787,949	420,244	4.8	5,854,287	247,993	4.2
1931	3,431,683	234,161	6.8	10,376,786	576,076	5.6	6,945,103	341,915	4.9
1941	3,787,655	301,325	8.0	11,506,655	767,815	6.7	7,719,000	466,490	6.0
1951	4,597,542	400,363	8.7	14,009,429	1,086,273	7.8	9,411,887	685,910	7.3
1956	5,404,933	454,375	8.4	16,080,791	1,243,938	7.7	10,675,858	789,563	7.4
1961	6,236,092	508,073	8.1	18,238,247	1,391,154	7.6	12,002,155	883,081	7.4
1966	6,960,870	567,722	8.2	20,014,880	1,539,518	7.7	13,054,010	971,826	7.4
1971	7,703,105	644,410	8.4	21,568,311	1,744,405	8.1	13,865,206	1,099,995	7.9
1976	8,264,465	738,920	8.9	22,992,604	2,002,345	8.7	14,728,139	1,263,425	8.6
1981 <sup>1</sup>	8,624,900	846,400	9.8	24,189,400	2,322,200	9.6	15,564,500	1,475,800	9.5

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada,  
Population, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics,

October, 1981

TABLE 4

ONTARIO: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION AND GROWTH BY BROAD AGE GROUPS, CENSUS YEARS 1901-1976 AND PROJECTIONS\* 1981-2031

AGE GROUP	CENSUS YEARS										
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976
	NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS)										
0-19	914.9	982.1	1,140.4	1,278.0	1,263.3	1,555.0	1,965.2	2,444.6	2,803.3	2,921.9	2,881.8
20-39	693.5	843.2	922.3	1,054.9	1,194.6	1,431.4	1,612.1	1,738.8	1,838.7	2,188.1	2,536.6
40-64	453.9	559.2	698.7	864.6	1,028.4	1,210.7	1,373.2	1,544.7	1,751.2	1,948.7	2,107.2
65+	120.6	142.8	172.3	234.2	301.4	400.4	454.4	508.0	567.7	644.4	738.9
Total	2,182.9	2,527.3	2,933.7	3,431.7	3,787.7	4,597.5	5,404.9	6,236.1	6,960.9	7,703.1	8,264.5
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION										
0-19	41.9	38.9	38.9	37.3	33.4	33.9	36.3	39.2	40.3	37.9	34.9
20-39	31.8	33.3	31.5	30.7	31.5	31.0	29.8	27.9	26.4	28.4	30.7
40-64	20.8	22.2	23.8	25.1	27.0	26.4	25.5	24.8	25.1	25.3	25.5
65+	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.9	8.1	8.7	8.4	8.1	8.2	8.4	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	ANNUAL GROWTH RATES										
0-19	-	0.71	1.51	1.15	-0.11	2.10	4.30	4.46	2.78	0.33	-0.28
20-39	-	1.97	0.91	1.36	1.25	1.32	2.40	1.53	1.11	3.54	2.99
40-64	-	2.12	2.25	2.15	1.72	1.64	2.55	2.38	2.55	2.16	1.57
65+	-	1.70	1.39	3.11	2.56	2.88	2.57	2.25	2.25	2.57	2.78
Total	-	1.43	1.51	1.58	1.00	1.96	3.30	2.90	2.22	2.05	1.42
AGE GROUP	PROJECTIONS*										
	1981	1986	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
	NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS)										
0-19	2,707.1	2,548.0	2,491.4	2,438.9	2,353.0	2,238.2	2,136.9	2,070.9	2,022.1	1,968.0	1,904.1
20-39	2,926.1	3,208.3	3,223.6	3,135.4	2,963.4	2,807.4	2,752.2	2,700.7	2,616.1	2,503.0	2,403.6
40-64	2,232.4	2,431.7	2,697.0	3,012.8	3,401.3	3,759.9	3,898.5	3,857.6	3,764.2	3,619.4	3,466.5
65+	865.3	986.6	1,148.8	1,274.9	1,367.8	1,447.6	1,584.1	1,810.6	2,046.2	2,301.8	2,496.8
Total	8,730.9	9,174.6	9,560.8	9,862.0	10,085.5	10,253.1	10,371.7	10,439.3	10,448.6	10,392.2	10,271.0
	PER CENT DISTRIBUTION										
0-19	31.0	27.8	26.1	24.7	23.3	21.8	20.6	19.8	19.4	18.9	18.5
20-39	33.5	35.0	33.7	31.3	29.4	27.4	26.3	25.9	25.0	24.1	23.1
40-64	25.6	26.5	28.2	30.6	33.7	36.7	37.6	37.0	36.0	34.8	33.3
65+	9.9	10.7	12.0	12.9	13.6	14.1	15.3	17.3	19.6	22.2	24.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	ANNUAL GROWTH RATES										
0-19	-1.24	-1.20	-0.44	-0.42	-0.69	-0.96	-0.92	-0.63	-0.48	-0.53	-0.64
20-39	2.88	1.35	0.10	-0.53	-1.12	-1.08	-0.40	-0.38	-0.63	-0.85	-0.79
40-64	1.15	1.72	2.09	2.25	2.45	2.02	0.73	-0.20	-0.47	-0.75	-0.84
65+	3.21	2.66	3.08	2.11	1.42	1.13	1.31	2.71	2.47	2.38	1.65
Total	1.09	1.00	0.83	0.63	0.46	0.34	0.24	0.14	0.04	-0.10	-0.24

\*1978 series: Low Fertility; 30,000 Annual Net External Migration.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Population, 1961, 1971 and 1976.

Ontario, Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Central Statistical Services, Social and Economic Data, November, 1978.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics

October, 1981

TABLE 5

ONTARIO: POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER BY SEX,  
1921-1981 WITH PROJECTIONS TO 2011

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>MALES PER</u> <u>1,000 FEMALES</u>
1921	86,120	86,131	1,000
1931	114,982	119,179	965
1941	144,842	156,483	926
1951	190,210	210,153	905
1956	212,742	241,633	880
1961	231,765	276,308	839
1966	250,152	317,570	788
1971	274,925	369,490	744
1976	310,315	428,605	724
1981 <sup>1</sup>	352,700	493,700	714
1986 <sup>2</sup>	409,166	577,304	709
1991 <sup>2</sup>	473,418	675,197	701
1996 <sup>2</sup>	525,845	748,714	702
2001 <sup>2</sup>	562,111	805,303	698
2011 <sup>2</sup>	648,743	934,867	694

<sup>1</sup>Estimated.

<sup>2</sup>Projection Assumption - Low Fertility; 30,000 Net External Migration per annum.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Population 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976.  
Ontario, Ministry of Treasury and Economics,  
Central Statistical Services, Social and Economic Data,  
Population Projections, 1978 series.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

October, 1981



TABLE 6a

CHARTER: POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER BY SEX AND MARITAL STATUS,  
1951-1976

YEAR	MALE				FEMALE				BOTH SEXES				MALES PER 1,000 FEMALES					
	SINGLE		MARRIED		DIVORCED	SINGLE		MARRIED		DIVORCED	SINGLE		MARRIED		DIVORCED			
	NO.	%	NO.	%		NO.	%	NO.	%		NO.	%	NO.	%				
1921	No.	40.	7,526	58,165	20,092	119	8,887	32,597	44,391	68	16,413	90,762	64,483	187	847	1,781	45.3	1,750
	%		8.8	67.7	23.4	0.1	10.3	37.9	51.7	0.1	9.6	52.8	37.5	0.1	17.5	36.9	9.4	36.2
1931	No.		11,830	75,972	27,040	82	14,657	45,475	58,947	48	26,487	121,447	85,987	130	807	1,671	459	1,708
	%		10.3	66.1	23.5	0.1	12.3	38.2	49.5	0.0	11.3	51.9	36.7	0.1	17.3	36.0	9.9	36.8
1941	No.		15,906	94,486	34,244	146	20,816	60,397	75,181	89	36,782	154,883	109,425	235	767	1,564	455	1,640
	%		11.0	65.2	23.7	0.1	13.3	38.6	48.0	0.1	12.2	51.4	36.3	0.1	17.3	35.3	10.3	37.1
1951	No.		20,508	126,323	43,040	339	26,010	81,940	101,978	225	46,518	208,263	145,018	564	788	1,542	422	1,507
	%		10.8	66.4	22.6	0.2	12.4	39.0	48.5	0.1	11.6	52.0	36.2	0.2	18.5	36.2	9.9	35.4
1966	No.		21,859	143,204	47,233	466	27,868	94,265	119,170	330	49,707	237,469	166,403	796	784	1,519	396	1,412
	%		10.3	67.3	22.2	0.2	11.5	39.0	49.3	0.2	10.9	52.3	36.6	0.2	19.1	37.0	9.6	34.3
1961	No.		22,574	160,420	48,067	704	30,968	108,441	136,269	630	53,542	268,861	184,536	1,334	729	1,479	353	1,117
	%		9.8	69.2	20.7	0.3	11.2	39.3	49.3	0.2	10.5	52.9	36.3	0.3	19.8	40.2	9.6	30.4
1966	No.		24,916	176,042	48,263	931	33,670	119,933	163,025	952	58,586	295,965	211,288	1,883	740	1,468	296	978
	%		9.9	70.4	19.3	0.4	10.6	37.8	51.3	0.3	10.3	52.2	37.2	0.3	21.2	42.2	8.5	28.1
1971	No.		25,580	200,515	46,585	2,260	38,200	140,650	187,630	3,015	63,780	341,165	234,215	5,275	670	1,426	248	750
	%		9.3	72.9	17.0	0.8	10.3	38.1	50.8	0.8	9.9	52.9	36.4	0.8	21.7	46.1	8.0	34.2
1976	No.		25,890	232,450	48,435	3,540	40,570	162,845	220,635	4,770	66,260	395,295	269,070	8,310	641	1,427	220	742
	%		8.4	74.9	15.6	1.1	9.4	38.0	51.5	1.1	9.0	53.5	36.4	1.1	21.1	47.1	7.3	24.5

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Population, 1951, 1951, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
October, 1981

TABLE 6b

POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER, SELECTED AGE GROUPS,  
BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, 1961 AND 1976

AGE GROUP	TOTAL POPULATION		MARRIED		PERCENT		WIDOWED		PERCENT		SINGLE & DIVORCED		PERCENT	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
65-69	85,855	94,208	67,328	50,878	78.4	54.0	9,463	33,238	11.0	35.3	9,064	10,092	10.6	10.7
70-74	66,880	79,442	48,501	33,300	72.5	41.9	11,730	37,080	17.5	46.7	6,649	9,062	10.0	11.4
75-79	44,219	53,515	28,329	16,456	64.1	30.8	11,548	30,895	26.1	57.7	4,342	6,164	9.8	11.5
80-84	22,860	30,606	11,842	5,944	51.8	19.4	8,822	20,795	38.6	68.0	2,196	3,867	9.6	12.6
85+	11,951	18,537	4,420	1,863	37.0	10.1	6,504	14,261	54.4	76.9	1,027	2,413	8.6	13.0
Total 65+	231,765	276,308	160,420	108,441	69.2	39.3	48,067	136,569	20.7	49.3	23,278	31,598	10.1	11.4
Total Population	3,154,528	3,101,564	1,472,841	1,469,672	47.0	47.4	68,757	223,010	2.2	7.2	1,592,930	1,408,882	50.8	45.4
1976														
65-69	120,555	140,395	100,785	78,375	83.0	55.8	8,615	47,855	7.2	34.1	11,140	14,160	9.2	10.1
70-74	86,380	110,885	67,480	47,425	78.1	42.8	10,440	51,945	12.1	46.8	8,465	11,515	9.8	10.4
75-79	54,360	82,660	38,365	24,050	70.6	29.1	10,815	49,935	19.9	60.4	5,180	8,680	9.5	10.5
80-84	29,670	53,280	17,835	9,650	60.1	18.1	9,165	37,940	30.9	71.2	2,670	5,700	9.0	10.7
85+	19,360	41,390	7,985	3,345	41.2	8.1	9,400	32,960	48.6	79.6	1,975	5,085	10.2	12.3
Total 65+	310,305	428,610	232,450	162,845	74.9	38.0	48,435	220,635	15.6	51.5	29,430	45,140	9.5	10.5
Total Population	4,096,865	4,167,600	2,019,495	2,033,020	49.3	48.8	68,285	327,210	1.7	7.8	2,009,090	1,807,375	49.0	43.4

NOTE: 1976 Data may not add due to random rounding by Statistics Canada.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Population, 1961 and 1976.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

October, 1981

TABLE 7

ONTARIO: RATIO OF POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER  
TO THE ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION 1921-1981  
WITH PROJECTIONS TO 2011

YEAR	POPULATION 65+	POPULATION		RATIO	
		15-64	20-64	65+/ 15-64	65+/ 20-64
1921	172,251	1,875,977	1,621,044	9.2	10.6
1931	234,161	2,238,523	1,919,540	10.5	12.2
1941	301,325	2,562,087	2,222,971	11.8	13.6
1951	400,363	2,957,865	2,642,180	13.5	15.2
1956	454,375	3,332,133	2,985,283	13.6	15.2
1961	508,073	3,720,270	3,283,387	13.7	15.5
1966	567,722	4,189,073	3,589,876	13.6	15.8
1971	644,410	4,850,200	4,136,835	13.3	15.6
1976	738,920	5,451,765	4,643,775	13.6	15.9
1981 <sup>1</sup>	846,400	5,863,559	5,036,961	14.4	16.8
1986 <sup>2</sup>	986,470	6,323,896	5,638,135	15.6	17.5
1991 <sup>2</sup>	1,148,615	6,554,328	5,917,817	17.5	19.4
1996 <sup>2</sup>	1,274,559	6,777,824	6,144,476	18.8	20.7
2001 <sup>2</sup>	1,367,414	7,006,464	6,359,875	19.5	21.5
2011 <sup>2</sup>	1,583,610	7,225,026	6,642,210	21.9	23.8

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

<sup>2</sup> Projection Assumption - Low Fertility; 30,000 net external migration per annum.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Population, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976.  
Ontario, Ministry of Treasury and Economics,  
Central Statistical Services, Social and Economic Data,  
Population Projections, 1978 series.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

October, 1981

TABLE 8

ONTARIO: INDEX OF AGING AND DEPENDENCY RATIOS, 1901-2031

YEAR	ACTUAL				PROJECTED <sup>(1)</sup>				
	DEPENDENCY RATIOS			INDEX(5) OF AGING	YEAR	DEPENDENCY RATIOS			INDEX(5) OF AGING
	CHILD <sup>(2)</sup>	AGED <sup>(3)</sup>	TOTAL <sup>(4)</sup>			CHILD <sup>(2)</sup>	AGED <sup>(3)</sup>	TOTAL <sup>(4)</sup>	
1901	79.7	10.5	90.2	13.2	1981	52.5	16.8	69.3	32.0
1911	70.0	10.2	80.2	14.5	1986	45.2	17.5	62.7	38.7
1921	70.4	10.6	81.0	15.1	1991	42.1	19.4	61.5	46.1
1931	66.6	12.2	78.8	18.3	1996	39.7	20.7	60.4	52.3
1941	56.8	13.6	70.4	23.9	2001	37.0	21.5	58.5	58.1
1951	58.8	15.2	74.0	25.7	2006	34.1	22.0	56.1	64.7
1956	65.8	15.2	81.0	23.1	2011	32.1	23.8	55.9	74.1
1961	74.4	15.5	89.9	20.8	2016	31.6	27.6	59.2	87.4
1966	78.1	15.8	93.9	20.3	2021	31.7	32.1	63.8	101.2
1971	70.6	15.6	86.2	22.1	2026	32.1	37.6	69.7	117.0
1976	62.1	15.9	78.0	25.6	2031	32.5	42.5	75.0	131.1

(1) Assuming Low Fertility and 30,000 Net Migration into Ontario.

(2) Ratio of  $\frac{0-19}{20-64} \times 100$

(3) Ratio of  $\frac{65+}{20-64} \times 100$

(4) Ratio of  $\frac{0-19 \text{ \& } 65+}{20-64} \times 100$

(5) Ratio of  $\frac{65+}{0-19} \times 100$

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
October, 1981



TABLE 9

ONTARIO: AVERAGE ANNUAL POPULATION GROWTH RATES  
BY BROAD AGE GROUPS, 1901-2301

YEAR	ACTUAL			YEAR	PROJECTED <sup>1</sup>		
	0-19	20-64	65+		0-19	20-64	65+
1901/11	0.71	2.03	1.70	1976/81	-1.24	2.11	3.21
1911/21	1.51	1.55	1.89	1981/86	-1.20	1.80	2.66
1921/31	1.15	1.70	3.11	1986/91	-0.44	0.98	3.08
1931/41	-0.11	1.48	2.56	1991/96	-0.42	0.76	2.11
1941/51	2.10	1.74	2.88	1996/2001	-0.69	0.69	1.42
1951/56	4.80	2.47	2.57	2001/06	-0.96	0.64	1.13
1956/61	4.46	1.92	2.25	2006/11	-0.92	0.25	1.81
1961/66	2.73	1.80	2.25	2011/16	-0.63	-0.27	2.71
1966/71	0.83	2.87	2.57	2016/21	-0.48	-0.53	2.47
1971/76	-0.28	2.34	2.78	2021/26	-0.53	-0.79	2.38
				2026/31	-0.64	-0.81	1.65
1 Assuming Low Fertility and 30,000 Net Migration into Ontario.							

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

October, 1981

TABLE 10  
ONTARIO: DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER,  
BY AGE AND SEX, 1921-1981 WITH PROJECTIONS TO 2011

YEAR	A G E														
	65-69			70-74			75-79			80-84			85+		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
1921	35,771	34,006	69,777	24,133	23,849	47,982	14,486	15,158	29,644	7,678	8,412	16,090	4,052	4,706	8,758
1931	46,225	46,512	92,737	35,379	36,213	71,592	19,707	20,286	39,993	9,286	10,474	19,760	4,385	5,694	10,079
1941	57,724	58,618	116,342	41,420	44,468	85,888	25,910	29,323	55,233	13,597	16,022	29,619	6,191	8,052	14,243
1951	77,350	77,747	155,097	54,917	61,002	115,919	32,808	37,611	70,419	16,729	21,298	38,027	8,406	12,495	20,901
1956	81,367	86,004	167,371	63,420	70,782	134,202	38,388	44,780	83,168	19,371	25,040	44,411	10,196	15,027	25,223
1961	85,855	94,208	180,063	66,880	79,442	146,322	44,219	53,515	97,734	22,860	30,606	53,466	11,951	18,537	30,488
1966	93,141	106,065	199,206	70,431	88,616	159,047	46,593	61,943	108,536	25,994	37,199	63,193	13,993	23,747	37,740
1971	106,075	121,695	227,765	74,390	97,080	171,465	48,855	72,105	120,960	28,250	46,125	74,375	17,355	32,485	49,845
1976	120,535	140,390	260,930	86,385	110,885	197,265	54,365	82,660	137,020	29,670	53,280	82,955	19,360	41,390	60,750
1981 <sup>1</sup>	138,100	160,341	298,441	95,970	125,859	221,829	63,264	94,672	157,936	34,119	63,070	97,189	21,257	49,707	70,964
1986 <sup>2</sup>	148,601	176,793	325,394	116,027	147,916	263,943	75,213	112,037	187,250	42,768	76,112	118,880	26,557	64,446	91,003
1991 <sup>2</sup>	180,136	216,500	396,636	123,690	162,846	286,536	87,706	128,842	216,548	49,912	89,137	139,049	31,974	77,872	109,846
1996 <sup>2</sup>	185,450	210,696	396,146	149,956	199,529	349,485	93,994	142,461	236,455	58,391	102,907	161,298	38,074	93,121	131,195
2001 <sup>2</sup>	185,481	211,519	397,000	154,546	194,553	349,099	113,988	174,841	288,829	63,081	114,644	177,725	45,015	109,746	154,761
2011 <sup>2</sup>	231,438	266,406	497,844	160,065	204,814	364,879	117,861	172,462	290,323	79,203	138,646	217,849	60,176	152,539	212,715

<sup>1</sup> Estimated - Does not add up to total 65+ due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> Projection Assumption - Low Fertility; 30,000 Net External Migration per annum.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Population, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976.  
Ontario, Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Central Statistical Services,  
Social and Economic Data, Population Projections, 1978 series.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
October, 1981

TABLE 11

ONTARIO: SEX RATIO OF THE POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER BY AGE GROUP,  
1921-1981 WITH PROJECTIONS TO 2011 (MALES PER 1,000 FEMALES)

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>A G E            G R O U P</u>				
	<u>65-69</u>	<u>70-74</u>	<u>75-79</u>	<u>80-84</u>	<u>85+</u>
1921	1,052	1,012	956	913	861
1931	994	977	971	887	770
1941	985	931	884	849	769
1951	995	900	872	785	673
1956	946	896	857	774	679
1961	911	842	826	747	645
1966	878	795	752	699	589
1971	872	766	678	612	534
1976	859	779	658	557	468
1981 <sup>1</sup>	861	763	668	541	428
1986 <sup>2</sup>	841	784	671	562	412
1991 <sup>2</sup>	832	760	681	560	411
1996 <sup>2</sup>	880	751	660	567	409
2001 <sup>2</sup>	877	794	652	550	410
2011 <sup>2</sup>	869	782	683	571	394

1 Estimated.

2 Projected: Low Fertility; 30,000 Net External Migration

SOURCE: Data based on Table 10.

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October, 1981

TABLE 12

ONTARIO: PROBABILITIES OF DEATHS AT SINGLE YEARS OF AGE  
FOR THE ELDERLY POPULATION (65+) IN 1950-52 AND 1975-77

AGE	MALE		INDEX 1950-52=100	FEMALE		INDEX 1950-52=100
	1950-52	1975-77		1950-52	1975-77	
65	3,214	2,850	88.7	2,091	1,366	65.3
66	3,443	3,111	90.4	2,293	1,500	65.4
67	3,707	3,395	91.6	2,523	1,652	65.5
68	3,991	3,703	92.8	2,771	1,816	65.5
69	4,288	4,031	94.0	3,031	1,992	65.7
70	4,617	4,384	95.0	3,322	2,185	65.8
71	5,001	4,765	95.3	3,659	2,404	65.7
72	5,460	5,177	94.8	4,062	2,656	65.4
73	5,998	5,610	93.5	4,527	2,928	64.7
74	6,603	6,062	91.8	5,044	3,218	63.8
75	7,266	6,548	90.1	5,615	3,540	63.0
76	7,979	7,085	88.8	6,243	3,914	62.7
77	8,732	7,688	88.0	6,931	4,356	62.8
78	9,531	8,347	87.6	7,678	4,854	63.2
79	10,383	9,050	87.2	8,481	5,397	63.6
80	11,278	9,815	87.0	9,343	6,003	64.3
81	12,209	10,656	87.3	10,267	6,688	65.1
82	13,165	11,591	88.0	11,256	7,470	66.4
83	14,154	12,607	89.1	12,308	8,337	67.7
84	15,181	13,695	90.2	13,421	9,278	69.1
85	16,237	14,871	91.6	14,599	10,310	70.6
86	17,313	16,150	93.3	15,843	11,450	72.3
87	18,402	17,549	95.4	17,158	12,716	74.1
88	19,508	19,056	97.7	18,540	14,096	76.0
89	20,638	20,661	100.1	19,989	15,379	77.9
90	21,783	22,380	102.7	21,506	17,181	79.9
91	22,934	24,230	105.7	23,096	18,920	81.9
92	24,083	26,225	108.9	24,760	20,814	84.1
93	25,235	28,355	112.4	26,498	22,850	86.2
94	26,397	30,610	116.0	28,307	25,018	88.4
95	27,559	33,005	119.8	30,189	27,334	90.5
96	28,713	35,558	123.8	32,148	29,816	92.7
97	29,850	38,282	128.2	34,188	32,481	95.0
98	30,977	40,771	131.6	36,305	34,828	95.9
99	32,098	43,015	134.0	38,498	36,845	95.7
100	33,206	45,624	137.4	40,770	39,284	96.4

NOTE: The probability of death refers to the number of deaths per 100,000 in the course of a year, from one birthday to the next.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

October, 1981



TABLE 13

ONTARIO: RATIO OF POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER BY AGE AND SEX  
TO TOTAL POPULATION, 1921-1981 WITH PROJECTIONS TO 2011

YEAR	A G B									
	65-69		70-74		75-79		80-84		85+	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
1921	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3
1931	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.2	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3
1941	3.0	3.1	2.2	2.4	1.3	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.4
1951	3.3	3.4	2.4	2.7	1.4	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5
1956	3.0	3.2	2.3	2.6	1.4	1.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.6
1961	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.6	1.4	1.7	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.6
1966	2.7	3.0	2.0	2.5	1.3	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.7
1971	2.8	3.2	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.8
1976	2.9	3.4	2.1	2.7	1.3	2.0	0.7	1.3	0.5	1.0
1981 <sup>1</sup>	3.2	3.7	2.2	2.9	1.5	2.2	0.8	1.4	0.5	1.1
1986 <sup>2</sup>	3.3	3.8	2.6	3.2	1.7	2.4	0.9	1.6	0.6	1.4
1991 <sup>2</sup>	3.8	4.5	2.6	3.4	1.9	2.7	1.1	1.8	0.7	1.6
1996 <sup>2</sup>	3.8	4.2	3.1	4.0	1.9	2.8	1.2	2.1	0.8	1.9
2001 <sup>2</sup>	3.7	4.1	3.1	3.8	2.3	3.4	1.3	2.2	0.9	2.1
2011 <sup>2</sup>	4.6	5.0	3.2	3.9	2.3	3.3	1.6	2.6	1.2	2.9

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

<sup>2</sup> Projection Assumption - low Fertility; 30,000 Net External Migration per annum.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Population, 1961, 1966, 1976.  
Ontario, Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Central Statistical Services,  
Social and Economic Data, Population Projections, 1978 series.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

October, 1981



TABLE 15  
ONTARIO: EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT SELECTED AGES FOR POPULATION  
AGED 65 AND OVER, BY SEX, 1931-1976

YEAR	AGE											
	65		70		75		80		85		90	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
1931	12.67	13.47	9.79	10.38	7.32	7.70	5.42	5.70	3.91	4.18	2.79	2.95
1941	12.63	14.03	9.82	10.85	7.39	8.09	5.50	5.92	3.98	4.24	2.85	3.04
1951	13.07	14.92	10.26	11.61	7.80	8.72	5.89	6.40	4.50	4.66	3.52	3.39
1960	12.97	15.36	10.23	12.12	7.81	9.12	5.81	6.75	4.25	4.98	3.07	3.69
1961	13.05	15.90	10.27	12.42	7.92	9.31	5.97	6.75	4.41	4.77	3.21	3.32
1966	13.10	16.72	10.36	13.13	7.97	9.93	5.99	7.27	4.43	5.20	3.24	3.65
1971	13.37	17.57	10.59	13.96	8.20	10.74	6.17	7.99	4.51	5.78	3.22	4.09
1976	13.71	17.92	10.82	14.26	8.34	10.95	6.24	8.05	4.53	5.69	3.19	3.90

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Life Tables, Canada and Provinces, 1930-62, 1940-42, 1950-52, 1955-57, 1960-62, 1965-67, 1970-72, 1975-77.

TABLE 16a

ONTARIO: POPULATION BY BROAD AGE GROUPS AND LABOUR FORCE STATUS,  
SELECTED YEARS 1951-1976 WITH PROJECTIONS FOR 1981, 1991, 2001

YEAR	0 - 19				20 - 64				65 AND OVER				ALL AGES		
	IN LABOUR FORCE		NOT IN LABOUR FORCE		IN LABOUR FORCE		NOT IN LABOUR FORCE		IN LABOUR FORCE		NOT IN LABOUR FORCE		POPULATION	IN LABOUR FORCE	NOT IN LABOUR FORCE
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)			
1951	1,555.0	160.1	1,394.9	2,642.2	1,651.2	1,011.0	400.4	93.8	306.6	4,597.5	1,885.1	2,712.4			
1961	2,443.6	169.8	2,274.8	3,283.5	2,140.6	1,142.9	508.0	94.4	413.6	6,236.1	2,404.8	3,831.3			
1971	2,921.9	292.5	2,629.4	4,136.8	2,959.6	1,177.2	644.4	102.2	542.2	7,703.1	3,354.3	4,348.8			
1976	2,881.8	394.7	2,487.1	4,643.8	3,368.7	1,275.1	738.9	92.8	646.1	8,264.5	3,856.2	4,408.3			
1981	2,707.1	395.0	2,312.1	5,158.5	3,917.0	1,241.5	865.3	83.9	781.4	8,730.9	4,395.9	4,335.0			
1991	2,491.4	371.1	2,120.3	5,920.6	4,679.8	1,240.8	1,148.8	93.3	1,055.5	9,560.8	5,144.2	4,416.6			
2001	2,353.0	357.9	1,995.1	6,364.7	5,063.5	1,301.2	1,367.8	99.0	1,268.8	10,085.5	5,520.2	4,565.1			

YEAR	PARTICIPATION RATES (1)				RATIO OF TOTAL LABOUR FORCE (2)			
	IN LABOUR FORCE		NOT IN LABOUR FORCE		IN LABOUR FORCE		NOT IN LABOUR FORCE	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1951	10.3	8.5	7.1	61.7	86.5	23.4	5.0	41.0
1961	6.9	7.1	8.7	65.2	89.0	18.6	3.9	38.6
1971	10.0	8.7	10.2	71.5	88.2	15.9	3.1	43.5
1976	13.7	10.2	9.0	72.5	87.4	12.6	2.4	46.7
1981	14.6	9.0	7.2	75.9	89.1	9.7	1.9	50.3
1991	14.9	7.2	6.5	79.0	91.0	8.1	1.8	53.8
2001	15.2	6.5	6.5	79.6	91.7	7.2	1.8	54.7

(1) The participation rate for a particular group is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.  
(2) Proportion of column (1), Total labour force.

SOURCES: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Labour Force, 1971 and 1976.

Ontario, Ministry of Treasury and Economics, Ontario Labour Force Projections by County and Planning Region, 1976 to 2001.



TABLE 16b

ONTARIO: POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER, BY SEX,  
IN THE LABOUR FORCE, 1951, 1961, 1971 AND 1976

YEAR	MALE			FEMALE		
	NUMBER	PARTICIPATION RATE	RATIO OF LABOUR FORCE	NUMBER	PARTICIPATION RATE	RATIO OF LABOUR FORCE
1951	82,042	43.1	5.7	11,765	5.6	2.6
1961	73,349	31.6	4.3	21,058	7.6	3.0
1971	71,550	26.0	3.3	30,665	8.3	2.5
1976	64,550	20.8	2.8	28,255	6.6	1.9

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Labour Force, 1971 and 1976.

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TABLE 17  
PROPORTION OF ELDERLY POPULATION 65+ IN SELECTED COUNTRIES  
MOST RECENT YEAR

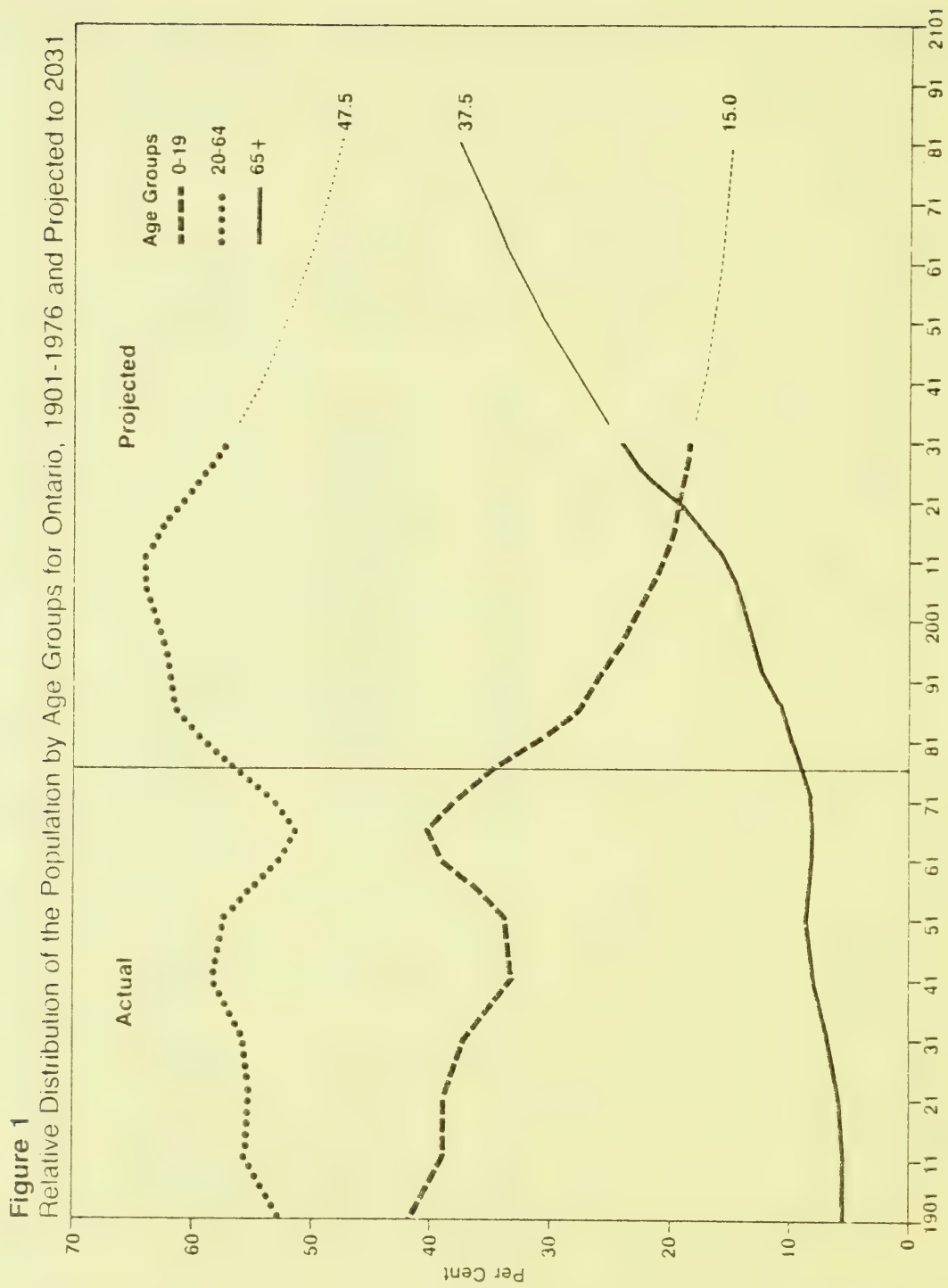
COUNTRY	YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	POPULATION 65+	PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
<u>AFRICA</u>				
Egypt	1960	25,984,101	902,671	3.5
South Africa	1970	21,794,328	876,329	4.0
<u>ASIA</u>				
India	1977	625,818,000	20,777,000	3.3
Israel	1977	3,513,000	294,700	8.2
Japan	1977	114,164,260	9,560,570	8.4
Pakistan	1968	44,080,919	1,700,429	3.9
Philippines	1976	43,751,320	1,255,688	2.9
Turkey	1975	40,197,570	1,920,604	4.8
<u>EUROPE</u>				
Austria	1976	7,512,995	1,136,223	15.1
Belgium	1976	9,818,227	1,373,215	14.0
Bulgaria	1976	8,758,599	972,160	11.1
Czechoslovakia	1975	14,801,667	1,793,219	12.1
Denmark	1976	5,072,596	690,573	13.6
Finland	1976	4,725,664	516,424	10.9
France	1978	53,183,000	7,342,510	13.8
Germany (East)	1977	16,765,173	2,733,264	16.3
Germany (West)	1977	61,400,500	9,220,000	15.0
Greece	1976	9,167,190	1,140,402	12.4
Hungary	1977	10,648,031	1,383,225	13.0
Ireland	1977	3,192,300	346,500	10.9
Italy	1977	56,322,605	7,064,908	12.5
Netherlands	1977	15,856,185	1,531,629	11.1
Norway	1977	4,043,205	570,937	14.1
Poland	1977	34,697,576	3,440,560	9.9
Romania	1976	21,445,698	2,098,522	9.8
Sweden	1976	8,222,315	1,262,107	15.3
Switzerland	1978	5,292,000	840,700	13.4
United Kingdom* (England and Wales)	1976	49,184,400	7,056,300	14.3
Yugoslavia	1975	21,352,000	1,867,000	8.7
<u>U.S.S.R.</u>	1975	254,468,700	22,937,900	9.0
<u>OCEANIA</u>				
Australia	1977	14,074,111	1,272,717	9.0
New Zealand	1977	3,127,700	284,210	9.1
<u>SOUTH AMERICA</u>				
Brazil	1977	113,208,491	3,678,232	3.2
Chile	1978	10,357,123	570,343	5.5
Venezuela	1977	12,736,686	390,727	3.1
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>				
Canada	1977	23,291,000	2,069,100	8.9
Mexico	1978	66,943,976	2,212,224	3.3
United States	1977	216,332,000	23,493,000	10.9

\* 1976 data for Northern Ireland and Scotland.

SOURCE: U.N. Demographic Yearbook, 1978.

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**Figure 2**  
Ontario: Ratio of Population Aged 65 and Over  
to Population Aged 0-19, 1901-2031

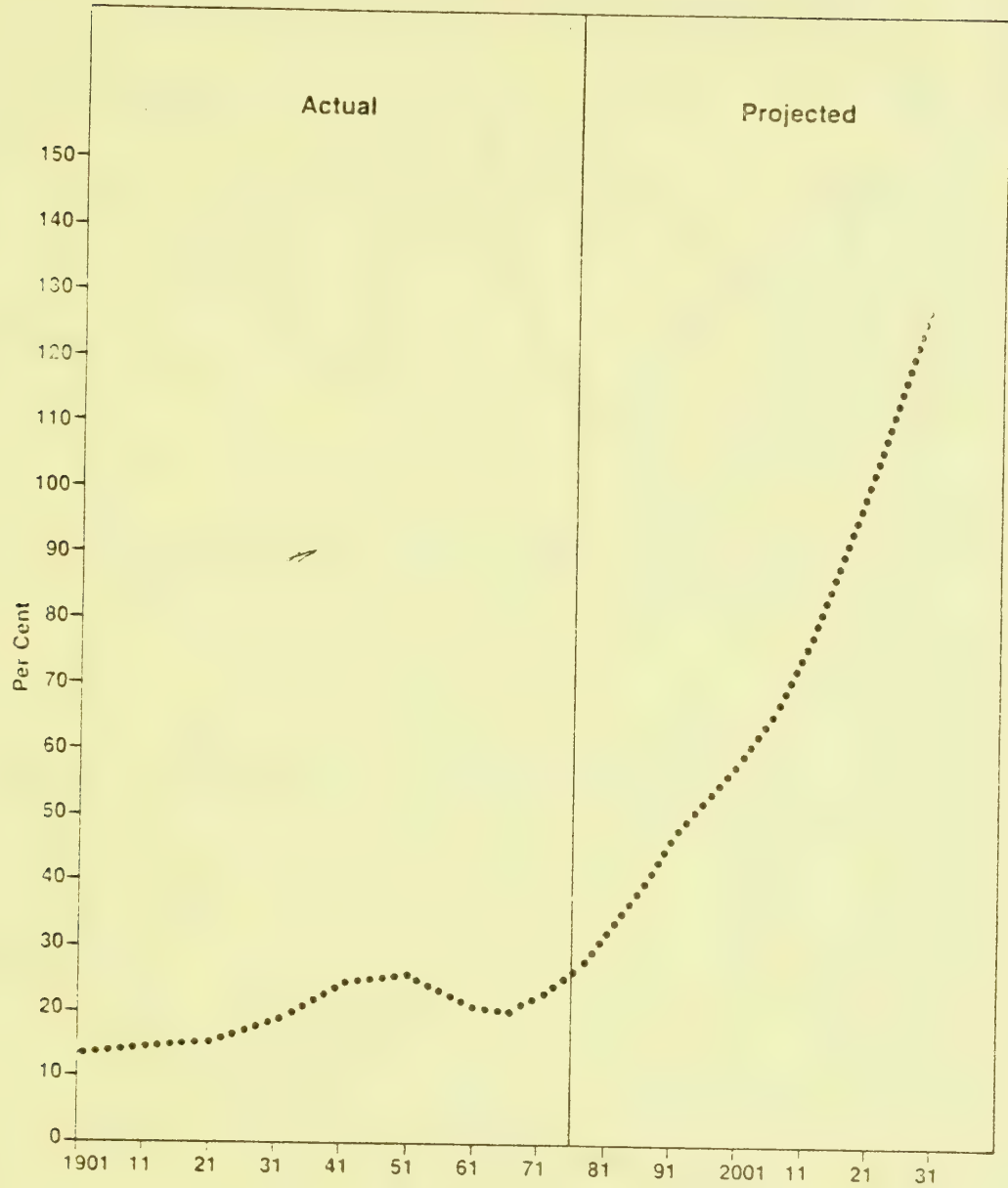




Figure 3  
Ontario: Dependency Ratios, 1901-2031



Figure 4

Ontario: Average Annual Population Growth Rates  
by Broad Age Groups. 1901-2031

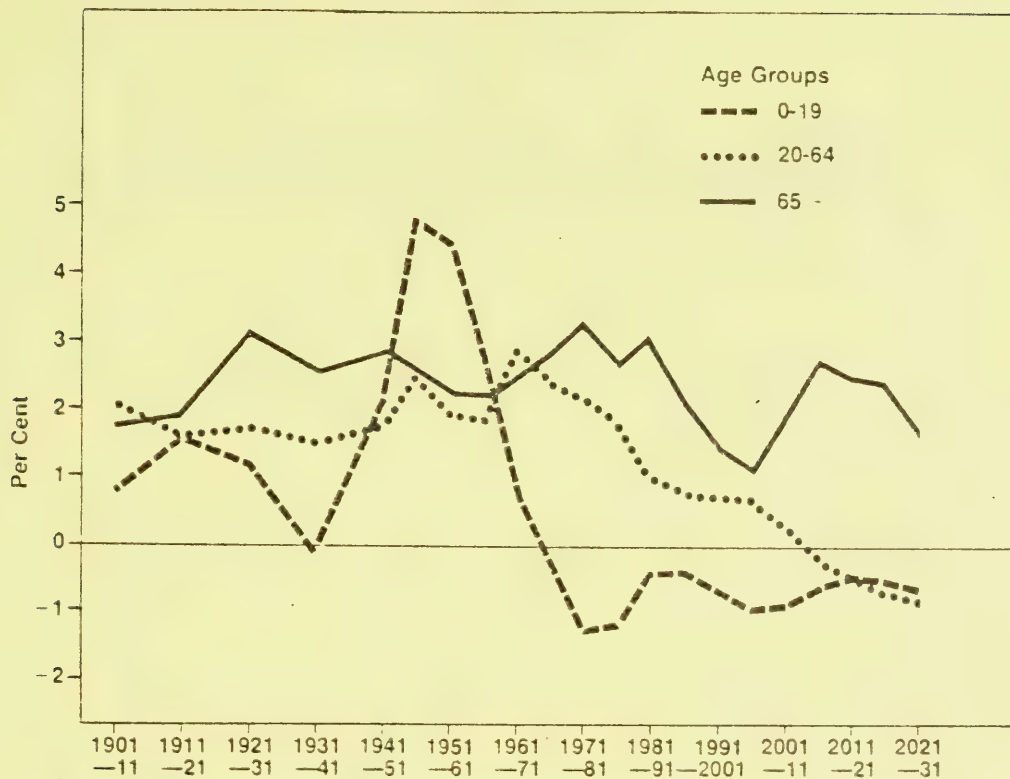
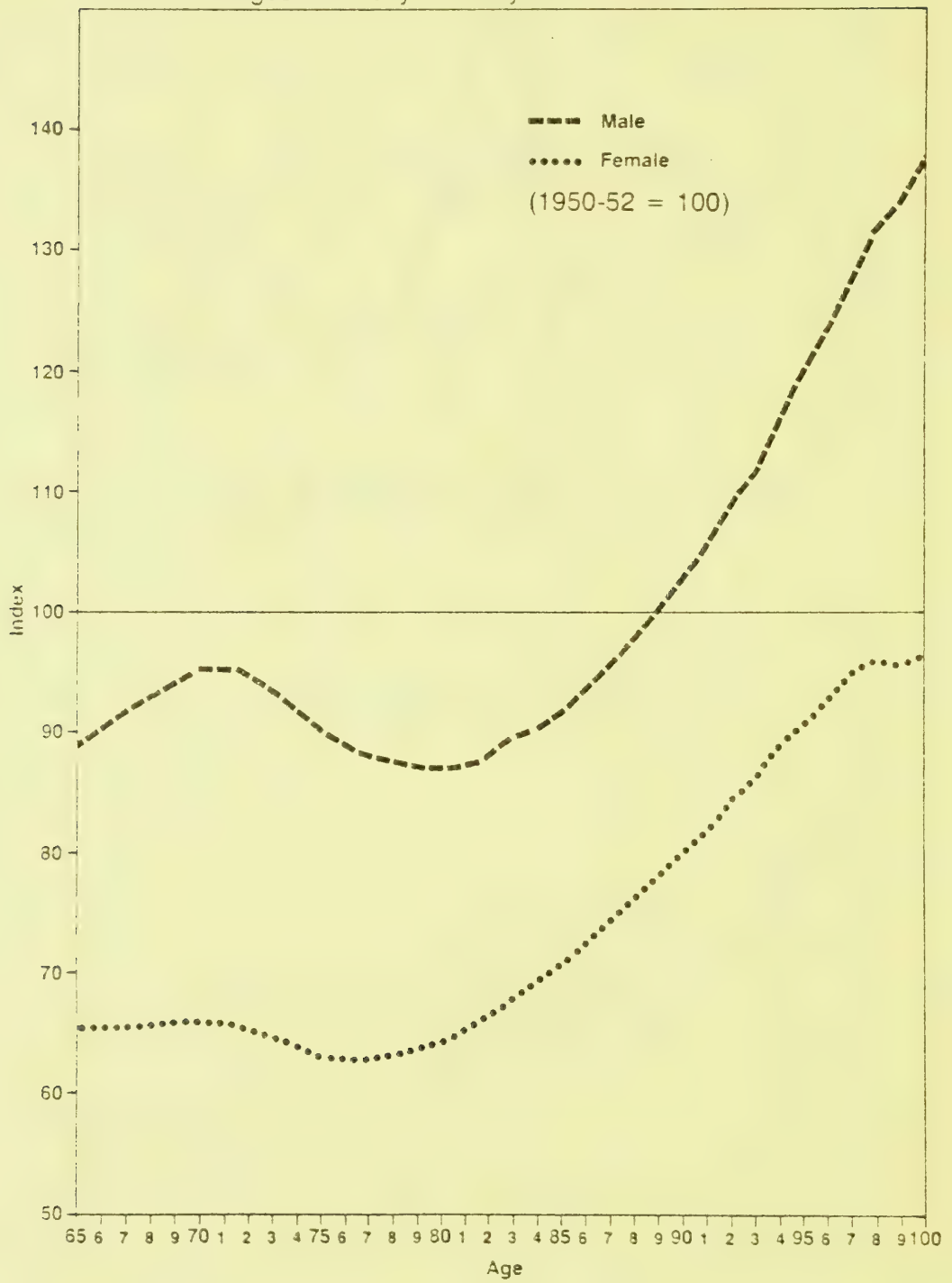


Figure 5

Ontario: Ratio of Male to Female Population  
for Selected Age Groups. 1921-2011

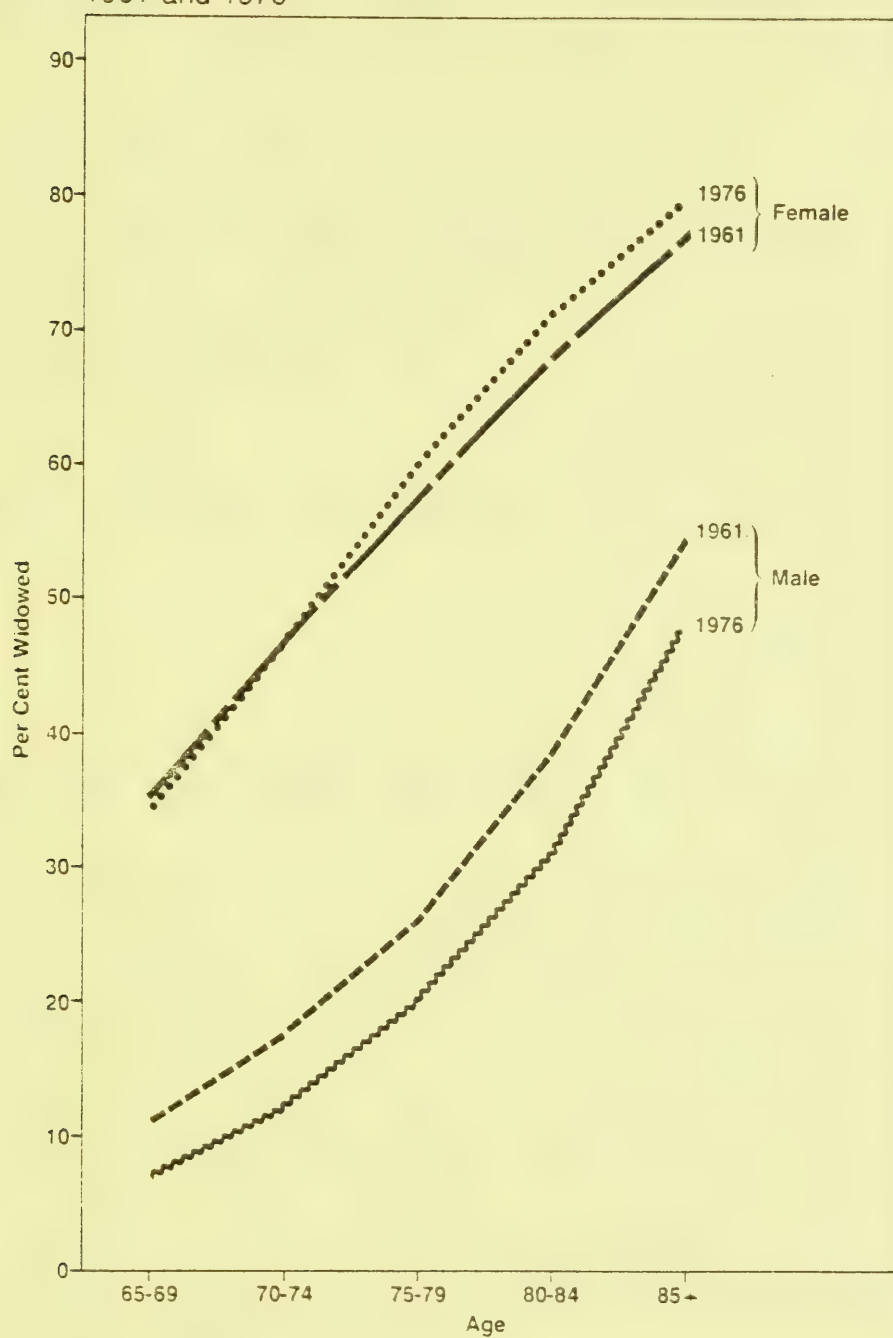


Figure 6  
Ontario: Changes in Elderly Mortality from 1950-52 to 1975-77



**Figure 7**

Ontario: Incidence of Widowhood by Sex and Age, 65 to 85+, 1961 and 1976







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Population Projections Ontario and Counties 1976-2001  
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## IN THIS ISSUE—

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- \*ESTIMATED ONTARIO POPULATION, NOVEMBER 1, 1981
- \*ONTARIO VITAL STATISTICS, NOVEMBER 1981
- \*INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES, OCTOBER 1981
- \*FEATURE ARTICLE: POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER IN ONTARIO  
(PART 3: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION)

### ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on November 1, 1981 was 8,655,000.

### VITAL STATISTICS, NOVEMBER 1981, ONTARIO

**BIRTHS.** During November 1981 there were 10,242 births in Ontario as compared to 10,989 births for November 1980, showing a decline of 747 births, or 6.8%. The number of births during the January-November period 1981 was 114,897 as compared to 116,493 births the same period in 1980, showing a decline of 1,596 births, or 1.4%. The number of births for the twelve-month period ending with November 1981 was 123,389 as compared to 124,309 for the same period in 1980, for a decline of 920 births, or 0.7%. The estimated birth rate per 1,000 population in November 1981 was 14.3, down from 14.5 in November 1980.

**DEATHS.** There were 5,121 deaths recorded during November 1981 as compared to 4,995 for November 1980, showing an increase of 126 deaths, or 2.5%. The number of deaths during the January-November period 1981 was 59,098 as compared to 58,359 during the same period in 1980, showing an increase of 739 deaths, or 1.3%. The number of deaths for the twelve-month period ending with November 1981 was 63,843 as compared to 62,553 recorded deaths for the same period in 1980, for an increase of 1,290 deaths, or 2.1%. The estimated death rate was 7.4 per 1,000 population, up from 7.3 in November 1980.



Ministry of  
Treasury and  
Economics

The Honourable Frank S. Miller  
minister  
Tom Campbell  
deputy minister





TABLE 1

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

ITEM	NOVEMBER			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH NOVEMBER							JANUARY - NOVEMBER		
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE	RATE/1,000 POPULATION					NUMBER		DIFFERENCE		
	(1) 1981	(2) 1980		POPULATION					1981	1980			
		NUMBER	1981	1980	1981	1980	1979	1978			NUMBER	%	
Live Births	10,242	10,989	-747	- 6.8	123,389	124,309	14.3	14.5	14.3	114,897	116,493	-1,596	-1.4
Deaths	5,121	4,995	126	2.5	63,843	62,553	7.4	7.3	7.2	59,098	58,359	739	1.3
Natural Increase	5,121	5,994	-873	-14.6	59,546	61,756	6.9	7.2	7.1	55,799	58,134	-2,335	-4.0
Marriages	4,003	4,664	-661	-14.2	67,813	72,555	7.9	8.5	8.0	64,816	69,874	-5,058	-7.2
Divorces	1,066	1,444	-378	-26.2	23,259	22,293	2.7	2.6	2.5	21,706	20,794	912	4.4
(1) Population Base (in thousands) as of May 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,620.4	8,563.5	8,497.2	8,438.0	-	-	-

SOURCES: (1) Estimated by Central Statistical Services

(2) Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics

December, 1981

NATURAL INCREASE. Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in November 1981 amounted to 5,121 as compared to 5,994 for November 1980, showing a decline of 873, or 14.6%. Natural increase during the January-November period amounted to 55,799 as compared to 58,134 in the same period in 1980, showing a decrease of 2,335, or 4.0%. Natural increase during the twelve-month period ending with November 1981 added 59,546 persons to Ontario's population as compared to 61,756 for the same period in 1980, for a decline of 2,210, or 3.6%. The estimated natural increase rate per 1,000 population was 6.9 in November 1981 down from 7.2 in November 1980.

MARRIAGES. There were 4,003 marriages celebrated in November 1981 as compared to 4,664 in November 1980, showing a decline of 661 marriages, or 14.2%. During the January-November period there were 64,816 marriages as compared to 69,874 for the same period in 1980, for a decline of 5,058 marriages, or 7.2%. The records for the twelve-month period ending with November 1981 show a decline of 4,742 marriages from the same period in 1980, from 72,555 to 67,813, or by 6.5%.

DIVORCES. In November 1981 there were 1,066 dissolutions of marriage as compared to 1,444 in November 1980, showing a decline of 378 divorces, or 26.2%. During the January-November period in 1981 there were 21,706 divorces as compared to 20,794 for the same period in 1980, showing an increase of 912 divorces, or 4.4%. During the twelve-month period ending with November 1981 there were 23,259 divorces as compared to 22,293 for the same period in 1980, showing an increase of 966 divorces, or 4.3%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

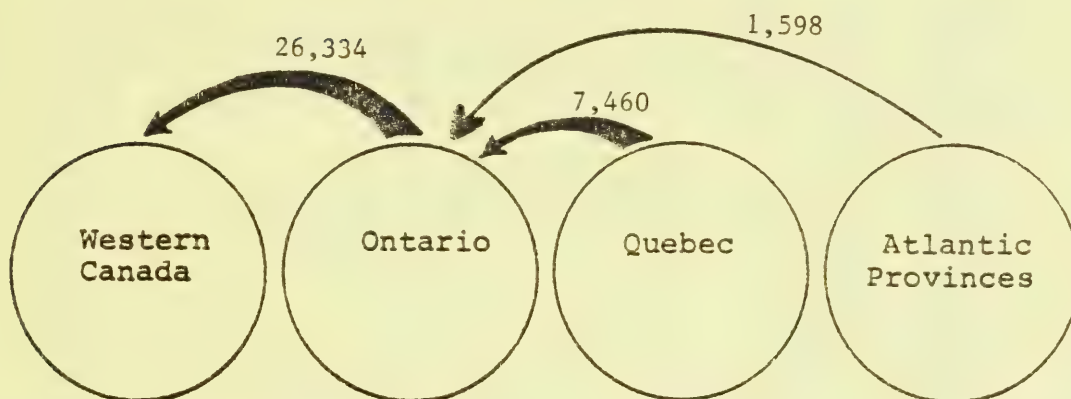
	<u>November</u>		<u>12 months ended with November</u>				
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>
	Number		per 1,000 population				
Marriages	4,003	4,664	7.9	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.1
Divorces	1,066	1,444	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4

(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

# INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada  
(Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
1981				
Oct.	-3,922	1,324	235	-2,363
Jan.-Oct.	-26,334	7,460	1,598	-17,276
<u>(10) Months 1981</u>				



*Note:* These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.

## Interprovincial Migration Estimates

During October 1981 Ontario lost an estimated 2,363 persons in the exchange of migrants between Ontario and other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 1,759 migrants: 1,324 from Quebec, 120 from Newfoundland, 194 from Nova Scotia, and 121 from New Brunswick. We lost 4,122 migrants to the following provinces: 3,412 to Alberta, 270 to British Columbia, 200 to Prince Edward Island, 127 to Saskatchewan, 45 to Manitoba, and 68 to the Yukon and N.W.T.

During the twelve-month period ending with October 1981, Ontario lost 24,174 migrants in exchange with other provinces. On a net basis we gained 10,437 persons from Quebec 8,922, and 1,515 from the Atlantic Provinces. We lost 34,611 migrants to: Alberta 22,383, British Columbia 9,676, Saskatchewan 1,090, Manitoba 918, and Yukon and N.W.T. 544.

The comparable figure for the twelve-month period ending with October 1980 was a net loss of 23,190 migrants. The net loss for October 1980 amounted to 4,580.

(For further detail, see Table 2, Page 5).



TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR OCTOBER, JANUARY-OCTOBER  
AND 12 MONTHS ENDING WITH OCTOBER, 1981

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	OCTOBER, 1981			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH OCTOBER, 1981			JANUARY - OCTOBER, 1981		
	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE
	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	
Newfoundland	13	107	120	123	489	612	96	454	550
Prince Edward Island	-6	-194	-200	-54	161	107	-15	164	149
Nova Scotia	-40	234	194	10	608	618	-23	641	618
New Brunswick	57	64	121	136	42	178	169	112	281
Quebec	337	987	1,324	3,015	5,907	8,922	1,902	5,558	7,460
Manitoba	-54	9	-45	-294	-624	-918	-237	-546	-783
Saskatchewan	-41	-86	-127	-302	-788	-1,090	-249	-546	-795
Alberta	-932	-2,480	-3,412	-6,122	-16,261	-22,383	-4,894	-11,522	-16,416
British Columbia	-162	-108	-270	-1,422	-8,254	-9,676	-1,068	-6,762	-7,830
Yukon and N.W. Territories	-50	-18	-68	-83	-461	-544	-115	-395	-510
Total Received	-878	-1,485	-2,363	-4,993	-19,181	-24,174	-4,434	-12,842	-17,276

\* Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.  
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communication, Drivers Change of Address.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
December, 1981

POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER IN ONTARIO  
PART III: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

In the previous two articles we discussed the subject of the 'aged' population in the provincial context. In absolute terms, the number of people aged 65 and over has increased from 508,000 in 1961 to 739,000 in 1976, an increase of 231,000, or an annual increment of 2.5%. We looked at the topic of the aged population in the context of dependency ratios, and the index of aging.

In this article, the last in the series, we will discuss the distribution of the aged population in a regional context, with particular emphasis on the ratio of the aged population to the total population, the dependency ratio and the index of aging. The discussion will be based on statistical Tables 18 to 23.

In order to simplify the discussion, the 53 census divisions\* of Ontario have been divided into five classes for each of the measures under discussion (see Table 23) and from this the synthetic tabulation was derived, shown below in the text (Table I). The five point code for all the measures of aging is as follows:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Level of Aging</u>
1	very low
2	low
3	average
4	high
5	very high

The summary table of the characteristics of these data for 1961 and 1976 is shown below in Table H. Table H summarizes the information contained in Tables 18 and 19. Tables 20-22 present the same information in the form of indexes, using Ontario as the base (Ontario = 100).

Table H

Ontario: Characteristics Of Data On The Aged Population, 1961 And 1976

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>1961</u>			<u>1976</u>		
	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Aged</u>	<u>Index</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Aged</u>	<u>Index</u>
	<u>Of</u>	<u>Dependency</u>	<u>Of</u>	<u>Of</u>	<u>Dependency</u>	<u>Of</u>
	<u>Population</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Aging</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Aging</u>
	<u>65+ In</u>	<u>65+</u>	<u>65+</u>	<u>65+ In</u>	<u>65+</u>	<u>65+</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>20-64</u>	<u>0-19</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>20-64</u>	<u>0-19</u>
	<u>Population</u>			<u>Population</u>		
Maximum	13.3	27.5	34.9	15.6	29.7	49.5
Minimum	3.7	7.3	7.9	4.0	7.1	10.4
Range	9.6	20.2	27.0	11.6	22.6	39.1
Mean	8.9	18.1	21.6	10.0	18.9	27.8
Standard Deviation	2.3	5.1	6.5	2.4	4.9	7.8
Coefficient of Variation	26.2	28.3	30.1	24.1	26.1	28.0

A close scrutiny of this table elucidates the following comments:

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\*Census Division (CD) is a general term used by Statistics Canada applying to counties, regional districts, regional municipalities, etc. In the Ontario context, we use the word "county" as a general term to write of these areas.

A. Regarding The Mean

- a) Increases in all three measures of aging, from 1961 to 1976, indicate a definite rise in elderly population.
- b) A smaller change in the aged dependency ratio, from 18.1 to 18.9, indicates that the denominator was affected by an increase in the 20-64 age group due to in-migration. It does not mean that the increase in the elderly population was modest.
- c) The Index of Aging, a better measure of population aging, increased substantially from 21.6 in 1961 to 27.8 in 1976. It is evident from this increase that two factors, the increase in the elderly population and a decline in fertility, have operated to age the population of Ontario.

B. Measures of Variability

- a) Increases in the maximum and minimum values of all measures from 1961 to 1976 indicate that the counties with the smaller proportions of elderly population, as well as those with the higher proportions of elderly population, have further aged.
- b) Increases in the value of the range took place as a result of an increase in the maximum values of the measures, i.e., the increase in the proportion of the elderly population in the county with the highest value.
- c) Changes in the values of the coefficient of variation are a better measure of variability in this case, because it relates measures of variability (standard deviation) to the means which have changed between 1961 and 1976. In other words, it accounts for the changes in the mean.

Coefficient of variation indicates that variation in the population aging have declined between 1961 and 1976. It means that counties looked more alike in 1976 than in 1961 as far as population aging is concerned.

In order to facilitate the analysis of relative changes in the level of elderly population in particular counties, we have prepared Table 23 which shows the classification of these counties by the three measures of aging, using the system of coding described earlier.

The table shown below is a composite one, based on Table 23, which allows us, at a glance, to indicate the relative position of any given county regarding its 'aging' status and the direction of change (if any) during the 1961-76 period.



Table I

Status And Direction Of Change In The Classification Of Census Divisions By  
Their Relative Size Of Elderly Population (65+) Between 1961 And 1976

<u>Declining Ratio</u>		<u>No Change</u>		<u>Increasing Ratio</u>	
<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Code</u>	<u>Census Division</u>	<u>Code</u>
Bruce	5-4	Algoma	2	Essex	3-4
Dufferin	5-3	Brant	4	Haliburton	4-5
Dundas	5-4	Cochrane	2	Manitoulin	4-5
Durham (R.M.)	3-2	Frontenac	3	Nipissing	2-3
Elgin	5-4	Glengarry	5	Parry Sound	4-5
Lennox and Addington	4-3	Grenville	4	Prince Edward	4-5
Middlesex	4-3	Grey	5	Stormont	3-4
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	3-2	Haldimand-Norfolk (R.M.)	4	Sudbury (R.M.)	1-2
Peel (R.M.)	2-1	Halton (R.M.)	2	Sudbury (T.D.)	1-2
Perth	4-3	Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	3	Timiskaming	3-4
Wellington	4-3	Hastings	3		
York (R.M.)	3-2	Huron	5		
		Kenora	2		
		Kent	4		
		Lambton	4		
		Lanark	5		
		Leeds	4		
		Muskoka (D.M.)	5		
		Niagara (R.M.)	3		
		Northumberland	4		
		Oxford	4		
		Peterborough	4		
		Prescott	3		
		Rainy River	3		
		Renfrew	3		
		Russell	3		
		Simcoe	4		
		Thunder Bay	3		
		Toronto (M.M.)	3		
		Victoria	5		
		Waterloo (R.M.)	3		

Code: The numbers shown in the table denote the following:

- 1 = very low proportion of elderly people (65+)
- 2 = low proportion
- 3 = average
- 4 = high proportion
- 5 = very high proportion

Example: 1-2 Indicates that a census division changed its classification from "very low" to "low".

5-4 Indicates that a census division changed its classification from "very high" to "high".

3 Indicates no change at the "average" classification.



Scrutiny of the above tabulation shows that in 12 counties the proportion of the aged population was reduced, in 10 counties the proportion increased, and in 31 counties the proportion of the elderly population remained more or less unchanged.

All counties which improved their classification were located in Southern Ontario. Some of these improvements are quite interesting, bearing in mind that the general trend in the Province is toward an increased proportion of elderly population. Dufferin moved from a "very high" level in 1961 to an "average" level in 1976, which represents the steepest decline in that category. Peel (R.M.) moved from a "low" level in 1961 to a "very low" level in 1976. Actually in 1976 Peel had the lowest ratio of elderly population in Ontario, taking the distinction away from Sudbury which recorded the lowest ratio of elderly in 1961. Four counties moved from a "high" level to an "average" position, and three counties moved from the "average" level to a "low" position.

Of the ten counties which increased their classification, four were located in Southern Ontario and six in Northern Ontario. Four counties in this category changed from a "high" to a "very high" level, three from the "average" to "high" level, two from "very low" to "low" and one county from "low" to "average".

There were 31 counties which did not change their classification during the period under discussion (1961-76). In 1976, there were 11 counties classified at the "average" level of elderly population, ten at the "high" level, six at the "very high" level and four at the "low" level. Of the 16 counties which were located in the above average classification, all were located in Southern Ontario. It is interesting to note that in 1976, Southern Ontario recorded one county with the lowest ratio of elderly population (Peel R.M.) and also one county with the highest ratio of the elderly population (Haliburton). Generally speaking, Northern Ontario (with the exception of Manitoulin, Parry Sound and Timiskaming) had low or average ratios of elderly population in 1976, but there is on the whole a noticeable trend towards higher ratios in this area.

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\*County in this context indicates: counties, districts, regional municipalities and the Metropolitan Municipality of Toronto.

TABLE 18

ONTARIO: DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER  
BY ECONOMIC REGION AND COUNTY, 1961, 1971 AND 1976  
(CONTINUED)

REGION/COUNTY	1961 <sup>1</sup>			1971 <sup>1</sup>			1976		
	POPULATION 65+	% OF TOTAL POPULATION	RATIO 65+/20-64	POPULATION 65+	% OF TOTAL POPULATION	RATIO 65+/20-64	POPULATION 65+	% OF TOTAL POPULATION	RATIO 65+/20-64
EASTERN ONTARIO	75,601	8.2	16.3	91,415	8.5	16.2	104,800	9.1	16.2
Dundas	1,939	11.3	23.7	2,140	12.3	25.1	2,255	12.2	23.6
Frontenac	7,010	8.0	15.2	8,265	8.1	14.9	9,485	8.8	15.2
Glengarry	2,166	11.3	25.7	2,285	12.4	26.7	2,430	12.6	25.2
Grenville	2,379	10.4	21.0	2,735	11.2	22.5	3,020	11.6	22.0
Hastings	7,579	8.1	16.5	9,140	9.2	18.2	10,575	10.0	18.7
Lennox & Addington	4,719	11.7	24.7	5,185	12.3	24.7	5,660	12.8	24.0
Leeds	5,196	11.1	21.5	5,495	11.0	21.2	6,330	12.0	22.3
Lennox & Addington	2,453	10.3	21.7	2,830	10.0	20.0	3,215	9.9	18.6
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	25,728	7.2	13.5	33,265	7.0	12.7	39,390	7.6	12.8
Prescott	2,272	8.3	18.7	2,535	9.1	19.2	2,850	9.8	18.9
Prince Edward	2,255	10.7	22.4	2,545	12.3	25.0	2,835	12.6	23.6
Renfrew	6,418	7.2	14.9	7,900	8.7	17.7	8,805	9.9	18.9
Russell	1,308	8.5	20.5	1,485	9.1	19.8	1,605	8.1	15.7
Stormont	4,179	7.2	15.0	5,610	9.2	18.2	6,345	10.4	19.6
CENTRAL ONTARIO	291,294	8.2	15.1	380,180	8.2	14.8	442,295	8.8	15.3
Brant	8,142	9.7	19.0	9,530	9.8	18.8	10,370	10.5	19.3
Dufferin	1,953	12.1	25.0	2,255	10.6	21.5	2,580	9.0	17.3
Durham (R.M.)	12,072	7.9	15.4	15,960	7.3	14.2	17,790	7.2	13.1
Halimand-Norfolk (R.M.)	7,411	9.4	18.9	9,335	10.8	21.6	10,070	11.3	21.4
Haliburton	839	9.4	19.1	1,330	14.6	29.6	1,680	15.6	29.7
Halton (R.M.)	6,443	5.5	10.6	9,890	5.2	9.8	13,060	5.7	10.2
Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	28,408	8.2	15.1	35,505	8.8	16.2	39,550	9.7	17.0
Muskoka (D.M.)	3,216	12.0	24.4	4,215	13.2	26.2	4,860	13.2	24.7
Niagara (R.M.)	22,917	7.9	15.2	30,490	8.8	16.8	35,830	9.8	17.9
Northumberland	5,790	11.1	23.0	6,605	11.2	22.3	7,710	12.0	22.5
Peel (R.M.)	6,220	5.6	10.7	10,325	4.0	7.4	15,190	4.0	7.1
Peterborough	7,282	9.1	18.3	8,780	9.5	18.2	10,530	10.5	19.1
Simcoe	13,416	9.3	19.1	17,375	9.9	19.6	21,440	10.2	19.1
Toronto (M.M.)	131,636	8.1	14.0	171,085	8.2	14.0	195,450	9.2	15.3
Victoria	4,238	13.3	27.5	5,195	14.2	29.0	6,000	13.8	26.2
Waterloo (R.M.)	13,806	7.8	14.9	19,180	7.5	14.1	22,950	7.9	14.2
Wellington	8,502	10.0	20.2	10,485	9.6	18.9	12,070	9.8	18.0
York (R.M.)	9,003	7.9	15.8	12,640	7.6	14.8	15,165	7.4	13.5

TABLE 18

ONTARIO: DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER  
BY ECONOMIC REGION AND COUNTY, 1961, 1971 AND 1976 (CONCLUDED)

REGION/COUNTY	1961 <sup>1</sup>			1971 <sup>1</sup>			1976		
	POPULATION 65+	% OF TOTAL POPULATION	RATIO 65+/20-64	POPULATION 65+	% OF TOTAL POPULATION	RATIO 65+/20-64	POPULATION 65+	% OF TOTAL POPULATION	RATIO 65+/20-64
SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO	98,982	9.7	19.2	118,830	10.1	19.6	130,410	10.5	19.4
Bruce	5,529	12.8	27.4	6,560	13.8	29.1	7,125	12.4	24.3
Elgin	7,314	11.6	22.8	7,770	11.7	22.7	8,090	11.7	22.3
Essex	21,972	8.6	16.8	29,380	9.6	18.6	31,710	10.2	19.1
Grey	7,778	12.5	25.6	8,720	13.1	26.5	9,670	13.4	25.7
Huron	6,159	11.4	24.1	6,620	12.5	26.0	7,075	12.6	25.0
Kent	8,345	9.2	18.5	10,240	10.1	20.3	11,205	10.6	20.1
Lambton	8,061	7.9	15.8	9,485	8.3	16.1	10,410	8.6	15.8
Middlesex	19,983	9.0	17.1	24,280	8.6	16.0	27,975	9.2	16.2
Oxford	7,224	10.2	20.0	8,545	10.6	20.9	9,305	10.9	20.6
Perth	6,617	11.7	23.6	7,230	11.5	23.0	7,845	11.8	22.8
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO	28,179	5.3	10.7	36,685	6.3	12.6	42,350	7.3	13.8
Algoma	5,424	4.9	9.7	7,135	5.9	11.5	8,035	6.5	12.2
Cochrane	4,671	4.9	10.0	6,420	6.7	13.9	7,145	7.4	14.4
Renfrew	1,111	9.9	22.1	1,325	12.1	27.5	1,450	13.3	29.2
Nipissing	4,360	6.2	12.9	5,410	6.9	14.1	6,295	7.7	14.8
Parry Sound	2,992	10.1	21.2	3,805	12.6	25.7	4,285	13.1	25.3
Sudbury (R.M.)	5,190	3.7	7.3	7,100	4.2	8.2	8,585	5.1	9.5
Sudbury (T.D.)	892	3.7	7.3	1,220	4.2	8.2	1,850	6.8	13.4
Timiskaming	3,539	6.9	14.4	4,270	9.2	18.9	4,705	10.8	21.1
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO	14,017	6.5	12.7	17,325	7.7	15.1	19,035	8.2	15.2
Kenora	2,863	5.6	11.2	3,245	6.1	12.5	3,805	6.6	12.9
Rainy River	1,913	7.2	15.4	2,215	8.6	17.7	2,315	9.3	18.4
Thunder Bay	9,241	6.7	12.7	11,865	8.2	15.6	12,915	8.6	15.5
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	508,073	8.1	15.5	644,410	8.4	15.6	738,920	8.9	15.9

<sup>1</sup> 1961 and 1971 Population Data adjusted to 1976 boundaries.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Population, 1961, 1971, 1976.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

December, 1981

TABLE 19  
ONTARIO: INDEX OF AGING OF THE POPULATION,<sup>1</sup>  
BY ECONOMIC REGION AND COUNTY, CENSUS YEARS 1951-1976 (CONTINUED)

REGION/COUNTY	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976
EASTERN ONTARIO	24.9	22.2	19.9	20.0	22.0	26.3
Dundas	36.2	30.9	27.5	29.1	31.6	34.1
Frontenac	25.6	22.5	20.4	19.6	21.8	26.2
Glengarry	27.2	25.3	25.1	26.1	29.8	33.5
Grenville	38.7	29.3	26.0	26.3	29.1	32.5
Hastings	23.2	21.4	19.0	20.0	22.9	27.3
Lanark	34.3	31.0	28.7	29.7	32.1	38.0
Leeds	36.1	32.8	29.6	28.4	29.4	35.4
Lennox & Addington	33.5	28.8	24.6	23.9	24.8	26.8
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	23.6	21.1	18.1	17.6	18.7	22.7
Prescott	18.1	17.6	17.8	18.7	21.0	25.7
Prince Edward	33.7	27.2	25.7	26.6	32.2	36.7
Renfrew	20.0	17.7	15.9	17.5	20.6	26.2
Russell	17.8	15.8	17.0	18.8	20.3	20.9
Stormont	17.7	16.5	16.2	17.9	22.5	28.3
CENTRAL ONTARIO	28.6	25.1	22.0	20.7	22.3	25.8
Brant	26.8	26.2	24.8	23.8	26.0	29.8
Dufferin	38.1	32.5	30.9	29.9	26.7	23.1
Durham (R.M.)	26.9	22.3	19.2	17.2	17.9	18.9
Haldimand-Norfolk (R.M.)	25.6	24.5	23.2	24.7	27.2	31.4
Haliburton	20.2	23.7	22.8	34.4	40.9	49.5
Halton (R.M.)	25.9	18.9	12.8	11.6	12.5	15.0
Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	26.9	23.8	21.5	21.2	24.1	28.9
Muskoka (D.M.)	27.7	29.9	31.1	35.8	36.3	40.1
Niagara (R.M.)	21.2	19.7	19.5	19.9	22.6	27.8
Northumberland	35.1	31.1	27.4	26.0	28.6	34.3
Peel (R.M.)	20.6	16.6	13.2	10.2	9.5	10.4
Peterborough	26.1	23.8	21.9	22.0	24.8	30.5
Simcoe	28.1	24.0	21.8	22.4	24.8	27.9
Toronto (M.M.)	31.9	27.9	24.0	22.2	24.5	29.9
Victoria	39.1	37.2	34.9	35.0	38.6	40.9
Waterloo (R.M.)	25.1	22.8	19.7	18.2	19.5	22.1
Wellington	31.5	27.7	24.9	24.1	24.6	27.1
York (R.M.)	28.9	23.6	18.6	17.6	18.6	19.9



TABLE 19

ONTARIO: INDEX OF AGING OF THE POPULATION,<sup>1</sup>  
BY ECONOMIC REGION AND COUNTY, CENSUS YEARS, 1951-1976 (CONCLUDED)

REGION/COUNTY	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976
SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO	28.3	25.6	24.4	24.2	26.1	29.3
Bruce	36.2	34.2	31.9	33.0	35.8	33.7
Elgin	35.2	32.9	31.1	31.8	31.5	32.7
Essex	19.0	19.4	21.2	22.1	24.6	28.2
Grey	34.2	32.8	32.6	33.9	35.2	36.8
Huron	35.8	30.3	27.9	28.0	31.6	34.6
Kent	24.2	22.8	22.3	22.2	25.4	28.7
Lambton	24.7	20.8	18.7	19.1	20.6	23.5
Middlesex	32.8	27.2	23.6	21.7	23.0	27.1
Oxford	31.3	27.8	26.0	25.6	27.6	30.0
Perth	35.9	33.0	29.9	28.2	29.7	32.8
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO	12.7	12.3	11.6	12.7	14.4	18.1
Algoma	17.2	14.9	10.9	11.5	13.5	16.4
Cochrane	9.2	10.2	10.6	12.2	14.9	17.9
Manitoulin	20.7	20.8	22.0	25.3	27.6	32.6
Nipissing	14.0	13.6	13.4	14.2	15.4	19.1
Parry Sound	21.2	23.1	23.9	28.2	32.7	37.7
Sudbury (R.M.)	8.7	7.9	7.9	8.7	9.5	12.6
Sudbury (T.D.)	8.8	7.9	7.9	8.7	9.5	16.0
Timiskaming	14.3	15.4	15.5	18.3	21.8	28.1
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO	16.9	16.7	15.3	16.1	18.7	21.4
Kenora	15.2	13.8	12.5	12.5	13.6	15.4
Rainy River	17.2	17.3	15.7	16.9	20.2	23.7
Thunder Bay	17.5	17.8	16.3	17.5	20.6	23.7
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	25.7	23.1	20.8	20.3	22.1	25.6

<sup>1</sup> 65+ age group as % of 0-19 age group.

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TABLE 20

ONTARIO: INDEX OF POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER  
AS PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION, BY ECONOMIC REGION AND COUNTY,  
1961, 1971 AND 1976 (CONTINUED)  
(ONTARIO = 100)

<u>REGION/COUNTY</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>
EASTERN ONTARIO	101.2	101.2	102.2
Dundas	139.5	146.4	137.1
Frontenac	98.8	96.4	98.9
Glengarry	139.5	147.6	141.6
Grenville	128.4	133.3	130.3
Hastings	100.0	109.5	112.4
Lanark	144.4	146.4	143.8
Leeds	137.0	131.0	134.8
Lennox & Addington	127.2	119.0	111.2
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	88.9	83.3	85.4
Prescott	102.5	108.3	110.1
Prince Edward	132.1	146.4	141.6
Renfrew	88.9	103.6	111.2
Russell	104.9	108.3	91.0
Stormont	88.9	109.5	116.9
CENTRAL ONTARIO	101.2	97.6	98.9
Brant	119.8	116.7	118.0
Dufferin	149.4	126.2	101.1
Durham (R.M.)	97.5	86.9	80.9
Haldimand-Norfolk (R.M.)	116.0	128.6	127.0
Haliburton	116.0	173.8	175.3
Halton (R.M.)	67.9	61.9	64.0
Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	101.2	104.8	109.0
Muskoka (D.M.)	148.1	157.1	148.3
Niagara (R.M.)	97.5	104.8	110.1
Northumberland	137.0	133.3	134.8
Peel (R.M.)	69.1	47.6	44.9
Peterborough	112.3	113.1	118.0
Simcoe	114.8	117.9	114.6
Toronto (M.M.)	100.0	97.6	103.4
Victoria	164.2	169.0	155.1
Waterloo (R.M.)	96.3	89.3	88.8
Wellington	123.5	114.3	110.1
York (R.M.)	97.5	90.5	83.1

TABLE 20

ONTARIO: INDEX OF POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER  
AS PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION, BY ECONOMIC REGION AND COUNTY,  
1961, 1971 AND 1976 (CONCLUDED)  
(ONTARIO = 100)

<u>REGION/COUNTY</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>
SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO	119.8	120.2	118.0
Bruce	158.0	164.3	139.3
Elgin	143.2	139.3	131.5
Essex	106.2	114.3	114.6
Grey	154.3	156.0	150.6
Huron	140.7	148.8	141.6
Kent	113.6	120.2	119.1
Lambton	97.5	98.8	96.6
Middlesex	111.1	102.4	103.4
Oxford	125.9	126.2	122.5
Perth	144.4	136.9	132.6
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO	65.4	75.0	82.0
Algoma	60.5	70.2	73.0
Cochrane	60.5	79.8	83.1
Manitoulin	122.2	144.0	149.4
Nipissing	76.5	82.1	86.5
Parry Sound	124.7	150.0	147.2
Sudbury (R.M.)	45.7	50.0	57.3
Sudbury (T.D.)	45.7	50.0	76.4
Timiskaming	85.2	109.5	121.3
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO	80.2	91.7	92.1
Kenora	69.1	72.6	74.2
Rainy River	88.9	102.4	104.5
Thunder Bay	82.7	97.6	96.6
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Data based on Table 18.

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TABLE 21

ONTARIO: INDEX OF POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER  
TO 20-64 AGE GROUP, BY ECONOMIC REGION AND COUNTY  
1961, 1971 AND 1976 (CONTINUED)  
(ONTARIO = 100)

<u>REGION/COUNTY</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>
EASTERN ONTARIO	105.2	103.8	101.9
Dundas	152.9	160.9	148.4
Frontenac	98.1	95.5	95.6
Glengarry	165.8	171.2	158.5
Grenville	135.5	144.2	138.4
Hastings	106.5	116.7	117.6
Lanark	159.4	158.3	150.9
Leeds	138.7	135.9	140.3
Lennox & Addington	140.0	128.2	117.0
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	87.1	81.4	80.5
Prescott	120.6	123.1	118.9
Prince Edward	144.5	160.3	148.4
Renfrew	96.1	113.5	118.9
Russell	132.2	126.9	98.7
Stormont	96.8	116.7	123.3
CENTRAL ONTARIO	97.4	94.9	96.2
Brant	122.6	120.5	121.4
Dufferin	161.3	137.8	108.8
Durham (R.M.)	99.4	91.0	82.4
Haldimand-Norfolk (R.M.)	121.9	138.5	134.6
Haliburton	123.2	189.7	186.8
Halton (R.M.)	68.4	62.8	64.2
Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	97.4	103.8	106.9
Muskoka (D.M.)	157.4	167.9	155.3
Niagara (R.M.)	98.1	107.7	112.6
Northumberland	148.4	142.9	141.5
Peel (R.M.)	69.0	47.4	44.7
Peterborough	118.1	116.7	120.1
Simcoe	123.2	125.6	120.1
Toronto (M.M.)	90.3	89.7	96.2
Victoria	177.4	185.9	164.8
Waterloo (R.M.)	96.1	90.4	89.3
Wellington	130.3	121.2	113.2
York (R.M.)	101.9	94.9	84.9



TABLE 21

ONTARIO: INDEX OF POPULATION AGED 65 AND OVER  
TO 20-64 AGE GROUP, BY ECONOMIC REGION AND COUNTY  
1961, 1971 AND 1976 (CONCLUDED)  
(ONTARIO = 100)

<u>REGION/COUNTY</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>
SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO	123.9	125.6	122.0
Bruce	176.8	186.5	152.8
Elgin	147.1	145.5	140.3
Essex	108.4	119.2	120.1
Grey	165.2	169.9	161.6
Huron	155.5	166.7	157.2
Kent	119.4	130.1	126.4
Lambton	101.9	103.2	99.4
Middlesex	110.3	102.6	101.9
Oxford	129.0	134.0	129.6
Perth	152.3	147.4	143.4
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO	69.0	80.8	86.8
Algoma	62.6	73.7	76.7
Cochrane	64.5	89.1	90.6
Manitoulin	142.6	176.3	183.6
Nipissing	83.2	90.4	93.1
Parry Sound	136.8	164.7	159.1
Sudbury (R.M.)	47.1	52.6	59.7
Sudbury (T.D.)	47.1	52.6	84.3
Timiskaming	92.9	121.2	132.7
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO	81.9	96.8	95.6
Kenora	72.3	80.1	81.1
Rainy River	99.4	113.5	115.7
Thunder Bay	81.9	100.0	97.5
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Data based on Table 18.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
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December, 1981

TABLE 22

ONTARIO: INDEX OF AGING OF THE POPULATION,<sup>1</sup>  
 BY ECONOMIC REGION AND COUNTY, CENSUS YEARS 1961 AND 1976  
 (ONTARIO = 100) (CONTINUED)

<u>REGION/COUNTY</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1976</u>
EASTERN ONTARIO	95.7	102.7
Dundas	132.2	133.2
Frontenac	98.1	102.3
Glengarry	120.7	130.9
Grenville	125.0	127.0
Hastings	91.3	106.6
Lanark	138.0	148.4
Leeds	142.3	138.3
Lennox & Addington	118.3	104.7
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	87.0	88.7
Prescott	85.6	100.4
Prince Edward	123.6	143.4
Renfrew	76.4	102.3
Russell	81.7	81.6
Stormont	77.9	110.5
CENTRAL ONTARIO	105.8	100.8
Brant	119.2	116.4
Dufferin	148.6	90.2
Durham (R.M.)	92.3	73.8
Haldimand-Norfolk (R.M.)	111.5	122.7
Haliburton	109.6	193.4
Halton (R.M.)	61.5	58.6
Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	103.4	112.9
Muskoka (D.M.)	149.5	156.6
Niagara (R.M.)	93.8	108.6
Northumberland	131.7	134.0
Peel (R.M.)	63.5	40.6
Peterborough	105.3	119.1
Simcoe	104.8	109.0
Toronto (M.M.)	115.4	116.8
Victoria	167.8	159.8
Waterloo (R.M.)	94.7	86.3
Wellington	119.7	105.9
York (R.M.)	89.4	77.7

TABLE 22

ONTARIO: INDEX OF AGING OF THE POPULATION<sup>1</sup>  
 BY ECONOMIC REGION AND COUNTY, CENSUS YEARS 1961 AND 1976  
 (ONTARIO = 100) (CONCLUDED)

<u>REGION/COUNTY</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1976</u>
SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO	117.3	114.5
Bruce	153.4	131.6
Elgin	149.5	127.7
Essex	101.9	110.2
Grey	156.7	151.6
Huron	134.1	135.2
Kent	107.2	112.1
Lambton	89.9	91.8
Middlesex	113.5	105.9
Oxford	125.0	117.2
Perth	143.8	128.1
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO	55.8	70.7
Algoma	52.4	64.1
Cochrane	51.0	69.9
Manitoulin	105.8	127.3
Nipissing	64.4	74.6
Parry Sound	114.9	147.3
Sudbury (R.M.)	38.0	49.2
Sudbury (T.D.)	38.0	62.5
Timiskaming	74.5	109.8
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO	73.6	83.6
Kenora	60.1	60.2
Rainy River	75.5	92.6
Thunder Bay	78.4	92.6
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	100.0	100.0

<sup>1</sup> 65+ Age Group as % of 0-19 Age Group.

TABLE 23

ONTARIO: DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS DIVISIONS  
BY SELECTED MEASURES OF AGING, 1961 AND 1976  
(CONTINUED)

REGION/COUNTY	1961				1976			
	PERCENT OF POPULATION 65+ IN TOTAL	'AGED' DEPENDENCY RATIO 65+ x 100 20-64	'INDEX OF AGING'		PERCENT OF POPULATION 65+ IN TOTAL	'AGED' DEPENDENCY RATIO 65+ x 100 20-64	'INDEX OF AGING'	
			65+ x 100 0-19	65+ x 100 0-19			65+ x 100 0-19	65+ x 100 0-19
EASTERN ONTARIO								
Dundas	5	5	4		4	4	4	4
Frontenac	3	3	3		3	3	3	3
Glengarry	5	5	4		5	5	4	4
Grenville	4	4	4		4	4	4	4
Hastings	3	3	3		3	3	3	3
Lawark	5	5	5		5	5	5	5
Leeds	4	4	5		4	4	4	4
Lennox & Addington	4	4	4		3	3	3	3
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	3	3	3		2	2	3	3
Prescott	3	4	3		3	3	3	3
Prince Edward	4	4	4		5	4	5	5
Renfrew	3	3	3		3	3	3	3
Russell	3	4	3		3	3	3	3
Stormont	3	3	3		4	4	4	4
CENTRAL ONTARIO								
Brant	4	4	4		4	4	4	4
Dufferin	5	5	5		3	3	3	3
Durham (R.M.)	3	3	3		2	2	2	2
Haldimand-Norfolk (R.M.)	4	4	4		4	4	4	4
Haliburton	4	4	4		5	5	5	5
Halton (R.M.)	2	2	2		2	2	2	2
Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	3	3	3		3	3	3	3
Muskoka (D.M.)	5	5	5		5	5	5	5
Niagara (R.M.)	3	3	3		3	3	3	3
Northumberland	4	4	4		4	4	4	4
Peel (R.M.)	2	2	2		1	1	1	1
Peterborough	4	4	4		4	4	4	4
Simcoe	4	4	4		4	4	4	4
Toronto (M.M.)	3	3	4		3	3	3	3
Victoria	5	5	5		5	5	5	5
Waterloo (R.M.)	3	3	3		3	3	3	3
Wellington	4	4	4		3	3	3	3
York (R.M.)	3	3	3		2	2	2	2



TABLE 23

ONTARIO: DISTRIBUTION OF CENSUS DIVISIONS  
BY SELECTED MEASURES OF AGING, 1961 AND 1976 (CONCLUDED)

REGION/COUNTY	1961				1976			
	PERCENT OF 'AGED' DEPENDENCY		'INDEX OF AGING' 65+ x 100 0-19	PERCENT OF POPULATION 65+ IN TOTAL	'AGED' DEPENDENCY RATIO		'INDEX OF AGING' 65+ x 100 0-19	
	POPULATION	65+ x 100 20-64			65+ x 100 20-64	65+ x 100 20-64		
SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO								
Bruce	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	
Elgin	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	
Essex	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	
Grey	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Huron	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	
Kent	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	
Lambton	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	
Middlesex	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Oxford	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	
Perth	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO								
Algoma	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Cochrane	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	
Manitoulin	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	
Nipissing	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	
Parry Sound	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	
Sudbury (R.M.)	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	
Sudbury (T.D.)	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	
Timiskaming	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO								
Kenora	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Rainy River	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Thunder Bay	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	

CODE: 1 = very low  
2 = low  
3 = average  
4 = high  
5 = very high

Fig. 8  
Ontario : Ratio of Population Aged 65 and Over  
to Total Population by County, 1961

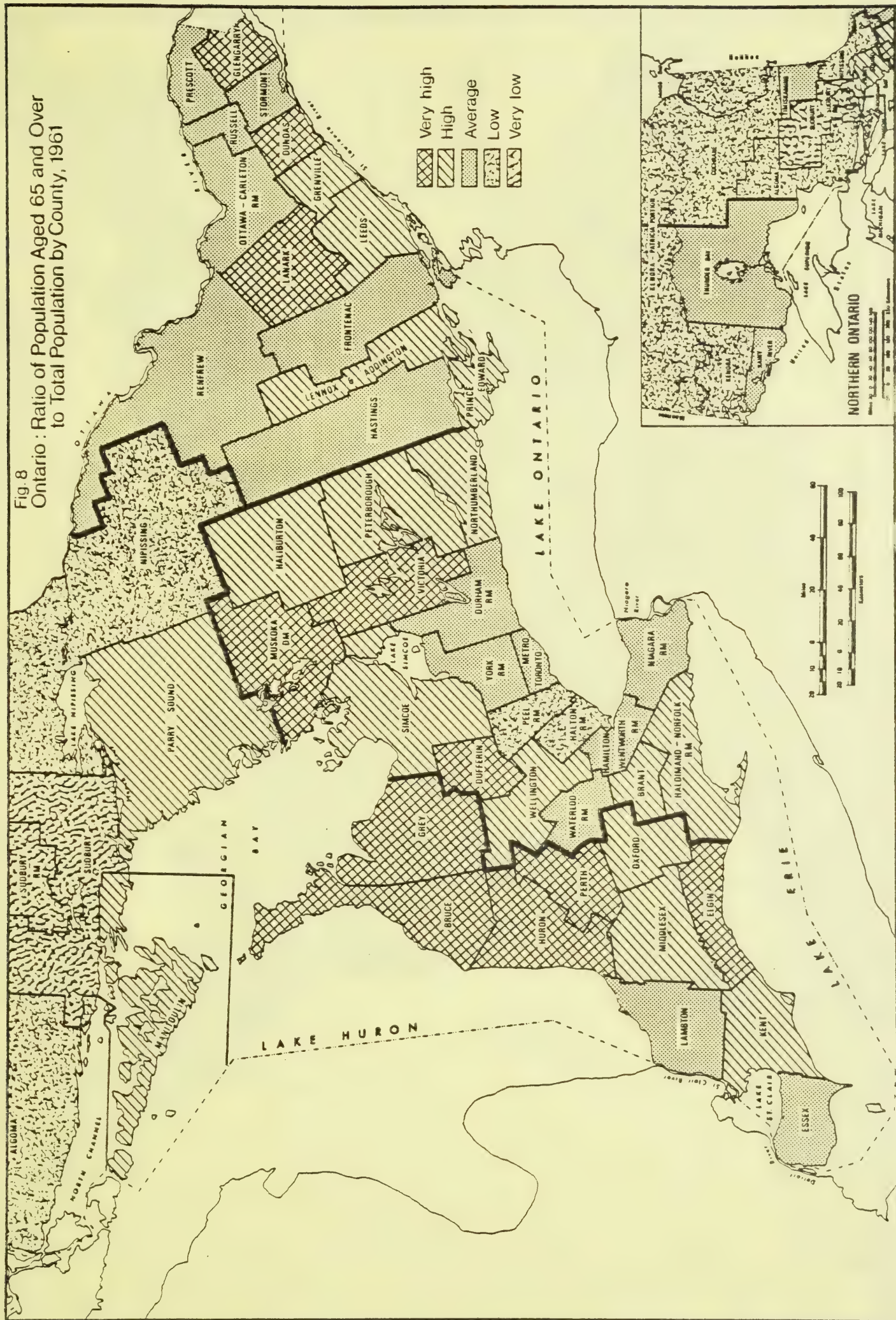




Fig. 9  
Ontario : Ratio of Population Aged 65 and Over  
to Total Population by County, 1976

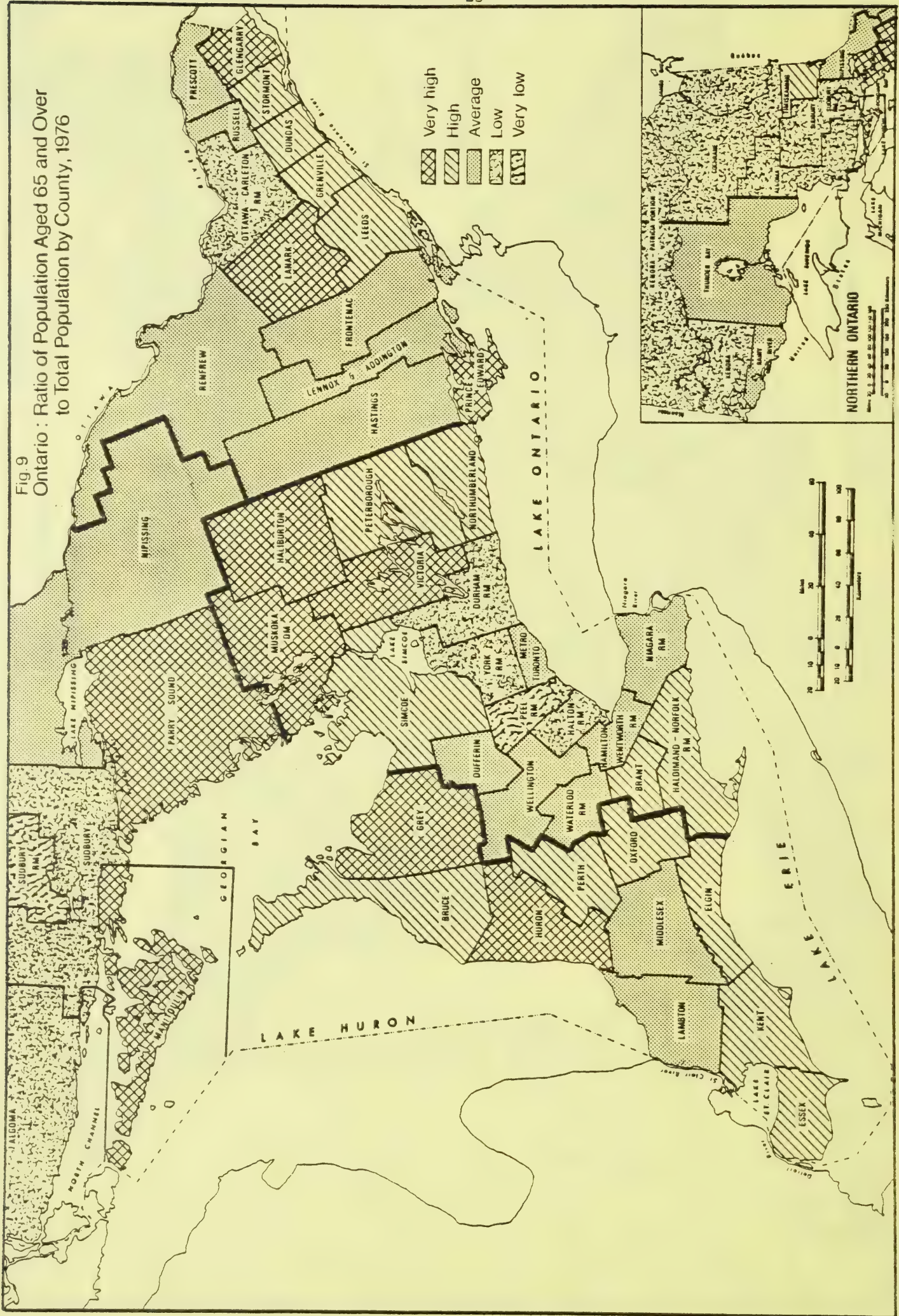
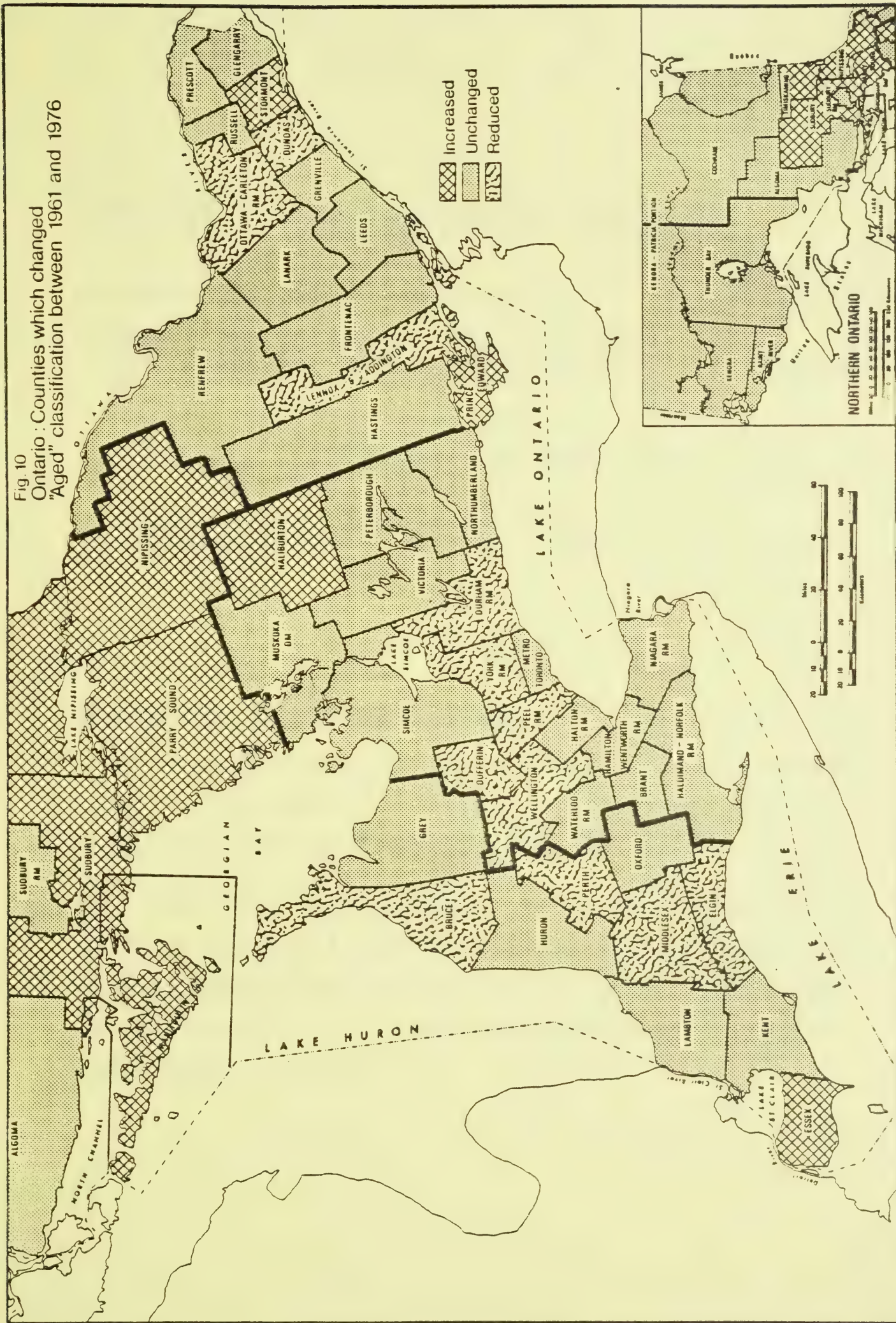




Fig. 10  
Ontario : Counties which changed  
"Aged" classification between 1961 and 1976







COMPUTERIZED FILES - Access through Central Statistical Services  
(Telephone 965-2217 except as specified below)

Computerized Files - Central Statistical Services

Census of Industries, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)	
Census of Population, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)	
Capital and Repair Expenditures, Statistics Canada, )	965-7078
Ontario data )	
Ministry of Revenue Enumeration Data, summaries	
Vital Statistics, Ontario	
Internal Migration of persons with drivers licenses, Ontario	

Population Projections Ontario and Counties 1976-2001  
(Available through Dataline, contact Mr. J. Ingram)

RETRIEVAL MANUAL FOR POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The Ontario Population Projection 1976-2001 is now stored as a computerized file with Dataline Systems Limited. A manual detailing the contents of this file and the means of accessing it is now available.

Copies of the "Ontario Population Projection, 1976-2001, Retrieval Program" may be obtained from Mr. C. W. Tappenden, Social and Economic Data, Central Statistical Services, 965-2217. For information concerning Dataline facilities please contact Mr. J. Ingram, Marketing Representative, Dataline Systems Limited, Toronto, 362-1572.

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JANUARY 1982

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\*ESTIMATED ONTARIO POPULATION, DECEMBER 1, 1981

\*ONTARIO VITAL STATISTICS, DECEMBER 1981

\*INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES, NOVEMBER 1981

\*FEATURE ARTICLE: METROPOLITAN TORONTO: POPULATION EXCHANGE  
WITH OTHER COUNTIES OF ONTARIO, AND INTERNAL POPULATION  
MOVEMENT, 1977-1981

### ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on December 1, 1981 was 8,660,900.

### VITAL STATISTICS, DECEMBER 1981, ONTARIO

BIRTHS. During December 1981 there were 7,491 births in Ontario as compared to 8,492 births for December 1980, showing a decline of 1,001 births, or 11.8%. The total number of births during 1981 was 122,388 as compared to 124,985 in 1980, showing a decline of 2,597 births, or 2.1%. The estimated birth rate per 1,000 population was 14.2, down from 14.6 in December 1980.

DEATHS. There were 4,496 deaths recorded during December 1981 as compared to 4,745 for December 1980, showing a decline of 249 deaths, or 5.2%. The total number of deaths during 1981 was 63,594 as compared to 63,104 during 1980, showing an increase of 490 deaths, or 0.8%. The estimated death rate was 7.4 per 1,000 population, the same as in December 1980.



Ontario

Ministry of  
Treasury and  
Economics

The Honourable Frank S. Miller  
minister

Tom Campbell  
deputy minister





TABLE 1

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

ITEM <sup>1</sup>	DECEMBER			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH DECEMBER							JANUARY - DECEMBER			
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE	NUMBER			RATE/1,000 POPULATION				NUMBER		DIFFERENCE	
	1981	1980		NUMBER	1981	1980	1979	1978	1981	1980	NUMBER	%		
Live Births	7,491	8,492	-1,001	-11.8	122,388	124,985	14.2	14.6	14.3	14.3	122,388	124,985	-2,597	-2.1
Deaths	4,496	4,745	- 249	- 5.2	63,594	63,104	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2	63,594	63,104	490	0.8
Natural Increase	2,995	3,747	- 752	-20.1	58,794	61,881	6.8	7.2	7.1	7.1	58,794	61,881	-3,087	-5.0
Marriages	3,336	2,997	339	11.3	68,152	72,871	7.9	8.5	8.0	8.0	68,152	72,871	-4,719	-6.5
Divorces	2,931	1,553	1,378	88.7	24,637	22,347	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	24,637	22,347	2,290	10.2
Population Base <sup>(2)</sup> (in thousands) as of June 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,624.9	8,570.4	8,503.3	8,444.3	-	-	-	-

SOURCES: (1) Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations

(2) Statistics Canada: Cat. No. 91-001

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Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

January, 1982

NATURAL INCREASE. (the excess of births over deaths) in December 1981 amounted to 2,995 as compared to 3,747 for December 1980, showing a decline of 752, or 20.1%. Natural increase during 1981 amounted to 58,794 as compared to 61,881 in 1980, showing a decrease of 3,087, or 5.0%. The estimated natural increase rate per 1,000 population was 6.8, down from 7.2 in December 1980.

MARRIAGES. There were 3,336 marriages celebrated in December 1981 as compared to 2,997 in December 1980, showing an increase of 339 marriages, or 11.3%. In 1981 there were 68,152 marriages as compared to 72,871 in 1980, showing a decline of 4,719 marriages, or 6.5%.

DIVORCES. In December 1981 there were 2,931 dissolutions of marriage as compared to 1,553 in December 1980 showing an increase of 1,378 divorces, or 88.7%. This unusual increase may have been due to the registration of divorces in December 1981 which occurred earlier in the year. During 1981 there were 24,637 divorces as compared to 22,347 in 1980 showing an increase of 2,290 divorces, or 10.2%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

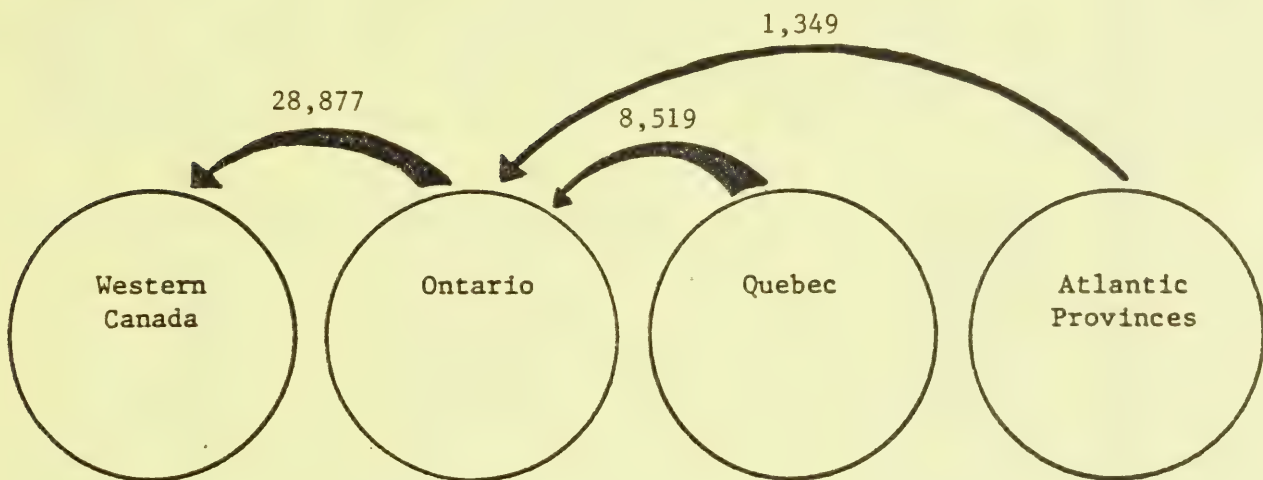
	<u>December</u>		<u>12 months ended with December</u>				
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>
	Number		Rate per 1,000				
Marriages	3,336	2,997	7.9	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.1
Divorces	2,931	1,553	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4

(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

# INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

## Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada (Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
1981				
Nov.	-2,543	1,059	-249	-1,733
Jan.-Nov.	-28,877	8,519	1,349	-19,009
<u>(11) Months 1981</u>				



*Note: These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.*

## Interprovincial Migration Estimates

Ontario lost an estimated 1,733 persons during November 1981 in the exchange of migrants between Ontario and other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 1,220 migrants: 1,059 from Quebec, 88 from New Brunswick and 73 from Newfoundland. We lost 2,953 migrants to the following provinces: 1,922 to Alberta, 315 to Nova Scotia and 315 to Manitoba, 159 to Saskatchewan, 95 to Prince Edward Island, 48 to British Columbia, and 99 to Yukon and N.W.T.

During the twelve-month period ending with November 1981 Ontario lost 22,413 migrants in the exchange with other provinces. On a net basis we gained 10,530 persons from: Quebec 9,259, and 1,271 from the Atlantic Provinces. We lost 32,943 migrants to: Alberta 21,100, British Columbia 8,850, Manitoba 1,241, Saskatchewan 1,137, and Yukon and N.W.T. 615.

The comparable figure for the twelve-month period ending with November 1980 was a net loss of 24,364 migrants. The net loss for November 1980 amounted to 3,494.

(For further detail, see Table 2, Page 5).



TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR NOVEMBER, JANUARY-NOVEMBER  
AND 12 MONTHS ENDING WITH NOVEMBER, 1981

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	NOVEMBER, 1981			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH NOVEMBER, 1981			JANUARY - NOVEMBER, 1981		
	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE
	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	
Newfoundland	34	39	73	144	484	628	130	493	623
Prince Edward Island	-8	-87	-95	-19	72	53	-23	77	54
Nova Scotia	-22	-293	-315	37	265	302	-45	348	303
New Brunswick	51	37	88	210	78	288	220	149	369
Quebec	413	646	1,059	2,788	6,471	9,259	2,315	6,204	8,519
Manitoba	-26	-289	-315	-299	-942	-1,241	-263	-835	-1,098
Saskatchewan	-49	-110	-159	-336	-801	-1,137	-298	-656	-954
Alberta	-708	-1,214	-1,922	-5,963	-15,137	-21,100	-5,602	-12,736	-18,338
British Columbia	-166	118	-48	-1,371	-7,479	-8,850	-1,234	-6,644	-7,878
Yukon and N.W. Territories	-23	-76	-99	-132	-483	-615	-138	-471	-609
Total Received	-504	-1,229	-1,733	-4,941	-17,472	-22,413	-4,938	-14,071	-19,009

\* Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.  
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

January, 1982

METROPOLITAN TORONTO: POPULATION EXCHANGE WITH OTHER COUNTIES OF ONTARIO,  
AND INTERNAL POPULATION MOVEMENT, 1977-1981

Population exchange from one geographical area to another is linked to various socio-economic changes. Therefore, the direction of population movements is an important indicator widely used for planning purposes. Here, we look at the population exchange between Metro Toronto\* and the eleven counties of Ontario where a large population exchange has occurred.

Method Of Estimation

The data produced have been compiled from change of address on driver's licence. Each address change was multiplied by a factor to account for the number of children. This excludes foreign migration and migration to the other provinces of Canada. We are restricted to the four years for which data are available. The reader is cautioned that a four-year trend may be inadequate to study the future trends in population movement. However, we plan to produce a detailed study on the population exchange between counties of Ontario when the 1981 Census figures become available.

Net Migration And The Effectiveness Index

Table 3 gives in-migration, out-migration, gross-migration and the effectiveness index between the eleven given counties and Metro Toronto. Gross migration provides an indication of total movement between Metro Toronto and a given county. The Effectiveness Index is a percentage of net migration to the gross migration. It indicates the percentage of persons gained or lost by Metro Toronto from/to a particular county. The negative value indicates a loss of population by Metro Toronto to a county, whereas, a positive value of the index means a gain of population by Metro Toronto from a county.

According to the preliminary census figures released by Statistics Canada, the population of Metro Toronto has not changed much in 1981 as compared to that of 1976. From Table 3 we notice a yearly exchange of over 128,000 persons on average between Metro Toronto and the other counties. This exchange has been fairly consistent from 1977-78 to 1980-81. The relevant migration figures between Metro Toronto and all other counties of Ontario are as follows:

<u>Year</u>	<u>In-migration To Toronto</u>	<u>Out-migration From Toronto</u>	<u>Net Migration</u>	<u>Gross Migration</u>	<u>Effectiveness Index</u>
1977-78	52,511	77,703	-25,192	130,214	-19.3
1978-79	55,280	69,994	-14,714	125,274	-11.7
1979-80	59,591	70,641	-11,050	130,232	-8.5
1980-81	60,239	67,406	-7,167	127,645	-5.6
Total	227,621	285,744	-58,123	513,365	-11.3

\*The Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto includes the Cities of North York and Toronto, and the Boroughs of East York, Etobicoke, Scarborough and York.

From the above table we can infer that if 100 persons moved between Metro Toronto and the other counties each year, then 19 persons in 1977-78, 12 persons in 1978-79, 9 persons in 1979-80 and 6 persons in 1980-81 were lost by Metro Toronto to the other counties (see values of the effectiveness index). Though the total movement (gross migration) remained fairly consistent over these four years, the loss of population due to net migration by Toronto (M.M.) to the other counties declined from 25,192 in 1977-78 to 7,167 in 1980-81. This decline appears to have taken place due to an increase in in-migration rather than a decline in out-migration from Toronto.

During these four years more than half a million persons moved between Toronto and the other counties of Ontario. In this process Metro Toronto lost 58,123 persons to the other counties.

Table 3 shows that three-quarters (78%) of the movements take place between Metro Toronto and eleven other urbanized areas, however, the intensity of these movements declined from 79.6% in 1977-78 to 77.1% in 1980-81. The Gross migration between the rest of the 41 counties and Metro Toronto is less than 25 per cent of the total population exchange.

A careful examination of Table 3 and use of the effectiveness index enables us to group the counties into four types on the basis of population exchange: (I) those gaining population from Toronto, (II) those which are losing population to Toronto, (III) those which gained population from Toronto during 1977-78 and then lost their population to Toronto in the last three years, and (IV) the remaining 41 counties of Ontario listed as "the other counties".

Type I: During the process of population exchange over the given four years, Peel (R.M.), York (R.M.), Durham (R.M.), Simcoe and Halton (R.M.) have been net recipients of the Toronto population. The values of the effectiveness indexes for these counties are as follows:

<u>Counties: Net Recipients Of Metro Toronto Population</u>					
<u>Effectiveness Index</u>					
<u>County</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1977-81</u> (Four Year Total)
Peel (R.M.)	-36.9	-28.6	-23.9	-22.2	-28.1
York (R.M.)	-26.5	-27.2	-26.5	-25.5	-26.4
Durham (R.M.)	-42.2	-20.3	-14.6	-13.8	-24.0
Simcoe	-26.0	-11.2	-14.7	-13.8	-16.4
Halton (R.M.)	-13.4	-9.2	-2.8	-2.4	-7.0

This table indicates that out of 100 movers, Metro Toronto lost 28 to Peel (R.M.) in these four years. The similar numbers for York (R.M.), Durham (R.M.), Simcoe and Halton (R.M.) are 26, 24, 16 and 7 respectively. The net loss of the Toronto population to the Peel and the York regions has been high. The extent of this loss is declining in the case of Peel (R.M.) whereas, for York it is fairly consistent. Durham received the largest proportion of the movers between Toronto and Durham in 1977-78, but after 1977-78 the value of the effectiveness index declined steadily. Toronto has also been losing population to Simcoe and Halton. These losses have decreased from 1977-78 to 1980-81. For the Halton region, the gain of population from Toronto has declined more than that for the other four counties shown in the table above.



Type II: Middlesex, Waterloo (R.M.) and Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.) have experienced a net loss of their population to Metro Toronto. The following are the values of the effectiveness index for these counties:

Counties: Net Losers To Metro Toronto - Effectiveness Index

<u>County</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1977-81</u> (Four Year Total)
Middlesex	5.2	12.6	9.7	15.3	10.7
Waterloo (R.M.)	3.1	7.2	5.7	10.1	6.5
Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	12.2	14.2	16.7	21.1	16.0

Hamilton-Wentworth lost more persons to Metro Toronto than Middlesex or Waterloo (R.M.), and showed a rising trend in the loss of population to Metro Toronto from 1977-78 to 1980-81. The extent of loss of population to Metro Toronto by Middlesex, and Waterloo (R.M.) declined from 1978-79 to 1979-80, but again rose in 1980-81.

Type III: Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.) and Niagara (R.M.) form a pattern distinct from the rest of the counties. These two counties gained population from Metro Toronto in 1977-78 and thereafter started losing their populations to Metro Toronto. This loss exhibits a rising trend from 1978-79 to 1980-81. The effectiveness index for Ottawa-Carleton and Niagara (R.M.) are as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1977-81</u> (Four Year Total)
Ottawa-Carleton	-3.1	0.8	19.3	19.7	8.2
Niagara (R.M.)	-3.5	10.7	12.8	19.5	10.1

Type IV: Other 41 Counties: We have noticed that close to 80% of the total movement takes place between Metro Toronto and only 11 counties. Only one-fifth of the gross migration takes place between the remaining 41 counties and Metro Toronto. The following values of the effectiveness index depict the extent of population movement by those remaining 41 counties to Metro Toronto:

	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1977-81</u> (Four Year Total)
The Remaining 41 Counties	0.8	5.2	5.0	8.7	5.0

Intra-Metro Toronto Movements, 1978-1981

So far we have discussed the movement of population between Metro Toronto and the other counties of Ontario. In Tables 4 to 6 we present the movement of population between the six municipalities of Metropolitan Toronto. We have noticed that Peel (R.M.) has been receiving a large number of migrants from the Metro Toronto area. Therefore, Tables 4 to 6 also give the number of migrants who moved between the six municipalities of Metro Toronto and the three municipalities of Peel (R.M.) - Brampton, Caledon and Mississauga.



Brampton, Caledon and Mississauga experienced a net gain of their populations from all six centres of Metro Toronto over the 1978-81 period. The largest number of persons moved between Etobicoke and Mississauga. More persons moved between Mississauga and the City of Toronto than between Mississauga and North York.

Table 7 gives the Intra-Metro migration. The values of the effectiveness index are as follows:

	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1978-81</u> (Three Year Total)
East York	-12.4	3.4	-1.5	-2.1
Etobicoke	7.3	14.8	16.0	12.9
North York	-13.0	2.3	2.4	-2.3
Scarborough	25.4	16.6	15.8	19.3
Toronto	-3.9	-16.4	-16.8	-12.5
York	-1.6	-2.7	1.9	-0.8

The values under the three-year total indicate that Etobicoke and Scarborough experienced net gain of populations from the other four municipalities. East York lost population to the other municipalities in 1978-79, gained from these centres in 1979-80, and again lost in 1980-81. Though Scarborough gained the largest number of persons from the other areas, this gain has a declining trend. Etobicoke shows a consistent rise in net migration from the other areas of Metro. Etobicoke also ranks highest in losing its population to the Peel (R.M.) region (see Tables 4 to 6). This means that though Etobicoke has been receiving population from the other five areas of Metro, it has lost population to the Peel region.

North York lost population to the other areas of Metro in 1978-79, but has experienced gains of population from the Metro region in the last two years. The City of Toronto is increasingly losing its population to the other areas of Metro as well as to the Peel region.

The total gross movements within each centre of Metro Toronto are as follows

	<u>Intra-centre Movements</u>			
<u>Within</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1978-81</u> (Three Year Total)
East York	3,205	5,299	5,192	13,696
Etobicoke	16,253	21,795	21,837	59,885
North York	35,283	41,679	40,142	117,104
Scarborough	34,493	30,048	28,363	92,904
Toronto	80,032	66,127	65,837	211,996
York	4,930	5,969	6,098	16,997
Metro Toronto	94,273	109,051	103,716	307,040

The largest number of persons who moved within the same city are found in the City of Toronto (211,996) followed in descending order by North York, Scarborough and Etobicoke. It is clear that residents of the central core have the highest tendency of moving within the same area. Sociological literature has revealed that the city-core population is usually characterized by a high proportion of transient dwellers living in rooming accommodations. This group of population tend to move more frequently within the same area.

Over the last three years, on average every year, about 100,000 persons moved within the same centre of metro, about 200,000 moved from one centre to the other, and another 125,000 moved between Metro Toronto and the other counties of Ontario. All in all, this indicates that the population of the Metropolitan Toronto region is extremely mobile.



TABLE 3

POPULATION EXCHANGE\* BETWEEN METROPOLITAN TORONTO AND OTHER SELECTED COUNTIES, 1977-1978 TO 1980-1981 (CONTINUED)

COUNTY	M E T R O P O L I T A N T O R O N T O				M E T R O P O L I T A N T O R O N T O				1980-1981	
	IN-MIGRATION	OUT-MIGRATION	NET MIGRATION	GROSS MIGRATION	EFFECTIVENESS INDEX	IN-MIGRATION	OUT-MIGRATION	NET MIGRATION	GROSS MIGRATION	EFFECTIVENESS INDEX
Peel (R.M.)	12,739	20,736	-7,997	33,475	-23.9	12,671	19,902	-7,231	32,573	-22.2
York (R.M.)	7,116	12,257	-5,141	19,373	-26.5	6,858	11,546	-4,688	18,404	-25.5
Durham (R.M.)	4,659	6,248	-1,589	10,907	-14.6	4,598	6,068	-1,470	10,666	-13.8
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	4,068	2,752	1,316	6,820	19.3	4,185	2,805	1,380	6,990	19.7
Simcoe	3,057	4,114	-1,057	7,171	-14.7	2,939	3,878	-939	6,817	-13.8
Halton (R.M.)	2,827	2,989	-162	5,816	-2.8	2,808	2,948	-140	5,756	-2.4
Middlesex	2,439	2,009	430	4,448	9.7	2,466	1,811	655	4,277	15.3
Waterloo (R.M.)	2,070	1,848	222	3,918	5.7	2,078	1,697	381	3,775	10.1
Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	2,011	1,436	575	3,447	16.7	2,051	1,337	714	3,388	21.1
Niagara (R.M.)	1,989	1,539	450	3,528	12.8	2,013	1,355	658	3,368	19.5
Essex	1,443	980	463	2,423	19.1	1,697	720	977	2,417	40.4
Sub-total	44,418	56,908	-12,490	101,326	-12.3	44,364	54,067	-9,703	98,431	-9.9
Other Counties (41)	15,173	13,733	1,440	28,906	5.0	15,875	13,339	2,536	29,214	8.7
Total	59,591	70,641	-11,050	130,232	-8.5	60,239	67,406	-7,167	127,645	-5.6



TABLE 3

POPULATION EXCHANGE\* BETWEEN METROPOLITAN TORONTO AND OTHER SELECTED COUNTIES, 1977-1978 TO 1980-1981 (CONCLUDED)

COUNTY	M E T R O P O L I T A N T O R O N T O			T O		EFFECTIVENESS INDEX
	IN-MIGRATION	OUT-MIGRATION	NET MIGRATION	GROSS MIGRATION		
Peel (R.M.)	48,826	87,065	-38,239	135,891		-28.1
York (R.M.)	25,856	44,412	-18,556	70,268		-26.4
Durham (R.M.)	18,272	29,803	-11,531	48,075		-24.0
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	16,422	13,923	2,499	30,345		8.2
Simcoe	11,329	15,785	-4,456	27,114		-16.4
Halton (R.M.)	10,775	12,392	-1,617	23,167		-7.0
Middlesex	9,359	7,543	1,816	16,902		10.7
Waterloo (R.M.)	8,146	7,149	997	15,295		6.5
Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	7,844	5,677	2,167	13,521		16.0
Niagara (R.M.)	7,197	5,874	1,323	13,071		10.1
Essex	5,548	3,613	1,935	9,161		21.1
Sub-total	169,574	233,236	-63,662	402,810		-15.8
Other Counties (41)	58,047	52,508	5,539	110,555		5.0
Total	227,621	285,744	-58,123	513,365		-11.3

\*Based on Ontario intra-provincial migration estimates.

R.M. - regional municipality.

Effectiveness Index: is the percentage of net migration to gross migration.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics  
January, 1982

TABLE 4  
1978-79 INTER-CENTRE MIGRATION, TORONTO (M.M.) & PEEL (R.M.)

FROM \ TO	EAST YORK	ETOBICOKE	NORTH YORK	SCARBOROUGH	TORONTO	YORK	TORONTO (M.M.)	BRAMPTON	CALEDON	MISSISSAUGA	PEEL (R.M.)
East York	3,205	205	948	1,950	2,778	132	6,013	73	13	266	352
Etobicoke	214	16,253	2,234	907	4,476	1,762	9,593	1,804	215	5,163	7,182
North York	617	2,916	35,283	8,550	11,347	2,388	25,818	2,186	193	2,511	4,890
Scarborough	951	744	3,824	34,493	6,480	392	12,391	439	65	872	1,376
Toronto	2,765	5,437	10,224	8,788	80,032	4,139	31,353	1,324	189	4,548	6,061
York	138	1,793	2,634	645	3,895	4,930	9,105	562	47	1,057	1,666
Toronto (M.M.)	4,685	11,095	19,864	20,840	28,976	8,813	94,273	6,388	722	14,417	21,527
Intra-Centre							174,196				
Total							268,469				
Brampton	44	650	538	223	691	211	2,357	12,172	375	1,306	1,681
Caledon	-	74	52	39	140	41	346	333	689	128	461
Mississauga	130	3,144	1,256	723	3,396	599	9,248	3,007	284	26,442	3,291
Peel (R.M.)	174	3,868	1,846	985	4,227	851	11,951	3,340	659	1,434	5,433
Intra-Centre											39,303
Total											44,736

NOTES: Based on Drivers Change of Address (100%).  
Adjusted to total population and to Inter-County Migration.

SOURCE: Ontario, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Driver Licensing Control.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
January, 1982

TABLE 5  
1979-80 INTER-CENTRE MIGRATION, TORONTO (M.M.) & PEEL (R.M.)

FROM \ TO	EAST YORK	ETOBICOKE	NORTH YORK	SCARBOROUGH	TORONTO	YORK	TORONTO (M.M.)	BRAMPTON	CALEDON	MISSISSAUGA	PEEL (R.M.)
East York	5,299	341	2,081	3,030	3,261	207	8,920	83	21	357	461
Ettobicoke	293	21,795	2,998	994	4,402	1,667	10,354	1,557	375	6,431	8,363
North York	1,691	3,862	41,679	7,840	10,195	2,764	26,352	1,574	202	2,727	4,503
Scarborough	1,975	874	5,728	30,048	5,270	557	14,404	408	67	1,023	1,498
Toronto	5,299	6,555	12,690	7,606	66,127	5,536	37,686	737	198	3,489	4,424
York	281	2,322	4,117	658	3,957	5,969	11,335	374	67	1,046	1,487
Toronto (M.M.)	9,539	13,954	27,614	20,128	27,085	10,731	109,051	4,733	930	15,073	20,736
Intra-Centre							170,917				
Total							279,968				
Brampton	47	692	627	212	521	180	2,279	11,604	226	785	1,011
Caledon	10	194	91	38	136	33	502	200	657	77	277
Mississauga	204	4,038	1,596	716	2,799	605	9,958	1,808	171	25,208	1,979
Peel (R.M.)	261	4,924	2,314	966	3,456	818	12,739	2,008	397	862	3,267
Intra-Centre											37,469
Total											40,736

NOTES: Based on Drivers Change of Address (100%). Adjusted to total population and to Inter-County Migration.

SOURCE: Ontario, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Driver Licensing Control.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

January, 1982

TABLE 6  
1980-81 INTER-CENTRE MIGRATION TORONTO (M.M.) & PEEL (R.M.)

FROM	TO										
	EAST YORK	ETOBICOKE	NORTH YORK	SCARBOROUGH	TORONTO	YORK	TORONTO (M.M.)	BRAMPTON	CALEDON	MISSISSAUGA	PEEL (R.M.)
East York	<u>5,192</u>	370	1,932	3,029	3,132	252	8,715	87	32	335	454
Ethobicoke	291	<u>21,837</u>	2,956	847	4,184	1,629	9,907	1,283	555	6,018	7,856
North York	1,535	3,710	<u>40,142</u>	7,374	9,640	2,724	24,983	1,392	294	2,478	4,164
Scarborough	1,617	979	5,708	<u>28,363</u>	4,895	550	13,749	351	99	953	1,403
Toronto	4,795	6,383	11,906	7,091	<u>65,837</u>	5,720	35,895	585	316	3,570	4,471
York	223	2,238	3,698	575	3,733	<u>6,098</u>	10,467	344	110	1,100	1,554
Toronto (M.M.)	8,461	13,680	26,200	18,916	25,584	10,875	103,716	4,042	1,406	14,454	<u>19,902</u>
Intra-Centre						167,469					
Total						271,185					
Brampton	60	749	716	255	522	132	2,434	<u>11,610</u>	232	810	1,042
Caledon	17	295	149	57	207	47	772	207	<u>657</u>	79	286
Mississauga	195	3,792	1,583	620	2,673	602	9,465	1,864	176	<u>25,222</u>	2,040
Peel (R.M.)	272	4,836	2,448	932	3,402	781	<u>12,671</u>	2,071	408	889	3,368
Intra-Centre											
Total											
								</			

NOTES: Based on Drivers Change of Address (100%). Adjusted to total population and to Inter-County Migration

SOURCE: Ontario, Ministry of Transportation and Communications,  
Driver Licensing Control.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
January, 1982



TABLE 7

INTER-CENTRE MIGRATION IN TORONTO (M.M.)

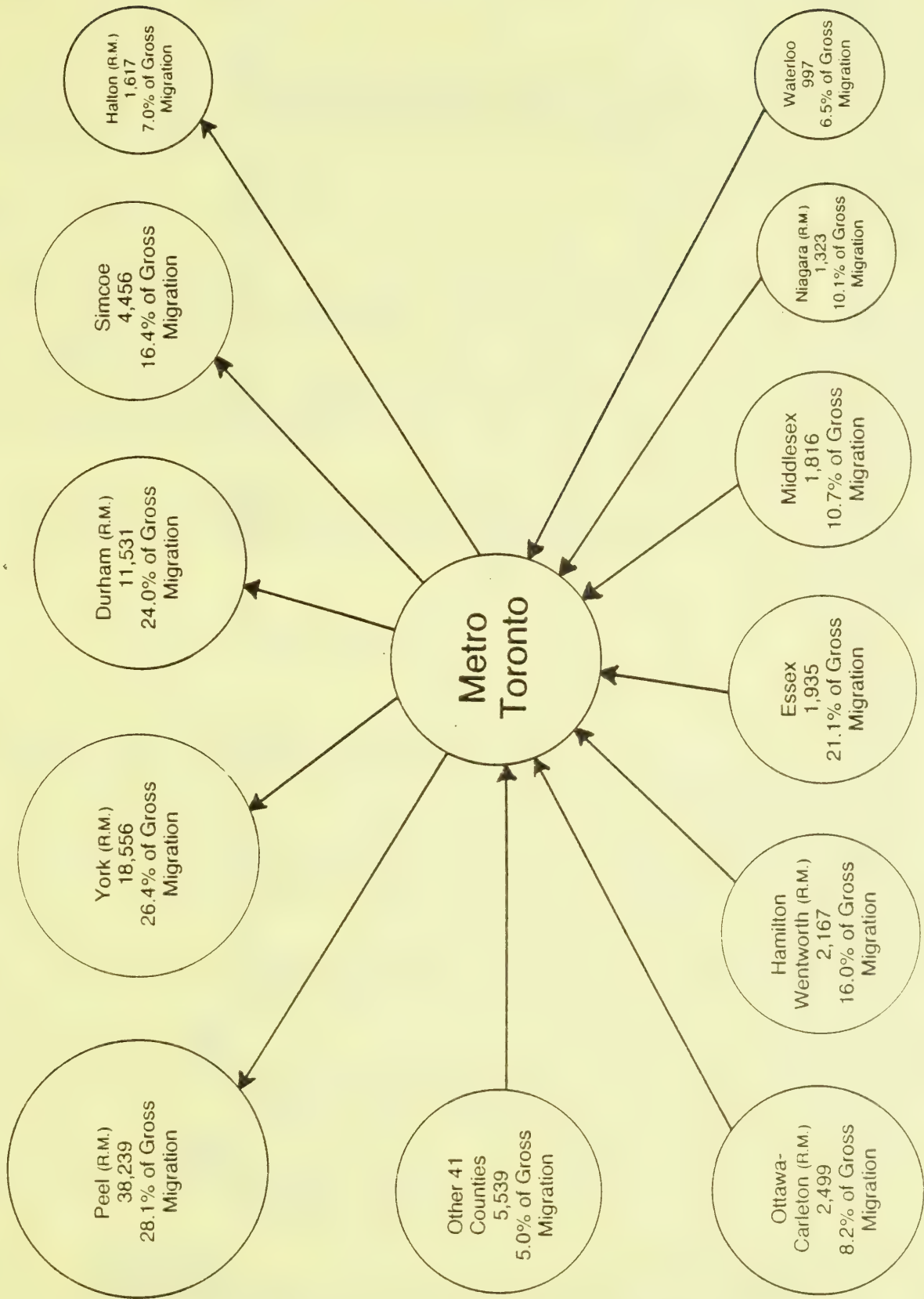
	1978-79					1979-80				
	IN MIGRATION	OUT MIGRATION	NET MIGRATION	GROSS MIGRATION	EFFECTIVE- NESS INDEX	IN MIGRATION	OUT MIGRATION	NET MIGRATION	GROSS MIGRATION	EFFECTIVE- NESS INDEX
East York	4,685	6,013	-1,328	10,698	-12.4	9,539	8,920	619	18,459	3.4
Etobicoke	11,095	9,593	1,502	20,688	7.3	13,954	10,354	3,600	24,308	14.8
North York	19,864	25,818	-5,954	45,682	-13.0	27,614	26,352	1,262	53,966	2.3
Scarborough	20,840	12,391	8,449	33,231	25.4	20,128	14,404	5,724	34,532	16.6
Toronto	28,976	31,353	-2,377	60,329	-3.9	27,085	37,686	-10,601	64,771	-16.4
York	8,813	9,105	-292	17,918	-1.6	10,731	11,335	-604	22,066	-2.7
Total	94,273	94,273	0	188,546		109,051	109,051	0	218,102	

	1980-81					1978-81 (Three Years Total)				
	IN MIGRATION	OUT MIGRATION	NET MIGRATION	GROSS MIGRATION	EFFECTIVE- NESS INDEX	IN MIGRATION	OUT MIGRATION	NET MIGRATION	GROSS MIGRATION	EFFECTIVE- NESS INDEX
East York	8,461	8,715	-254	17,176	-1.5	22,685	23,648	-963	46,333	-2.1
Etobicoke	13,680	9,907	3,773	23,587	16.0	38,729	29,854	8,875	68,583	12.9
North York	26,200	24,983	1,217	51,183	2.4	73,678	77,153	-3,475	150,831	-2.3
Scarborough	18,916	13,749	5,167	32,665	15.8	59,884	40,544	19,340	100,428	19.3
Toronto	25,584	35,895	-10,311	61,479	-16.8	81,645	104,934	-23,289	186,579	-12.5
York	10,875	10,467	408	21,342	1.9	30,419	30,907	-488	61,326	-0.8
Total	103,716	103,716	0	207,432		307,040	307,040	0	614,080	

SOURCE: Ontario, Ministry of Transportation and Communications,  
Drivers Licensing Control.

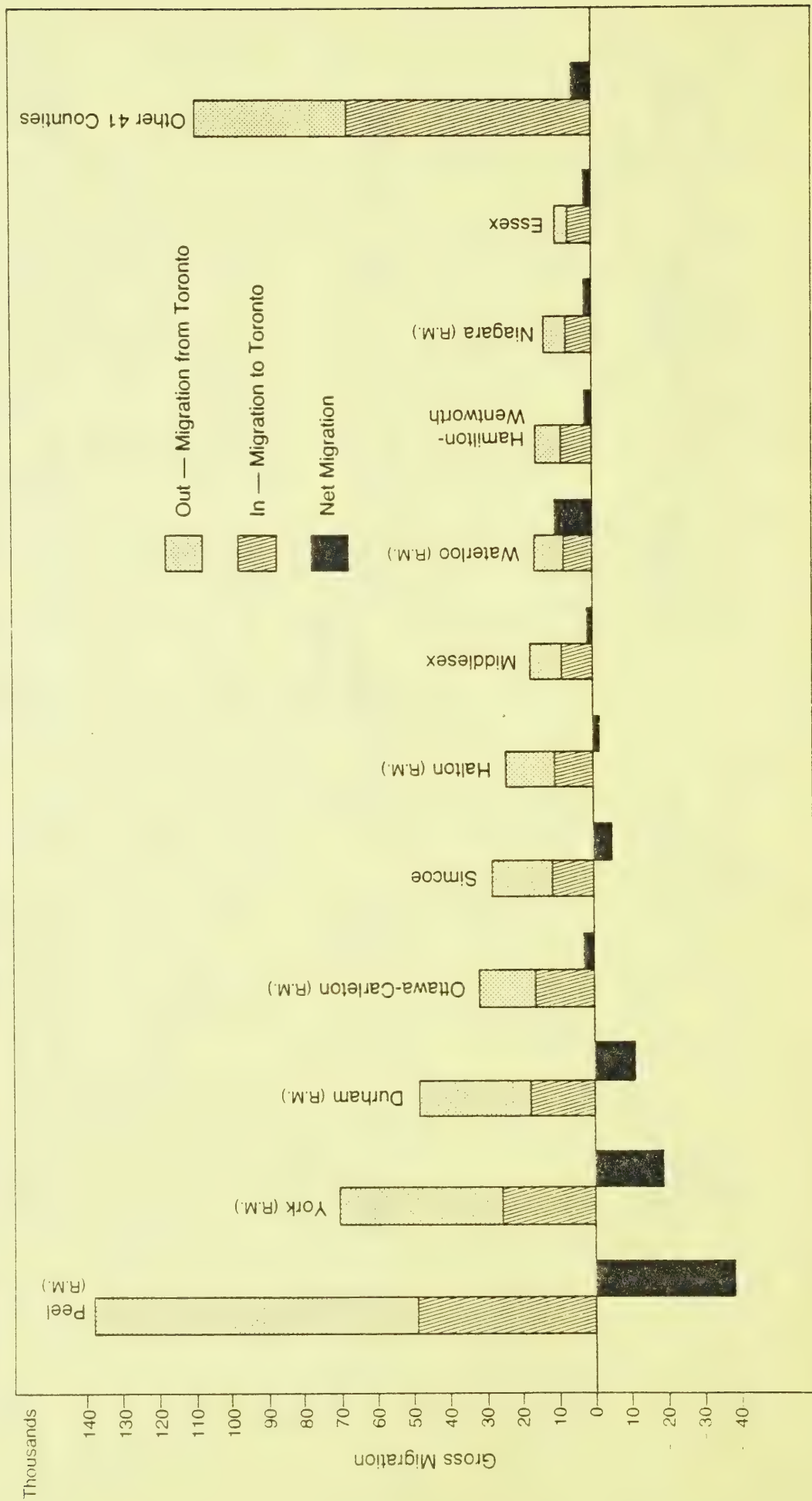
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Figure 1 — Net Migration Between Metro Toronto and the other Counties of Ontario, 1977-78 To 1980-81



NOTE: Percentages pertain to migration between Metro Toronto and the given county.

Figure 2 — Population Exchange Between Metro Toronto and other Counties, 1977-78 To 1980-81



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Ministry of Revenue Enumeration Data, summaries	
Vital Statistics, Ontario	
Internal Migration of persons with drivers licenses, Ontario	

Population Projections Ontario and Counties 1976-2001  
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  - \*INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES, DECEMBER 1981
  - \*FEATURE ARTICLE: ONTARIO LABOUR FORCE GROWTH, 1975-1981

### ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on January 1, 1982 was 8,664,600.

### VITAL STATISTICS, JANUARY 1982, ONTARIO

BIRTHS. During January 1982, there were 9,604 births in Ontario as compared to 10,988 births for January 1981, showing a decline of 1,384 births, or 12.6%. The number of births for the twelve-month period ending with January 1982 amounted to 121,004 as compared to 124,423 for the same period a year ago, showing a decline of 3,419 births, or 2.7%. The estimated birth rate per 1,000 population was 14.0, down from 14.5 last year.

DEATHS. There were 5,777 deaths recorded during January 1982 as compared to 6,992 in January 1981, showing a decline of 1,215 deaths, or 17.4%. The number of deaths during the twelve-month period ending with January 1982 was 62,379 as compared to 63,353 for the same period a year ago, showing a decline of 974 deaths, or 1.5%. The estimated death rate was 7.2 per 1,000 population, down from 7.4 last year.



Ontario

Ministry of  
Treasury and  
Economics

The Honourable Frank S. Miller  
minister

Tom Campbell  
deputy minister



TABLE 1

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

ITEM <sup>1</sup>	JANUARY			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH JANUARY						JANUARY - DECEMBER			
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE NUMBER	RATE/1,000 POPULATION				NUMBER		DIFFERENCE NUMBER	%		
	1982	1981		1982	1981	1980	1979	1981	1980				
			%										
Live Births	9,604	10,988	-1,384	-12.6	121,004	124,423	14.0	14.5	14.6	122,388	124,985	-2,597	-2.1
Deaths	5,777	6,992	-1,215	-17.4	62,379	63,353	7.2	7.4	7.4	63,594	63,104	490	0.8
Natural Increase	3,827	3,996	-169	-4.2	58,625	61,070	6.8	7.1	7.2	58,794	61,881	-3,087	-5.0
Marriages	3,509	4,469	-960	-21.5	67,192	73,342	7.8	8.5	8.5	68,152	72,871	-4,719	-6.5
Divorces	1,000	1,498	-498	-33.2	24,139	21,482	2.8	2.5	2.6	24,637	22,347	2,290	10.2
Population Base <sup>(2)</sup> (in thousands) as of July 1.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,631.3	8,578.5	8,510.1	-	-	-	-

SOURCES: (1) Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations.  
(2) Statistics Canada: Cat. No. 91-001.

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NATURAL INCREASE. Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in January 1982 amounted to 3,827 as compared to 3,996 in January last year, showing a decline of 169, or 4.2%. Natural increase during the twelve-month period ending with January 1982 amounted to 58,625 as compared to 61,070 for the same period last year, showing a decline of 2,445, or 4.0%. The estimated natural increase rate per 1,000 population was 6.8, down from 7.1 last year.

MARRIAGES. There were 3,509 marriages celebrated in January 1982 as compared to 4,469 in the same month last year, showing a decline of 960 marriages, or 21.5%. During the twelve-month period ending with January 1982 there were 67,192 marriages as compared to 73,342 in the same period last year, showing a decline of 6,150 marriages, or 8.4%.

DIVORCES. In January 1982 there were 1,000 divorces as compared to 1,498 in January 1981, showing a decline of 498 divorces, or 33.2%. During the twelve-month period ending with January 1982, there were 24,139 divorces recorded as compared to 21,482 divorces for the same period last year, showing an increase of 2,657, or 12.4%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

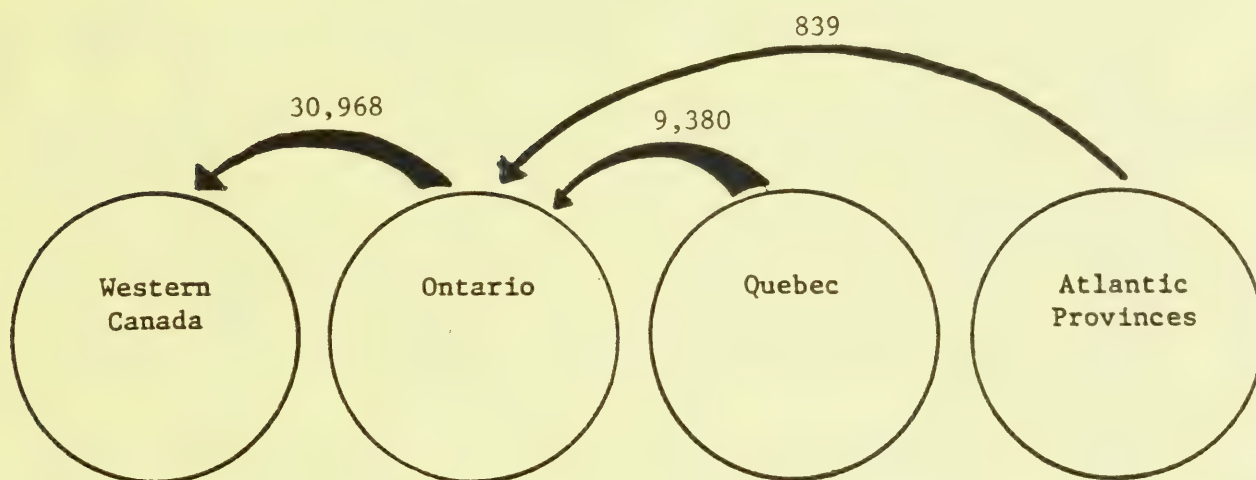
	<u>January</u>		<u>12 months ended with January</u>					
	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>
	Number		Rate per 1,000					
Marriages	3,509	4,469	7.8	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.1
Divorces	1,000	1,498	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4

(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

## INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

### Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada (Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
1981				
Dec.	-2,091	861	-510	-1,740
Jan.-Dec.	-30,968	9,380	839	-20,749
<u>(12) Months 1981</u>				



*Note: These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.*

### Interprovincial Migration Estimates

During December 1981, Ontario lost an estimated 1,740 persons in the exchange of migrants between Ontario and other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 966 migrants: 861 from Quebec, 65 from Newfoundland, 39 from British Columbia and one from New Brunswick. We lost 2,706 migrants to the following provinces: 1,465 to Alberta, 113 to Prince Edward Island, 463 to Nova Scotia, 371 to Manitoba, 183 to Saskatchewan, and 111 to the Yukon and N.W.T.

For the year 1981 Ontario lost an estimated 20,749 migrants in the exchange of migrants with other provinces. On a net basis we gained 10,438 persons from: Quebec 9,380, 688 from Newfoundland, and 370 from New Brunswick. We lost 31,187 migrants to: Alberta 19,803, 7,839 to British Columbia, 1,469 to Manitoba, 1,137 to Saskatchewan, 160 to Nova Scotia, 59 to Prince Edward Island, and 720 to the Yukon and N.W.T.

The comparable figure for the year 1980 was a net loss of 25,026 migrants. The net loss for December 1980 amounted to 3,404 migrants.

(For further detail, see Table 2, Page 5).

TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR DECEMBER  
AND JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1980 & 1981

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	DECEMBER, 1981				JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1980				JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1981			
	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE		TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE		TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	
	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*			CHILDREN	DRIVERS*			CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		
Newfoundland	62	3	65		-273	774	501		192	496	688	
Prince Edward Island	6	-119	-113		-130	-14	-144		-17	-42	-59	
Nova Scotia	-62	-401	-463		-116	150	34		-107	-53	-160	
New Brunswick	23	-22	1		-35	587	552		243	127	370	
Quebec	300	561	861		3,536	8,150	11,686		2,615	6,765	9,380	
Manitoba	52	-423	-371		-106	500	394		-211	-1,258	-1,469	
Saskatchewan	3	-186	-183		-480	-1,105	-1,585		-295	-842	-1,137	
Alberta	-53	-1,412	-1,465		-8,121	-16,395	-24,516		-5,655	-14,148	-19,803	
British Columbia	117	-78	39		-3,704	-7,793	-11,497		-1,117	-6,722	-7,839	
Yukon and N.W. Territories	1	-112	-111		-68	-383	-451		-137	-583	-720	
Total Received	449	-2,189	-1,740		-9,497	-15,529	-25,026		-4,489	-16,260	-20,749	

\* Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.  
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.

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February, 1982

## ONTARIO LABOUR FORCE GROWTH, 1975-1981

### Introduction

In the 1975-81 period the Ontario labour force increased from an annual average of 3.8 million to almost 4.5 million, an increase of over 17%. Over three-fifths of this growth was contributed by the female labour force. In 1981, men numbered almost 2.6 million, while women numbered almost 1.9 million. In this article, we will look at data in the Labour Force Survey for trends in male/female participation in selected age groups and to see to what extent women are participating in the major industrial groups.

### Growth Rates in Working Age Population and Labour Force, 1975-1981

The slowdown in immigration to Canada has meant that the annual growth rate of the working age population of Ontario has also slowed down considerably in recent years.

The working age population increased by 11% over the 1975-81 period, from almost 6.0 million in 1975 to 6.6 million in 1981. However the annual growth rate slowed down from 2.2% in 1976 to 1.2% in 1981. Each age group showed annual increases in working age population except the 15-24 age group which decreased by approximately 7,000 from 1980 to 1981. (See Table 4).

The annual growth rates in each of the selected age groups showed varying trends from 1975 to 1981. The 15-24 age group rate slowed down each year from 2.3% in 1976 to 0.3% in 1980, and in 1981 was -0.4%. The 25-44 age group was fairly stable at around 2% each year; the 45-64 age group dropped each year from 1.8% in 1976 to 0.8% in 1980 and 0.9% in 1981. The 65 and over group showed the highest growth rate at around 3.0% each year.

Ontario: Annual Growth Rates In Working Age  
Population And Labour Force, 1975-1981 (%)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population 15+</u>			<u>Labour Force</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
1976	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.8	0.8	3.3
1977	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.2	3.7
1978	2.0	1.9	2.0	3.8	2.8	5.4
1979	1.7	1.6	1.8	3.4	2.1	5.3
1980	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.8	0.6	3.5
1981	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.6	2.0	3.6

The labour force growth rate rose from 1.8% in 1976 to 3.8% in 1978, but then dropped slightly in 1979. In 1980 it dropped sharply back to 1.8%, and then increased to 2.6% in 1981. The sharp drop in 1980 reflected primarily sharp drops in the growth of the 15-24 and the 45-64 age groups. The 25-44 age group showed an increase in 1980 over the previous year. (See Table 5).



In the 15-24 age group, the annual growth rate dropped from 4.8% in 1979 to 1.2% in 1980 and 0.9% in 1981. Declines occurred in both the male and female sectors of the labour force. In the male labour force, the rate dropped from 4.0% in 1979 to 0.3% in 1980 and 1.7% in 1981. In the female labour force, the rate dropped from 5.7% in 1979 to 2.1% in 1980, and 0.2% in 1981.

In the 25-44 age group the difference between the male and female annual growth rates was startling. For example, in 1978 the male growth rate was 2.4% compared with 7.9% for the female, and in 1981 the male was 2.3% compared with 6.1% for the female. Over the 1975-81 period as a whole, the annual growth rates for the male labour force were quite comparable to that of the male working age population in the 25-44 age group at around 2% per annum. However, the growth rates for women reflected the increasing numbers in this age group who were going out to work and joining the labour force.

In the 45-64 age group, the annual growth rates of the male labour force were quite modest each year at around 1%, but in 1980 showed a decline from the previous year. In comparison, the rate for the female labour force was over 5% in 1976 and 1979, and around 3% in 1977 and 1978. In 1980 it dropped to 1.2% and in 1981 was 1.8%.

#### Age Distribution

The age distribution of the labour force showed a notable increase in the 25-44 age group from 44.8% of the total in 1975 to 46.5% of the total in 1981. The 15-24 age group was the same (25.5%), while the share of both the 45-64 and 65+ age groups declined.

#### Labour Force, Age Distribution, 1975 And 1981

	1975			1981		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Total (000's)	3,818	2,342	1,476	4,481	2,598	1,883
15+	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15-24	25.5	22.4	30.5	25.5	23.5	28.4
25-44	44.8	45.3	43.7	46.5	46.2	46.9
45-64	27.7	29.8	24.5	26.2	28.2	23.4
65+	2.0	2.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.3

The rise in the proportion of the 25-44 age group reflects not only the rise in female participation of this age group, but the movement of the "baby boom" generation from the younger 15-24 age group into the 25-44 age group.

#### Participation Rates

In the foregoing we noted the difference in the growth rates of the male and female labour force owing to the increase in female labour force participation. Over the 1975-81 period, the total labour force participation rate rose from 64.1% to 67.7%: the male rate was quite stable within one percentage point of 80%, while the female rate rose from 48.6 to 55.6%. (Table 6).

In the 15-24 age group there was a rise in both the male and female participation rates. The rate for men was over 73% in 1979 and 1980, and rose to 74.6% in 1981, while the rate for females rose from 60.1% in 1975 to 67.3% in 1981.

In the 25-44 age group, the male rate was around 96 and 97%, while the female rate rose from 58.8 in 1975 to 70.1 in 1981, a rise of 11.3 points. The male rate in the 45-64 age group showed a tendency to drop (from 89.5 in 1975 to 87.9 in 1981) while the female rate rose from 44.5 in 1975 to 50.5 in 1981, a rise of 6 points. In the 65 and over group, the male rate dropped from 20.2 in 1975 to 16.0 in 1981, while that for women was around 4.5% each year.

The rise in female labour force participation has of course meant a change in the labour force distribution of the sexes. In 1975 the distribution was 61% male and 39% female - in 1981, it was 58% male and 42% female.

### Industry Distribution

Now that we have looked at the distribution in the labour force as a whole, we will look at the distribution in the major industry groups. (Table 7).

The major industrial employers are three industries: service, manufacturing and trade. In 1975, these three industries accounted for 68% of the total labour force, whereas in 1981, they accounted for 70%. The increase was due mainly to the fact that larger numbers of men and women were going into the service industries. In 1981, 19.2% of the men and 42.4% of the women were in service industries compared with 17.5% and 41.3% respectively in 1975. (Table 8).

The labour force increased in all industrial categories over the 1975-81 period for both men and women, except that in the construction industries, the male labour force showed a decrease of some 9,000 from 1975 to 1981. The service industries and the manufacturing industries apparently recorded the largest increases over the period with totals of 280,000 and 182,000 respectively. In the service industries over two-thirds of the increase was female, while in manufacturing 59% of the increase was male. In trade, public administration, and finance, insurance and real estate the increases were predominantly female. In transportation and communications the increase in labour force was half male and half female.

### Change In Labour Force, Industrial Categories, 1975-1981

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
	(Thousands)		
<u>All Industries</u>	+663	+256	+407
Service	+280	+91	+190
Manufacturing	+182	+108	+74
Trade	+67	+15	+53
Transportation, Communications and Other Utilities	+47	+24	+24
Public Administration	+14	+1	+14
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	+42	+8	+34
Construction	-6	-9	+4
Agriculture	+27	+13	+15
Other Primary	+12	+10	+3
Unclassified	-4	-4	0

(Figures may not add due to rounding).

### Distribution Of Labour Force In Industry By Sex

The increase in female labour force participation over the 1975-81 period has meant that women now comprise about 42% of the total labour force. If we look at the distribution among the industrial categories we can see that the distribution of women has increased in all industries. In the industrial distribution in 1981, the highest numbers were found in the service industries (62%) and the finance, insurance and real estate industries (61%) followed by trade (46%) and public administration (38%). Men predominate in construction (92%), transportation, communication and other utilities (75%), manufacturing (72%) and the primary industries. (See Table 9).

Notes: The labour force is composed of that portion of the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who were employed or unemployed.

The participation rate represents the labour force as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex, etc.) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey.

TABLE 3

ONTARIO: WORKING AGE POPULATION AND  
LABOUR FORCE, 1975-1981  
(ANNUAL AVERAGES)

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>
	(THOUSANDS)		
Population 15+			
1975	5,954	2,915	3,039
1976	6,084	2,976	3,108
1977	6,210	3,037	3,174
1978	6,333	3,095	3,238
1979	6,439	3,144	3,295
1980	6,535	3,189	3,346
1981	6,616	3,227	3,389
Labour Force			
1975	3,818	2,342	1,476
1976	3,885	2,361	1,524
1977	3,994	2,412	1,581
1978	4,147	2,480	1,667
1979	4,289	2,533	1,756
1980	4,366	2,548	1,818
1981	4,481	2,598	1,883
Participation Rate (%)			
1975	64.1	80.3	48.6
1976	63.9	79.3	49.0
1977	64.3	79.4	49.8
1978	65.5	80.1	51.5
1979	66.6	80.6	53.3
1980	66.8	79.9	54.3
1981	67.7	80.5	55.6

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey,  
Cat. No. 71-529, 71-001

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics

February, 1982



TABLE 4

ONTARIO: WORKING AGE POPULATION, BY SEX AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS,  
ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1975-1981

TOTAL	15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)				
						15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
(THOUSANDS)										
1975	5,954	1,500	2,197	1,590	667					
1976	6,084	1,535	2,244	1,618	687	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.8	3.0
1977	6,210	1,567	2,293	1,640	710	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.4	3.3
1978	6,333	1,595	2,343	1,662	733	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.3	3.2
1979	6,439	1,613	2,392	1,677	758	1.7	1.1	2.1	0.9	3.4
1980	6,535	1,618	2,443	1,691	783	1.5	0.3	2.1	0.8	3.3
1981	6,616	1,611	2,494	1,707	805	1.2	-0.4	2.1	0.9	2.8
MEN										
1975	2,915	750	1,099	780	286					
1976	2,976	769	1,120	793	294	2.1	2.5	1.9	1.7	2.8
1977	3,037	787	1,142	804	303	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.4	3.1
1978	3,095	804	1,165	814	313	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.2	3.3
1979	3,144	814	1,187	820	323	1.6	1.2	1.9	0.7	3.2
1980	3,189	820	1,210	826	332	1.4	0.7	1.9	0.7	2.8
1981	3,227	818	1,234	834	341	1.2	-0.2	2.0	1.0	2.7
WOMEN										
1975	3,039	749	1,098	811	381					
1976	3,108	767	1,123	825	393	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.7	3.1
1977	3,174	780	1,150	837	407	2.1	1.7	2.4	1.5	3.6
1978	3,238	792	1,178	848	420	2.0	1.5	2.4	1.3	3.2
1979	3,295	799	1,205	857	435	1.8	0.9	2.3	1.1	3.6
1980	3,346	799	1,232	865	451	1.5	0	2.2	0.9	3.7
1981	3,389	793	1,259	873	464	1.3	-0.8	2.2	0.9	2.9

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey  
Cat. Nos. 71-529, 71-001

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

February, 1982

TABLE 5

ONTARIO: LABOUR FORCE BY SEX AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS,  
ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1975-1981

TOTAL	15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)				
						15+	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+
(THOUSANDS)										
1975	3,818	974	1,707	1,058	78					
1976	3,885	983	1,746	1,085	71	1.8	0.9	2.3	2.6	-9.0
1977	3,994	1,025	1,798	1,102	69	2.8	4.3	3.0	1.6	-2.8
1978	4,147	1,070	1,880	1,125	72	3.8	4.4	4.6	2.1	4.3
1979	4,289	1,121	1,939	1,155	74	3.4	4.8	3.1	2.7	2.8
1980	4,366	1,134	2,004	1,155	73	1.8	1.2	3.4	0	-1.4
1981	4,481	1,144	2,083	1,174	80	2.6	0.9	3.9	1.6	9.6
MEN										
1975	2,342	524	1,062	698	58					
1976	2,361	521	1,085	702	53	0.8	-0.6	2.2	0.6	-8.6
1977	2,412	548	1,104	709	51	2.2	5.2	1.8	1.0	-3.8
1978	2,480	576	1,131	720	53	2.8	5.1	2.4	1.6	3.9
1979	2,533	599	1,153	726	54	2.1	4.0	1.9	0.8	1.9
1980	2,548	601	1,172	722	53	0.6	0.3	1.6	-0.6	-1.9
1981	2,598	611	1,199	733	55	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.5	3.8
WOMEN										
1975	1,476	450	645	361	20					
1976	1,524	462	661	382	19	3.3	2.7	2.5	5.8	-5.0
1977	1,581	477	694	393	17	3.7	3.2	5.0	2.9	-10.5
1978	1,667	494	749	405	19	5.4	3.6	7.9	3.1	11.8
1979	1,756	522	785	428	21	5.3	5.7	4.8	5.7	10.5
1980	1,818	533	832	433	20	3.5	2.1	6.0	1.2	-4.8
1981	1,883	534	883	441	25	3.6	0.2	6.1	1.8	25.0

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey  
Cat. Nos. 71-529, 71-001

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Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics

February, 1982

TABLE 6

ONTARIO: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES,  
BY SEX AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS,  
ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1975-1981

	<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Total, Both Sexes	15+	64.1	63.9	64.3	65.5	66.6	66.8	67.7
	15-24	65.0	64.0	65.4	67.0	69.5	70.1	71.1
	25-44	77.7	77.8	78.4	80.3	81.1	82.0	83.5
	45-64	66.5	67.0	67.2	67.7	68.9	68.3	68.8
	65+	11.8	10.4	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.3	9.9
Men	15+	80.3	79.3	79.4	80.1	80.6	79.9	80.5
	15-24	69.9	67.8	69.6	71.6	73.6	73.3	74.6
	25-44	96.6	96.8	96.6	97.1	97.2	96.8	97.2
	45-64	89.5	88.6	88.2	88.5	88.6	87.4	87.9
	65+	20.3	17.9	17.0	17.0	16.7	16.0	16.0
Women	15+	48.6	49.0	49.8	51.5	53.3	54.3	55.6
	15-24	60.1	60.2	61.1	62.4	65.3	66.8	67.3
	25-44	58.8	58.9	60.3	63.6	65.2	67.5	70.1
	45-64	44.5	46.3	47.0	47.7	50.0	50.1	50.5
	65+	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.3	5.4

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey,  
Cat. No. 71-529, 71-001.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

February, 1982

TABLE 7

ONTARIO: LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY AND SEX, 1975-1981  
ANNUAL AVERAGES

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
( THOUSANDS )							
BOTH SEXES	<u>3,818</u>	<u>3,885</u>	<u>3,994</u>	<u>4,147</u>	<u>4,289</u>	<u>4,366</u>	<u>4,481</u>
Agriculture	124	118	133	138	154	151	151
Non-Agriculture	3,664	3,747	3,839	3,980	4,107	4,190	4,304
Other Primary Industries	53	61	60	56	48	65	65
Manufacturing	939	966	972	1,007	1,072	1,093	1,121
Construction	252	255	258	261	257	256	246
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	266	284	288	302	308	319	313
Trade	653	647	662	700	725	709	720
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	215	224	230	241	244	260	257
Service	1,019	1,036	1,098	1,135	1,187	1,211	1,299
Public Administration	269	274	271	279	265	278	283
Unclassified	30	20	22	29	28	25	26
MEN	<u>2,342</u>	<u>2,361</u>	<u>2,412</u>	<u>2,480</u>	<u>2,533</u>	<u>2,548</u>	<u>2,598</u>
Agriculture	90	86	95	97	108	102	103
Non-Agriculture	2,240	2,269	2,311	2,374	2,417	2,438	2,487
Other Primary Industries	49	57	56	52	45	59	59
Manufacturing	695	698	710	729	774	776	803
Construction	235	237	238	240	236	233	226
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	212	225	227	236	236	245	236
Trade	372	367	374	397	395	378	387
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	91	92	97	101	99	103	99
Service	409	415	434	439	467	465	500
Public Administration	176	179	176	179	165	179	177
Unclassified	12	6	7	9	8	8	8
WOMEN	<u>1,476</u>	<u>1,524</u>	<u>1,581</u>	<u>1,667</u>	<u>1,756</u>	<u>1,818</u>	<u>1,883</u>
Agriculture	33	33	39	42	46	49	48
Non-Agriculture	1,424	1,477	1,528	1,606	1,690	1,752	1,817
Other Primary Industries	4	4	4	4	4	6	7
Manufacturing	243	269	261	277	298	317	317
Construction	17	18	20	21	21	23	21
Transportation, Communication & Other Utilities	53	59	61	66	72	74	77
Trade	280	280	289	302	330	331	333
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	124	132	133	140	145	157	158
Service	609	621	664	696	719	746	799
Public Administration	93	95	96	99	100	99	107
Unclassified	18	13	15	19	20	17	18

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey  
Cat. Nos. 71-529, 71-001.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
February, 1982



TABLE 8

ONTARIO: DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE  
BY INDUSTRY, 1975 AND 1981 (%)

	1975			1981		
	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
All Industries (000's)	3,818	2,342	1,476	4,481	2,598	1,883
Service	26.7	17.5	41.3	29.0	19.2	42.4
Manufacturing	24.6	29.7	16.5	25.0	30.9	16.8
Trade	17.1	15.9	19.0	16.1	14.9	17.7
Transportation, Communication & Other						
Utilities	7.0	9.1	3.6	7.0	9.1	4.1
Public Administration	7.0	7.5	6.3	6.3	6.8	5.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	5.6	3.9	8.4	5.7	3.8	8.4
Construction	6.6	10.0	1.2	5.5	8.7	1.1
Agriculture	3.2	3.8	2.2	3.4	4.0	2.5
Other Primary	1.4	2.1	0.3	1.5	2.3	0.4
Unclassified	0.8	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.3	1.0
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 9

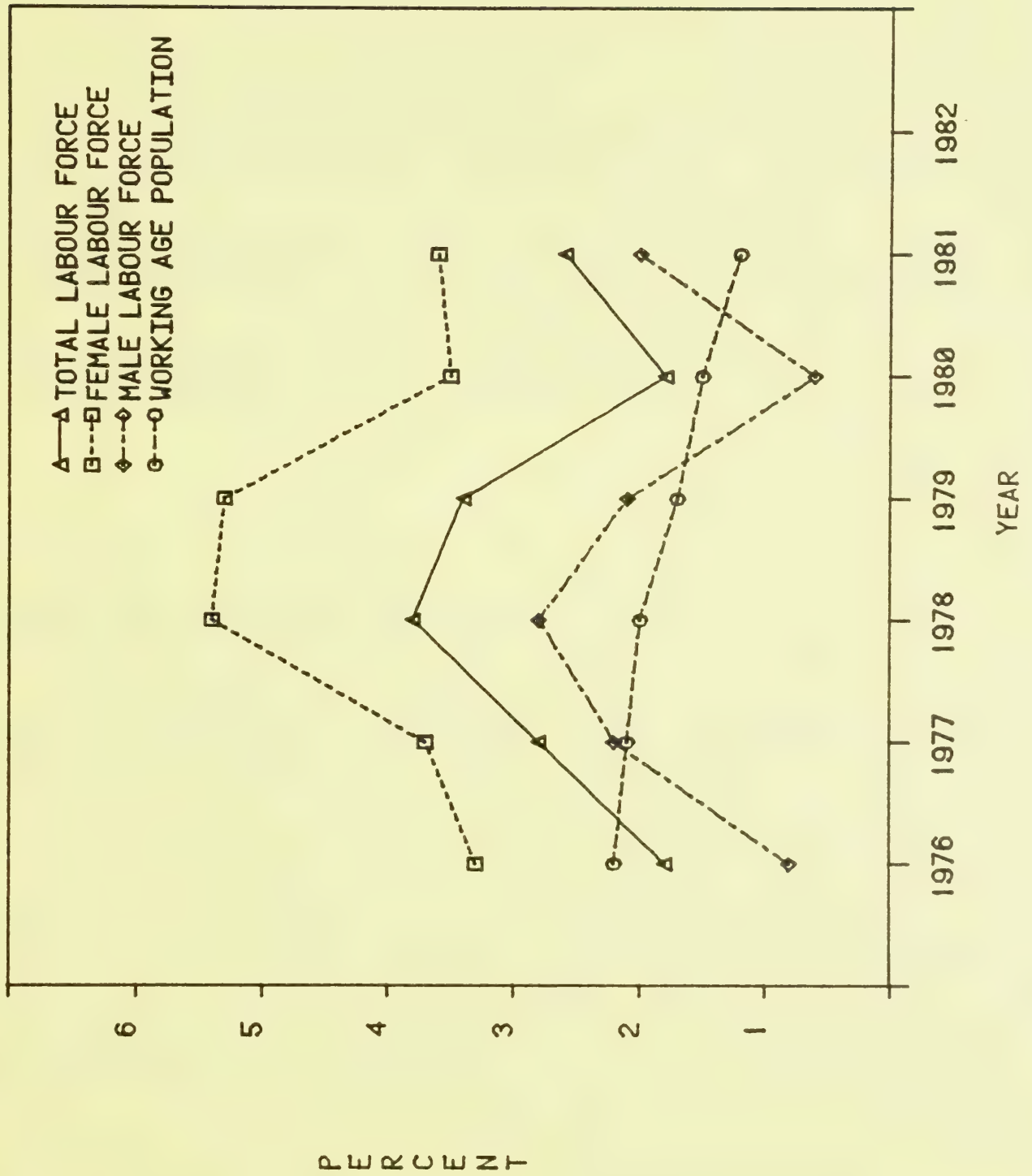
ONTARIO: DISTRIBUTION OF LABOUR FORCE IN INDUSTRY  
BY SEX, 1975 AND 1981

	1975			1981		
	NUMBER (000's)	% MEN	% WOMEN	NUMBER (000's)	% MEN	% WOMEN
All Industries	3,818	61	39	4,481	58	42
Service	1,019	40	60	1,299	38	62
Manufacturing	939	74	26	1,121	72	28
Trade	653	57	43	720	54	46
Transportation, Communication & Other						
Utilities	266	80	20	313	75	25
Public Administration	269	65	35	283	62	38
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	215	42	58	257	39	61
Construction	252	93	7	246	92	8
Agriculture	124	73	27	151	68	32
Other Primary	53	92	8	65	90	10
Unclassified	30	40	60	26	31	69

NOTE: Figures may not add due to rounding.

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February, 1982

ONTARIO: ANNUAL GROWTH RATES IN LABOUR FORCE, BY SEX  
1976-1981





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Computerized Files - Central Statistical Services

Census of Industries, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)	
Census of Population, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)	
Capital and Repair Expenditures, Statistics Canada, )	965-7078
Ontario data )	
Ministry of Revenue Enumeration Data, summaries	
Vital Statistics, Ontario	
Internal Migration of persons with drivers licenses, Ontario	

Population Projections Ontario and Counties 1976-2001  
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# DEMOGRAPHIC BULLETIN

MARCH 1982

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  - \*ONTARIO VITAL STATISTICS, FEBRUARY 1982
  - \*INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES, JANUARY 1982
  - \*FEATURE ARTICLE: FIRST MARRIAGE DECREMENT TABLES,  
MALES, FEMALES, 1971-1976

### ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on February 1, 1982 was 8,668,200.

### VITAL STATISTICS, FEBRUARY 1982, ONTARIO

**BIRTHS.** During February 1982 there were 10,112 births in Ontario, as compared to 10,490 births for the same month last year, showing a decline of 378 births, or 3.6%. The number for the two-month period, January and February 1982, was 19,716 as compared to 21,478 for the same period last year, showing a decline of 1,762, or 8.2%. The number of births for the twelve-month period ending with February 1982 was 120,626, as compared to 125,318 during the same period last year, showing a decline of 4,692 births, or 3.7%. The estimated birth rate per 1,000 population was 14.0, down from 14.6 last year.

**DEATHS.** The number of deaths recorded in February 1982 was 5,851 as compared to 5,303 in February 1981, showing an increase of 548 deaths, or 10.3%. The number of deaths for the first two months of 1982 was 11,628, as compared to 12,295 during the same period last year, for a decline of 667 deaths, or 5.4%. The number of deaths for the twelve-month period ending with February 1982 was 62,927, as compared to 63,691 deaths during the same period last year, showing a decline of 764 deaths or 1.2%. The estimated death rate was 7.3 per 1,000 population, down from 7.4 a year earlier.



Ministry of  
Treasury and  
Economics

The Honourable Frank S. Miller  
minister

Tom Campbell  
deputy minister



TABLE 1

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

ITEM <sup>1</sup>	FEBRUARY			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH FEBRUARY						JANUARY - FEBRUARY			
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE	NUMBER		RATE/1,000 POPULATION				NUMBER		DIFFERENCE	
	1982	1981		1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1979	1982	1981		
Live Births	10,112	10,490	-378	120,626	125,318	14.0	14.6	14.6	14.3	19,716	21,478	-1,762	-8.2
Deaths	5,851	5,303	548	62,927	63,691	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.2	11,628	12,295	-667	-5.4
Natural Increase	4,261	5,187	-926	57,699	61,627	6.7	7.2	7.2	7.1	8,088	9,183	-1,095	-11.9
Marriages	2,270	2,407	-137	67,075	73,374	7.8	8.5	8.5	8.0	5,779	6,876	-1,097	-16.0
Divorces	2,000	1,802	198	24,337	21,286	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	3,000	3,300	-300	-9.1
Population Base <sup>2</sup> (in thousands) as of August 1.	-	-	-	-	-	8,636.7	8,580.9	8,512.7	8,454.6	-	-	-	-

SOURCES: 1. Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations.  
2. Statistics Canada: Cat. No. 91-001.

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March, 1982



NATURAL INCREASE. Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in February 1982 amounted to 4,261 as compared to 5,187 in February last year, for a decline of 926, or 17.9%. Natural increase during the first two months of 1982 amounted to 8,088 as compared to 9,183 during the same period last year, for a decline of 1,095, or 11.9%. Natural increase during the twelve-month period ending with February 1982 added 57,699 persons to Ontario's population, as compared to 61,627 for the same period last year, for a decline of 3,928, or 6.4%. The estimated natural increase rate per 1,000 population was 6.7, down from 7.2 last year.

MARRIAGES. There were 2,270 marriages celebrated in February 1982 as compared to 2,407 in the same month last year, showing a decline of 137 marriages, or 5.7%. During the first two months of 1982 there were 5,779 marriages contracted, as compared to 6,876 for the same period last year, for a decline of 1,097, or 16.0%. During the twelve-month period ending with February 1982 there were 67,075 marriages as compared to 73,374 for the same period a year earlier, for a decline of 6,299 marriages, or 8.6%.

DIVORCES. In February 1982 there were 2,000 divorces granted, as compared to 1,802 in February 1981, showing an increase of 198, or 11.0%. During the first two months of 1982 there were 3,000 divorces recorded as compared to 3,300 for the same period last year, showing a decline of 300, or 9.1%. During the twelve-month period ending with February 1982 there were 24,337 divorces as compared to 21,286 for the same period a year earlier, showing an increase of 3,051 or 14.3%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

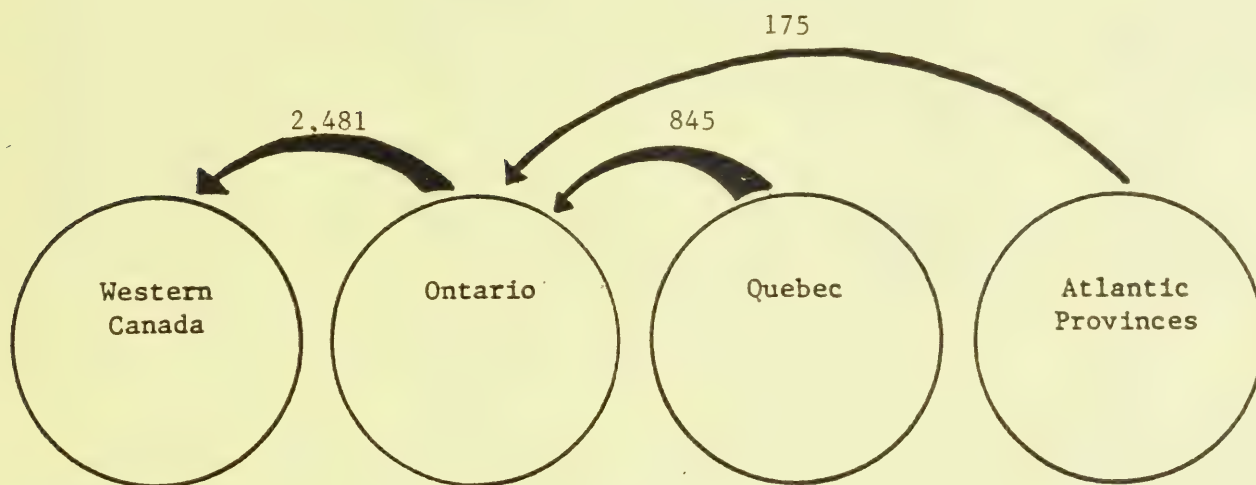
	<u>February</u>		<u>12 months ended with February</u>					
	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>
	Number		Rate per 1,000					
Marriages	2,270	2,407	7.8	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.1
Divorces	2,000	1,802	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4

(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

## INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

### Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada (Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
January 1981	-3,361	881	-163	-2,643
1982	-2,481	845	175	-1,461
<u>January 1982</u>				



*Note: These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.*

### Interprovincial Migration Estimates

During January 1982, Ontario lost an estimated 1,461 persons in the exchange of migrants between Ontario and other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 1,029 migrants: 845 from Quebec, 131 from Nova Scotia, 51 from New Brunswick and 2 from Newfoundland. We lost 2,490 migrants to the following provinces: 1,289 to British Columbia, 877 to Alberta, 201 to Manitoba, 61 to Saskatchewan, 53 to the Yukon and N.W.T., and 9 to Prince Edward Island.

During the twelve-month period ending with January 1982 Ontario lost 19,567 migrants in the exchange of migrants with other provinces. On a net basis we gained 10,617 persons from: Quebec 9,344, New Brunswick 585, and Newfoundland 688. We lost 30,184 migrants to: Alberta 18,989, British Columbia 7,796, Manitoba 1,541, Saskatchewan 1,005, Prince Edward Island 77, Nova Scotia 19, the Yukon and N.W.T. 757.

The comparable figure for the twelve-month period ending with January 1981 was a net loss of 26,357 migrants. The net loss for January 1981 amounted to 2,643 migrants.

(For further detail, see Table 2, Page 5).

TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR JANUARY 1981 & 1982  
AND 12 MONTHS ENDING WITH JANUARY, 1982

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	JANUARY, 1981			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH JANUARY, 1982			JANUARY, 1982		
	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE
	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	
Newfoundland	-74	76	2	181	507	688	-85	87	2
Prince Edward Island	3	6	9	-47	-30	-77	-27	18	-9
Nova Scotia	8	-18	-10	-24	5	-19	91	40	131
New Brunswick	52	-216	-164	208	377	585	17	34	51
Quebec	97	784	881	2,669	6,675	9,344	151	694	845
Manitoba	8	-137	-129	-207	-1,334	-1,541	12	-213	-201
Saskatchewan	-2	-191	-193	-312	-693	-1,005	-19	-42	-61
Alberta	-469	-1,222	-1,691	-5,474	-13,515	-18,989	-288	-589	-877
British Columbia	-210	-1,122	-1,332	-1,019	-6,777	-7,796	-112	-1,177	-1,289
Yukon and N.W. Territories	-3	-13	-16	-138	-619	-757	-4	-49	-53
Total Received	-590	-2,053	-2,643	-4,163	-15,404	-19,567	-264	-1,197	-1,461

\* Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.  
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

March, 1982



## FIRST MARRIAGE DECREMENT TABLES, ONTARIO, MALES, FEMALES, 1971-1976

Marriage and divorce are the demographic events which are sensitive to the economic fluctuations in a society. During the periods of prosperity, marriage rates tend to increase and in the periods of economic depression the reverse is true. The population growth is also influenced by the marital fertility. In fact, the rise in the proportion of married couples and more persons getting married were the influencing factors in the post-war baby boom in the western nations.

The age at marriage is another factor associated with the level of development of a society. The pre-industrial societies usually have lower age at marriage whereas in industrialized societies couples get married at a relatively higher age. Laing and Krishnan (1976) have correctly observed extensive analysis of the U.S. data on first-marriage (Grabill 1945, Jacobson\* 1959, Bogue 1969, and Saveland 1969); and a paucity of research in Canada in this area. Though there is some evidence of marriage squeeze and the decline in the age at marriage for both males and females in Canada (Saveland 1970, Henripin 1972 and Laing and Krishnan 1976); there is an extreme lack of such studies at the provincial level.

The purpose of the present study is to analyse Ontario's nuptiality situation longitudinally for periods (1971-1976) when inflation and unemployment rates were relatively higher. We also intend to compare Ontario with Canada as a whole with regard to the relevant findings of Laing and Krishnan's (1976) study on the 1971 data.

### Methodology

The methodology of the life table is used with some modifications to construct first-marriage decrement tables. The construction of first-marriage techniques has been discussed in detail by Shryock and Siegel (1971), Bogue (1969) and Saveland and Glick (1969). The life table technique is discussed by Barkley (1956) and Shryock and Siegel (1971). For the sake of comparison we have essentially used the methodology as outlined by Laing and Krishnan (1976) for the Canadian data.

Marriage, here, like death is considered a continuous force of attrition eliminating single population. As Laing and Krishnan (1976) pointed out, marriage is the 'death' of bachelor or spinster status, since the 'ever-married' person cannot return to 'never-married' status.

To generate a first-marriage decrement table, the nuptiality rate is used as a generating function, which represents the probability that a person who is single at age  $x$  will marry before attaining age  $x+5$ . These probabilities are calculated from the central rates of first marriage, employing the life table technique if  $q_x$  is the nuptiality rate, then the corresponding probability will be:

$$\frac{2 \ n \ q_x}{2 + nq_x}, \text{ where } n \text{ is the age interval.}$$

A hypothetical cohort of 100,000 single persons of age 15 is exposed to an age schedule of probabilities of marriage. In this way we are able to calculate the number of single persons at the beginning of each age interval starting from age 15. In a real life situation, a cohort of single persons is also exposed to mortality, and therefore depletion takes place from marriage as well as mortality. If both decrement factors are considered, then the tables are called 'net nuptiality tables'. Bogue (1969) and Laing and Krishnan (1976) have suggested that for the purposes of comparison, gross tables

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\*Marriage trends in Ontario from 1951 to 1978 have been analysed and presented in the Demographic Bulletin (Ontario, Ministry of Treasury and Economics, August, September, 1980).



(where only marriage is considered as a decrement factor) be used, so that the effects of mortality and the effects of the mixture of both mortality and nuptiality could be avoided.

The columns of nuptiality tables can be described as follows:

- Column 1  $n_x$  is the nuptiality rate at the beginning of the interval  $(x, x+4)$ . These age specific rates are calculated by relating first marriages to the never-married population.
- Column 2  $N_x$  the number of never married at the beginning of the age interval  $(x, x+4, \dots)$  is given by  $N_x$ , which is obtained as  $N_{x+5} = N_x (1-n_x)$ . We take  $N_{15}$  as 100,000 - the initial cohort of single persons.
- Column 3  $M_x$  is the number marrying in  $(x, x+4)$ . This is equal to the product  $N_x(n_x)$ .
- Column 4  $ML_x$  is the number ever marrying in the future. This column represents the number of persons who, when they attain age  $x$ , marry sometime in the future. Cumulate the entries of column 3 ( $M_x$ ) from the bottom of the table upward to get the required entries for this column.
- Column 5  $EV_Mx$  is the number of ever-married persons. To obtain entries of this column, cumulate entries of column 3 ( $M_x$ ) from the top to bottom.
- Column 6  $S_x$  represents person-years in never-married status. The person-years spent in single status in age interval  $(x, x+4)$  is given approximately by  $S_2 (N_x+N_{x+5})$ .
- Column 7  $NEV_x$  represents cumulative single person years, which is obtained by cumulating entries of Column 6 ( $S_x$ ) from bottom to top.
- Column 8  $pM_x$  gives the per cent ever-marrying. The probability that a person aged  $x$  will marry during lifetime (or before reaching the end of the table) is approximated by dividing the entries in column 4 ( $ML_x$ ) by the corresponding entries in column 2 ( $N_x$ ).
- Column 9  $n_x^e$  is the average years before marriage. To obtain the average number of years of single status expectancy at the beginning of the age interval  $(x, x+4)$ , divide the entry in column 7 ( $NEV_x$ ) by the corresponding entry in column 2 ( $N_x$ ).

It is pertinent to mention that in the case of life tables, every member of the cohort is eliminated by death. But in the case of marriage decrement tables, the assumption that every member of the cohort would eventually get married is not correct. In fact, in most societies, a small segment of the population remains unmarried. We have truncated our tables at the age interval of 70-74, since the chance of getting married beyond the age 74 are negligible to affect the results on probability of ever marrying and single status expectancy etc.

### Findings

The provincial vital statistics reports for marriages and the Census Canada reports for population have been used to calculate age-specific marriage rates. We have presented gross first-marriage decrement tables (A:1 to A:4) ignoring the effect of

migration on nuptiality. The Bogue (1969) notations have been used to label the various columns of the tables. We shall analyse the selected features of the decrement tables for males and females separately for 1971 and 1976 for Ontario. We shall also compare the 1971 tables of Ontario with those of Canada.

### Changing Age Patterns of Marriage in Ontario

From Table 3 and Figure 2 we infer that the male nuptiality curve is bimodal and the female nuptiality curve is unimodal. The prime age of marriage for females is between 20-24 years of age, and although males predominantly marry between 25-30 years, a substantial proportion of them also get married between 20-24 years.

The average age at first marriage for males, as well as females, has been declining since 1951. However, according to vital statistics registrations from 1971 to 1976 it increased from 24.9 to 25.1 for males and from 22.6 to 22.8 for females. Although economic fluctuations (high inflation and unemployment rates) during the 1970's justified this increase, the amount of increase is so small it needed verification. We calculated the average age at first marriage from the given probabilities in our decrement tables, and found that it increased from 22.5 to 23.0 for males and from 19.2 to 20.4 for females. These mean ages are synthetic averages and do not refer to real life situations, but they confirm the direction of change in the average age at first marriage. It has actually increased from 1971 to 1976.

Some interesting conclusions can be drawn from the per cent distribution of persons who get married. From the columns EVMx of Tables A1 to A4 we can deduce the following summary table:

<u>Per cent Getting Married</u>				
<u>Age</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>	
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>
20-24	60	49	78	67
25-29	85	77	90	82
30-34	91	85	93	87
35-40	93	88	93	88

In 1971, at age 40 only 7 per cent of males and females were left unmarried, but in 1976 some 12 per cent were still single. These figures in the summary table reveal that the age range at first marriage is widening. Laing and Krishnan (1976) had reported the narrowing down of this range in their study on the Canadian tables for 1961-1966.

### Single Status Life Expectancy

Table 4 gives expectation of single life at different ages for males and females of Ontario in 1971 and 1976. It also provides the per cent change in these expectations at various ages. The expectation of single life declines from 15-19 to 20-24 age for both sexes, after which it increases until age 40-44. From age 45 onward it again starts a declining trend. This pattern prevailed during 1971 as well as 1976. The figures on per cent change reveal that expectation of single status life has increased from 1971 to 1976 for both sexes at all ages from 15 to 65. The increase is very high among the younger (under 30) age categories and it is the highest for men and women of 20-24 years of age. It means there is some evidence of postponement of marriage among young persons of Ontario during these years (1971-1976).



### Prospect Of Eventual Marriage

The pMx column in tables 1A to 4A gives the prospect of eventual marriage during a lifetime. In 1971, 95.2 per cent of males and 94.5 per cent of females could expect to get married during lifetime at the age of 15. In 1976, the corresponding figures declined to 91.7 per cent for males and 90 per cent for females.

It appears that the proportion of persons remaining single during lifetime has almost doubled among females. In 1971, 5.5 per cent of females compared to 10.1 in 1976 could expect to remain unmarried throughout life. About 4.8 per cent of males in 1971 and 8.3 per cent in 1976 expected to remain single during lifetime. The prospect of marriage has greatly declined for males as well as females.

The prospect of getting married during lifetime was slightly higher for the Canadian population at age 15 than for the Ontario population according to the Laing and Krishnan Study. About 96 per cent of males as well as females could hope to eventually marry in Canada according to this study.

### Comparison Of Ontario And Canada

Tables 5 and 6 along with Figures 3 and 4 compare the probabilities and expectation of single life in Ontario and Canada in 1971. The nuptiality curves for males and females of Ontario are quite similar to the corresponding curves of Canada as a whole. Laing and Krishnan (1976) have mentioned that the tables prepared for the western provinces resemble one another more than Canada as a whole. It is clear that the Canadian pattern of nuptiality is influenced by that of Ontario. Just as in Ontario, the male nuptiality curve for Canada is bimodal and the female nuptiality curve is unimodal. The prime marriage age for females is 20-24. Although males marry predominantly at the age of 25-29, they also marry in a substantial proportion at the age of 20-24.

The probability of getting married was slightly higher in Ontario than in Canada for persons under 25 years of age and was lower for those over 25 years of age during 1971 (Table 3). The period of the expectation of single status during lifetime was shorter in Ontario than in Canada as a whole among males over 35 years of age, but females at all ages could expect to experience a longer span of unmarried status at all ages (Table 4).

### Some Implications

We have observed that in Ontario the age at first marriage has increased from 1971 to 1976. The prime age of marriage for females is between 20 to 24 years of age. Males tend to marry predominantly at 25-29 years of age, but also marry in a large proportion at 20-24 years of age. It indicates that women continue to marry men older than themselves. This implies that a larger proportion of females will spend their life time as widows, because men have a lower life expectancy than women, and men are usually older than their spouse at the time of marriage.

We also observed that the expectation of single status life has increased for both sexes from 1971 to 1976. Another important finding which emerges from this study is regarding the prospect of marriage. According to the 1971 nuptiality situation, 95 per cent of persons expected to get married during their lifetime, and according to the 1976 situation 92 per cent of males and 90 per cent of females could expect to get married in their lifetime. It means the proportion of those never-marrying has about doubled. These two findings have some social and economic ramifications. First, some economic factors include young people taking a longer time to enter the labour market

because they are spending more time in learning skills of the modern industrial society than the previous generation. They presently face a high incidence of unemployment and the high cost of owned or rented housing. These factors may influence the decision towards postponement of marriage timing. It has been suggested by sociological literature that a higher age at first marriage is less conducive to divorce. It may imply more stable unions and low incidence of marriage. The increased proportion of never-marrying may be due to change in social acceptance of "living-with" unions. The continued trend of rising age at marriage and declining prospect of marriage is also conducive to declining fertility and lower birth rates.

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TABLE 3  
FIRST MARRIAGE PROBABILITIES BY SEX,  
ONTARIO, 1971-1976.

<u>AGE</u>	<u>MALE</u>		<u>PERCENT CHANGE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>		<u>PERCENT CHANGE</u>
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>		<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>	
15-19	.0760	.0601	-20.9	.2661	.2039	-23.4
20-24	.5712	.4612	-19.3	.7120	.5906	-17.1
25-29	.6178	.5468	-11.5	.5102	.4663	-8.6
30-34	.4080	.3650	-10.5	.2792	.2394	-14.3
35-39	.2344	.2087	-11.0	.1348	.1287	-4.5
40-44	.1260	.1203	-4.5	.0778	.0620	-20.3
45-49	.0825	.0778	-5.7	.0363	.0281	-22.6
50-54	.0620	.0411	-3.4	.0242	.0169	-30.2
55-59	.0378	.0354	-6.3	.0109	.0124	+13.8
60-64	.0227	.0208	-8.4	.0065	.0055	-15.4
65-69	.0169	.0109	-35.5	.0030	.0025	-16.7
70-74	.0070	.0075	+7.1	.0010	.0010	0.0

SOURCE: Tables A:1 to A:4

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

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TABLE 4

EXPECTATION OF SINGLE LIFE AT DIFFERENT AGES,  
ONTARIO, 1971-1976

<u>AGE</u>	<u>MALE</u>		<u>PERCENT CHANGE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>		<u>PERCENT CHANGE</u>
	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>		<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>	
15-19	12.2	15.1	+23.8	10.3	13.6	+32.0
20-24	8.0	10.9	+36.3	8.1	11.4	+40.7
25-29	10.4	13.1	+26.0	16.9	19.3	+14.2
30-34	18.2	20.9	+14.8	26.8	28.9	+7.8
35-39	24.0	26.4	+10.0	31.3	32.2	+2.9
40-44	25.6	27.7	+8.2	30.8	31.6	+0.3
45-49	24.0	26.2	+9.2	28.2	28.6	+1.4
50-54	20.9	23.2	+11.0	24.2	24.3	+0.4
55-59	17.1	19.0	+11.1	19.7	19.7	0.0
60-64	12.7	14.6	+15.0	14.7	14.9	+1.4
65-69	9.9	9.9	0.0	14.9	10.0	-32.8
70-74	5.0	5.0	0.0	10.0	5.0	-50.0

SOURCE: Tables A:1 to A:4

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

March, 1982

TABLE 5

FIRST MARRIAGE PROBABILITIES BY SEX,  
ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1971

<u>AGE</u>	<u>MALE</u>			<u>FEMALE</u>		
	<u>ONTARIO</u>	<u>CANADA<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>DIFFERENCE</u>	<u>ONTARIO</u>	<u>CANADA<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>DIFFERENCE</u>
15-19	.0760	.0650	+.0110	.2661	.2433	+.0228
20-24	.5712	.5672	+.0040	.7120	.7108	+.0014
25-29	.6178	.6396	-.0218	.5102	.5458	-.0356
30-34	.4080	.4160	-.0080	.2792	.3135	-.0343
35-39	.2344	.2334	+.0010	.1348	.1800	-.0452
40-44	.1260	.1471	-.0211	.0778	.1146	-.0368
45-49	.0825	.0935	-.0110	.0363	.0696	-.0333
50-54	.0620	.0695	-.0075	.0242	.0492	-.0250
55-59	.0378	.0465	-.0087	.0109	.0314	-.0205
60-64	.0227	.0314	-.0087	.0065	.0192	-.0127
65-69	.0169	.0229	-.0060	.0030	.0112	-.0082
70-74	.0070	.0129	-.0059	.0010	.0056	-.0046

SOURCE: Tables A:1 and A:2

- 1 Laing, L. and P. Krishnan  
Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology  
13(2) 1976 pp 217-228.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
March, 1982

TABLE 6

EXPECTATION OF SINGLE LIFE AT DIFFERENT AGES,  
ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1971

<u>AGE</u>	<u>MALE</u>		<u>DIFFERENCE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>		<u>DIFFERENCE</u>
	<u>ONTARIO</u>	<u>CANADA</u> <sup>1</sup>		<u>ONTARIO</u>	<u>CANADA</u> <sup>1</sup>	
15-19	12.2	12.2	0.0	10.3	9.9	+ 0.4
20-24	8.0	7.9	+ 0.1	8.1	7.3	+ 0.8
25-29	10.4	9.9	+ 0.5	16.9	14.1	+ 2.8
30-34	18.2	18.1	+ 0.1	26.8	23.1	+ 3.7
35-39	24.0	24.2	-0.2	31.3	27.5	+ 3.8
40-44	25.6	25.8	-0.2	30.8	28.0	+ 2.8
45-49	24.0	24.9	-0.9	28.2	26.3	+ 1.9
50-54	20.9	22.2	-1.3	24.2	23.1	+ 1.1
55-59	17.1	18.6	-1.5	19.7	19.1	+ 0.8
60-64	12.7	14.4	-1.7	14.9	14.7	+ 0.2
65-69	9.9	9.8	+ 0.1	10.0	9.9	+ 0.1
70-74	5.0	5.0	0.0	5.0	5.0	0.0

SOURCE: Tables A:1 and A:2

1 Laing, L. and P. Krishnan  
Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology  
13(2) 1976 pp 217-228.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

March, 1982



TABLE A:1

FIRST MARRIAGE DECREMENT TABLE  
MALE, ONTARIO, 1971

<u>AGE</u>	<u>n<sub>x</sub></u>	<u>N<sub>x</sub></u>	<u>M<sub>x</sub></u>	<u>ML<sub>x</sub></u>	<u>EVM<sub>x</sub></u>	<u>S<sub>x</sub></u>	<u>NEV<sub>x</sub></u>	<u>pM<sub>x</sub></u>	<u>n<sup>e</sup><sub>x</sub></u>
15-19	.0760	100,000	7,600	95,247	7,600	481,000	1,223,782	95.2	12.2
20-24	.5712	92,400	52,779	87,647	60,379	330,052	742,782	94.9	8.0
25-29	.6178	39,621	24,478	34,868	84,857	136,910	412,730	88.0	10.4
30-34	.4080	15,143	6,178	10,390	91,035	60,270	275,820	68.6	18.2
35-39	.2344	8,965	2,101	4,212	93,136	39,570	215,550	47.0	24.0
40-44	.1260	6,863	865	2,111	94,001	32,152	175,980	30.8	25.6
45-49	.0825	5,998	495	1,246	94,496	28,752	143,828	20.8	24.0
50-54	.0620	5,503	341	751	94,837	26,662	115,076	13.6	20.9
55-59	.0378	5,162	195	410	95,032	25,322	88,414	7.9	17.1
60-64	.0227	4,967	113	215	95,145	22,670	63,092	4.3	12.7
65-69	.0169	4,101	69	102	95,214	20,332	40,422	2.5	9.9
70-74	.0070	4,032	28	33	95,242	20,090	20,090	0.8	5.0

SOURCE: Prepared from Census and Vital Registration Data.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

March, 1982

TABLE A:2

FIRST MARRIAGE DECREMENT TABLE  
FEMALE, ONTARIO, 1971

<u>AGE</u>	<u>n<sub>x</sub></u>	<u>N<sub>x</sub></u>	<u>M<sub>x</sub></u>	<u>ML<sub>x</sub></u>	<u>EVM<sub>x</sub></u>	<u>S<sub>x</sub></u>	<u>NEV<sub>x</sub></u>	<u>pM<sub>x</sub></u>	<u>n<sup>e</sup><sub>x</sub></u>
15-19	.2661	100,000	26,610	94,522	26,610	433,475	1,026,674	94.5	10.3
20-24	.7120	73,390	52,254	67,912	78,864	236,315	593,199	92.5	8.1
25-29	.5102	21,136	10,784	15,658	89,648	78,720	356,884	74.1	16.9
30-34	.2792	10,352	2,890	4,874	92,538	44,533	278,164	47.1	26.8
35-39	.1348	7,461	1,006	1,984	93,544	34,790	233,631	26.6	31.3
40-44	.0778	6,455	502	978	94,046	31,020	198,841	15.2	30.8
45-49	.0363	5,953	216	476	94,262	29,223	167,821	8.0	28.2
50-54	.0242	5,736	139	260	94,401	28,333	138,598	4.5	24.2
55-59	.0109	5,597	61	121	94,462	27,830	110,265	2.2	19.7
60-64	.0065	5,535	36	60	94,498	27,585	82,435	1.1	14.9
65-69	.0030	5,499	16	24	94,514	27,452	54,850	0.4	10.0
70-74	.0010	5,482	5	8	94,519	27,398	27,398	0.1	5.0

SOURCE: Prepared from Census and Vital Registration Data.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

March, 1982

TABLE A:3

FIRST MARRIAGE DECREMENT TABLE  
MALE, ONTARIO, 1976

AGE	$\frac{11}{N}$	Nx	Mx	MLx	EVMx	Sx	NEVx	pMx	$n^e$
15-19	.0601	100,000	6,010	91,698	6,010	484,975	1,509,132	91.7	15.1
20-24	.4612	93,990	43,348	85,688	49,358	361,580	1,024,157	91.2	10.9
25-29	.5468	50,642	27,691	42,340	77,049	183,983	662,573	83.6	13.1
30-34	.3650	22,951	8,377	14,649	85,426	93,813	478,594	64.0	20.9
35-39	.2087	14,574	3,042	6,272	88,468	65,265	384,781	43.0	26.4
40-44	.1203	11,532	1,387	3,230	89,855	54,193	319,516	28.0	27.7
45-49	.0778	10,145	789	1,843	90,644	48,750	265,323	18.2	26.2
50-54	.0411	9,355	384	1,054	91,028	45,815	216,573	11.3	23.2
55-59	.0354	8,971	318	670	91,346	44,060	170,758	7.5	19.0
60-64	.0208	8,653	180	352	91,526	42,815	126,698	4.1	14.6
65-69	.0109	8,473	92	172	91,618	42,135	83,883	2.0	9.9
70-74	.0075	8,381	63	80	91,681	41,748	41,748	1.0	5.0

SOURCE: Prepared from Census and Vital Registration Data.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

March, 1982

TABLE A:4

FIRST MARRIAGE DECREMENT TABLE  
FEMALE, ONTARIO, 1976

AGE	$n_x$	$N_x$	$M_x$	$ML_x$	$EVM_x$	$S_x$	$NEV_x$	$pM_x$	$n_x^e$
15-19	.2039	100,000	20,390	89,894	20,390	449,025	1,357,639	89.9	13.6
20-24	.5906	79,610	47,018	65,504	67,408	280,505	908,614	82.2	11.4
25-29	.4663	32,592	15,198	22,486	82,606	124,965	628,109	69.0	19.3
30-34	.2394	17,394	4,164	7,288	86,770	76,560	503,144	41.9	28.9
35-39	.1287	13,230	1,703	3,124	88,473	61,893	426,584	23.6	32.2
40-44	.0620	11,527	715	1,421	89,188	55,848	364,691	12.3	31.6
45-49	.0281	10,812	304	706	89,492	53,300	308,843	6.5	28.6
50-54	.0169	10,508	178	402	89,670	52,095	255,543	3.8	24.3
55-59	.0124	10,330	128	224	89,798	51,330	203,448	2.2	19.7
60-64	.0055	10,202	56	96	89,854	50,870	152,118	0.9	14.9
65-69	.0025	10,146	25	40	89,879	50,668	101,248	0.4	10.0
70-74	.0010	10,121	10	15	89,889	50,580	50,580	0.1	5.0

SOURCE: Prepared from Census and Vital Registration Data.

Social and Economic Data  
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Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
March, 1982



FIGURE 1  
NUPTIALITY CURVE: MALES, ONTARIO

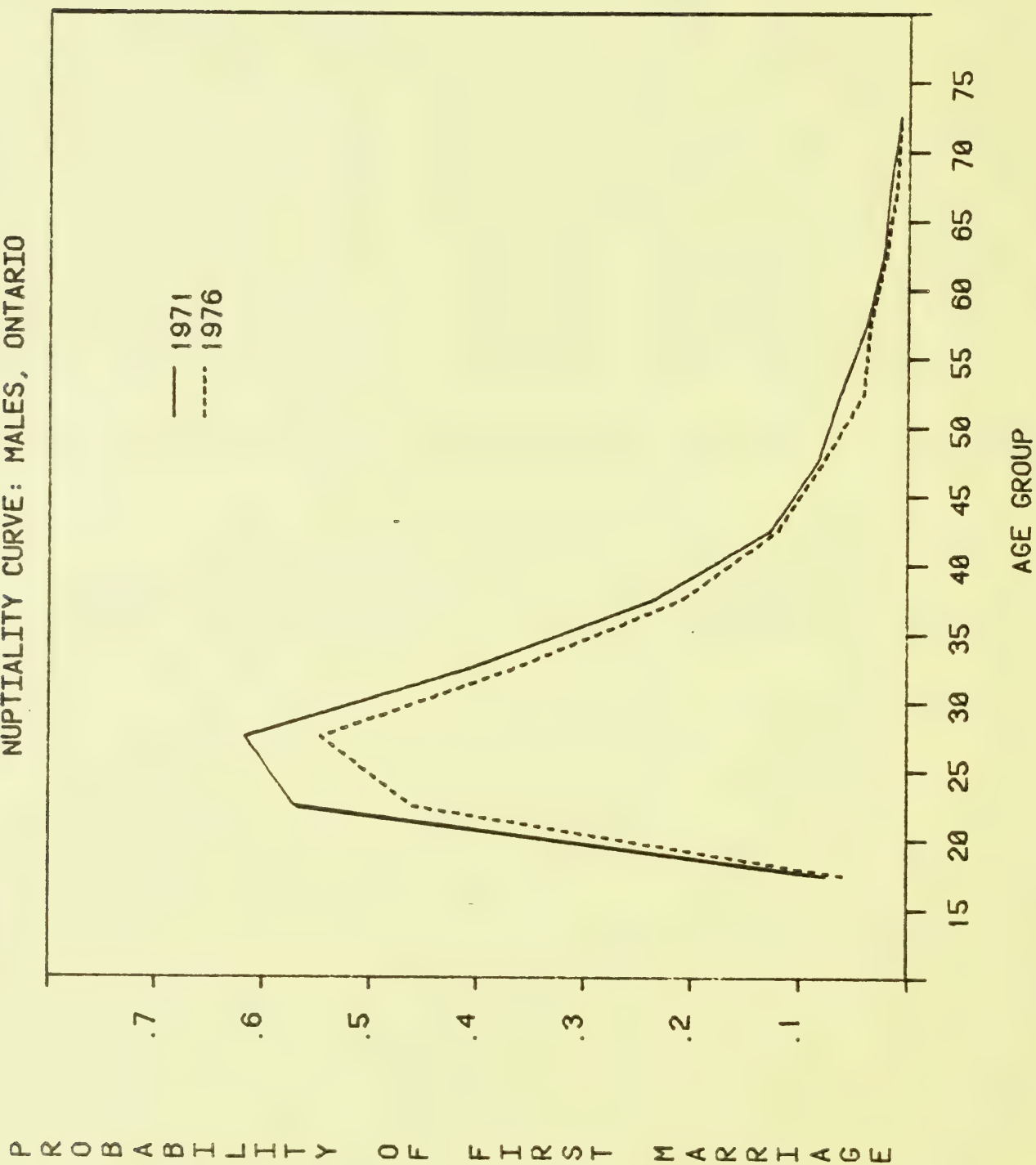


FIGURE 2  
NUPTIALITY CURVE: FEMALES, ONTARIO

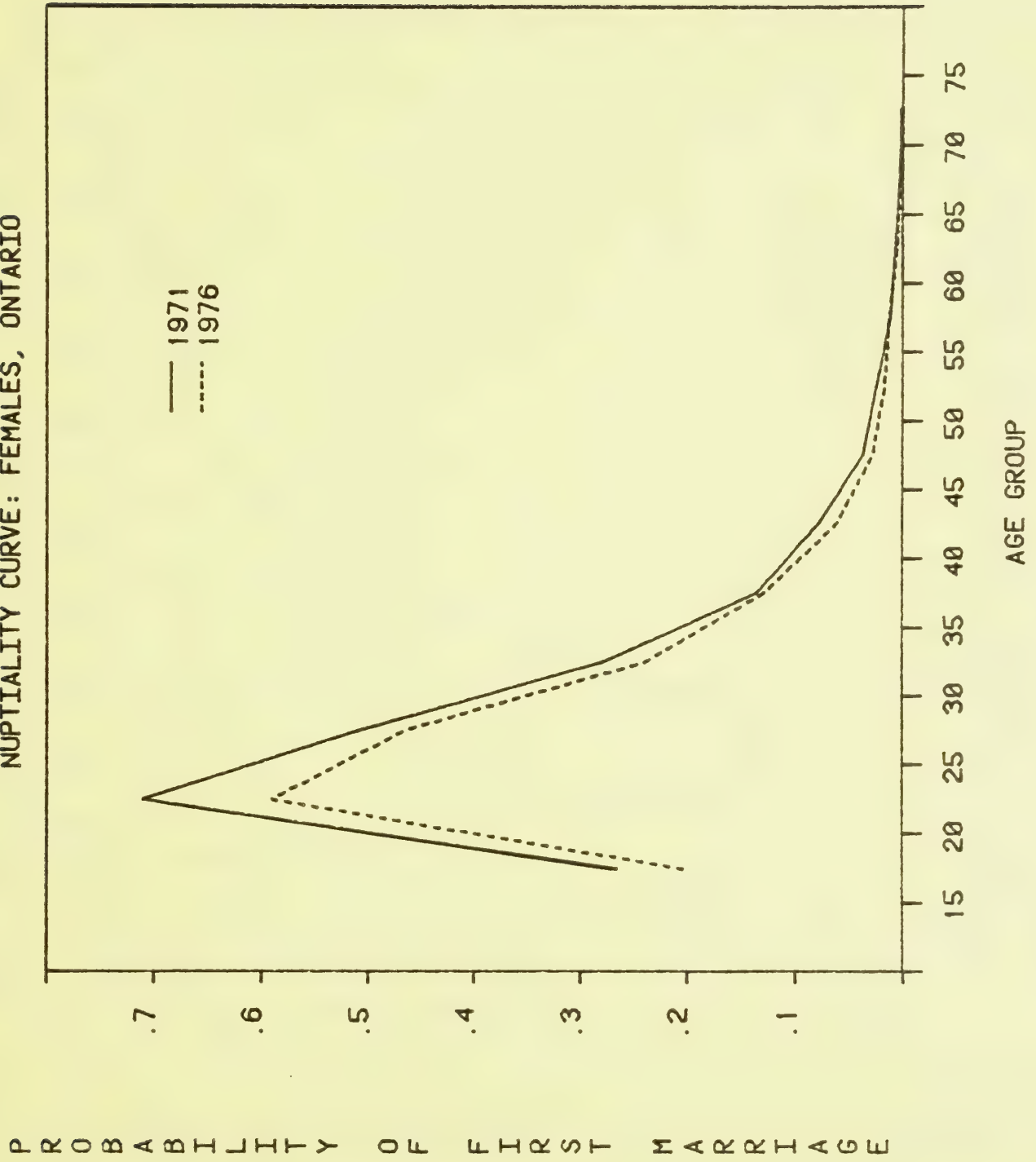


FIGURE 3  
NUPTIALITY CURVE: MALES, ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1971

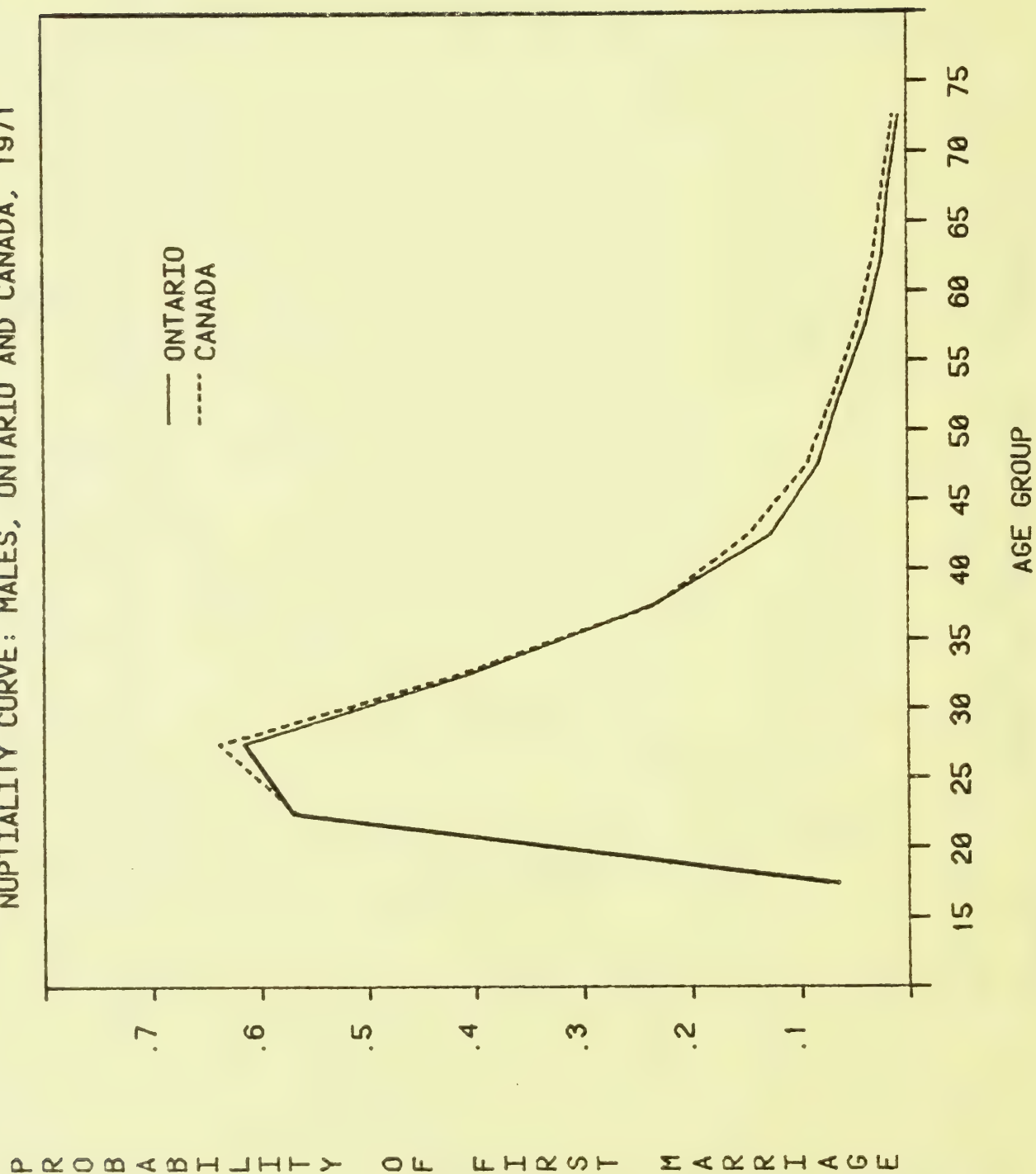
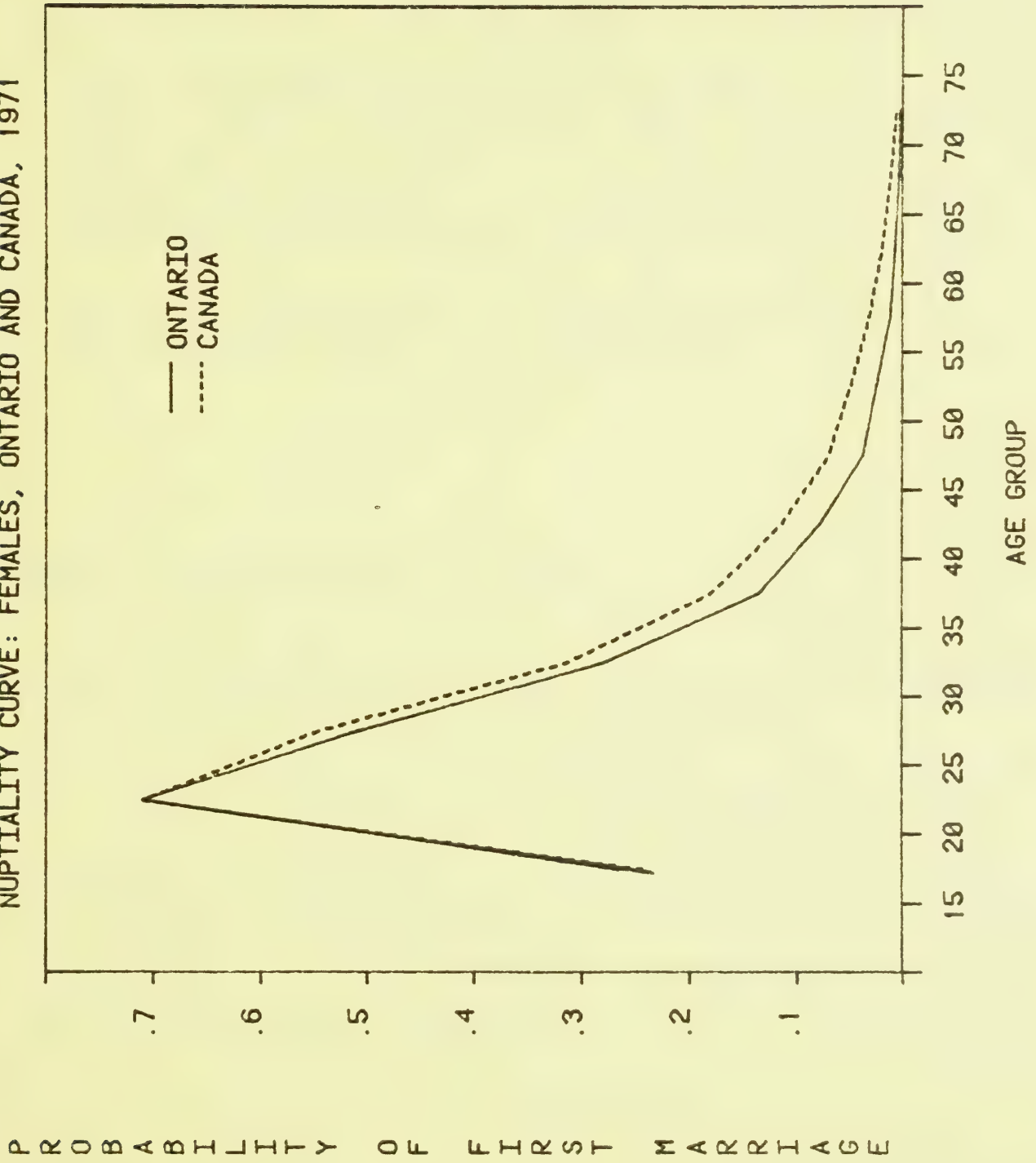


FIGURE 4  
NUPTIALITY CURVE: FEMALES, ONTARIO AND CANADA, 1971







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  - \*ONTARIO VITAL STATISTICS, MARCH 1982
  - \*INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES, FEBRUARY 1982
  - \*FEATURE ARTICLE: PROVINCIAL DIFFERENTIALS IN OUT-OF-WEDLOCK FERTILITY, CANADA, 1921-1979

### ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on March 1, 1982 was 8,672,900.

### VITAL STATISTICS, MARCH 1982, ONTARIO

BIRTHS. During March 1982, there were 10,465 births in Ontario as compared to 10,488 births for March 1981, showing a decline of 23 births, or 0.2%. The number of births for the three-month period, January to March 1982, was 30,181 as compared to 31,966 for the same period last year, showing a decline of 1,785, or 5.6%. The number of births for the twelve-month period ending with March 1982 was 120,603, as compared to 126,444 during the same period a year earlier, showing a decline of 5,841, or 4.6%. The estimated birth rate per 1,000 population was 14.0, down from 14.7 last year.

DEATHS. The number of deaths recorded in March 1982 was 5,437 as compared to 5,564 in March 1981, showing a decline of 127 deaths, or 2.3%. The number of deaths for the first three months of 1982 was 17,065, as compared to 17,859 during the same period last year, for a decline of 794 deaths, or 4.4%. The number of deaths for the twelve-month period ending with March 1982 was 62,800, as compared to 63,687 deaths during the same period last year, showing a decline of 887 deaths, or 1.4%. The estimated death rate was 7.3 per 1,000 population, down from 7.4 last year.



Ministry of  
Treasury and  
Economics

Ontario

The Honourable Frank S. Miller  
minister

Tom Campbell  
deputy minister







NATURAL INCREASE. Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in March 1982 amounted to 5,028 as compared to 4,924 last year, for an increase of 104, or 2.1%. Natural increase during the first three months of 1982 amounted to 13,116 as compared to 14,107 during the same period last year, for a decline of 991, or 7.0%. Natural increase during the twelve-month period ending with March 1982 added 57,803 persons to Ontario's population as compared to 62,757 for the same period last year, for a decline of 4,954, or 7.9%. The estimated natural increase rate per 1,000 population was 6.7, down from 7.3 last year.

MARRIAGES. There were 3,108 marriages celebrated in March 1982 as compared to 3,022 in the same month last year, showing an increase of 86 marriages, or 2.8%. During the first three months of 1982 there were 8,887 marriages contracted, as compared to 9,898 for the same period last year, for a decline of 1,011, or 10.2%. During the twelve-month period ending with March 1982, there were 67,141 marriages as compared to 73,358 for the same period a year earlier, for a decline of 6,217 marriages, or 8.5%.

DIVORCES. In March 1982 there were 2,499 divorces granted as compared to 1,500 in March 1981, showing an increase of 999, or 66.6%. During the first three months of 1982 there were 5,499 divorces recorded, as compared to 4,800 for the same period last year, showing an increase of 699, or 14.6%. During the twelve-month period ending with March 1982, there were 25,336 divorces as compared to 20,787 for the same period a year earlier, showing an increase of 4,549, or 21.9%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

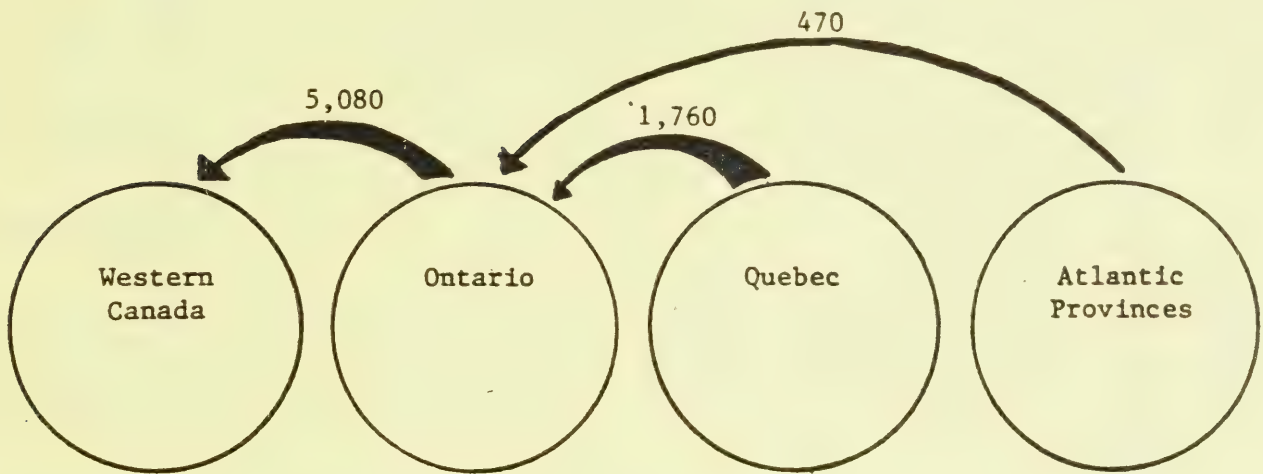
	<u>March</u>		<u>12 months ended with March</u>					
	1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
	Number		Rate per 1,000					
Marriages	3,108	3,022	7.8	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.1
Divorces	2,499	1,500	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4

(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

# INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

## Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada (Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
1982				
Feb.	-2,599	915	295	-1,389
Jan. - Feb.	-5,080	1,760	470	-2,850
(2) Months 1982				



*Note: These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.*

## Interprovincial Migration Estimates

During February 1982, Ontario lost an estimated 1,389 persons in the exchange of migrants between Ontario and other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 1,319 migrants: 915 from Quebec, 338 from Newfoundland, 40 from New Brunswick and 26 from Prince Edward Island. We lost 2,708 migrants to the following provinces: 1,192 to Alberta, 962 to British Columbia, 274 to Manitoba, 136 to Saskatchewan, 109 to Nova Scotia, 35 to the Yukon and N.W.T.

During the twelve-month period ending with February 1982, Ontario lost 20,643 migrants in the exchange with other provinces. On a net basis we gained 10,472 persons from: Quebec 9,136, 770 from Newfoundland, and 566 from New Brunswick. We lost 31,115 migrants to: Alberta 18,585, British Columbia 8,563, Manitoba 1,712, Saskatchewan 1,135, Nova Scotia 233, Prince Edward Island 116, and the Yukon and N.W.T. 771.

The comparable figure for the twelve-month period ending with February 1981 was a net loss of 24,440 migrants. The net loss for February 1981 amounted to 313 migrants.

(For further detail, see Table 2, Page 5).



TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR FEBRUARY, JANUARY-FEBRUARY  
AND 12 MONTHS ENDING WITH FEBRUARY, 1982

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	FEBRUARY, 1982			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH FEBRUARY, 1982			JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1982		
	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE
	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	
Newfoundland	228	110	338	211	559	770	143	197	340
Prince Edward Island	6	20	26	-56	-60	-116	-21	38	17
Nova Scotia	6	-115	-109	19	-252	-233	97	-75	22
New Brunswick	-21	61	40	195	371	566	-4	95	91
Quebec	327	588	915	2,737	6,399	9,136	478	1,282	1,760
Manitoba	-70	-204	-274	-221	-1,491	-1,712	-58	-417	-475
Saskatchewan	-56	-80	-136	-327	-808	-1,135	-75	-122	-197
Alberta	-629	-563	-1,192	-5,435	-13,150	-18,585	-917	-1,152	-2,069
British Columbia	-51	-911	-962	-932	-7,631	-8,563	-163	-2,088	-2,251
Yukon and N. W. Territories	-23	-12	-35	-144	-627	-771	-27	-61	-88
Total Received	-283	-1,106	-1,389	-3,953	-16,690	-20,643	-547	-2,303	-2,850

\* Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.  
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
April, 1982

PROVINCIAL DIFFERENTIALS IN OUT-OF-WEDLOCK FERTILITY,  
CANADA, 1921-1979

The birth of a child to an unmarried mother has not only social and psychological implications but also poses serious economic difficulties for the mother. A recent publication of the Ontario Provincial Secretariat for Social Development (1981) indicates that 80 per cent of the more than 200,000 single-parent families in Ontario are headed by women, and more than half of these need public assistance. Cutright (1973) reported that about 60 per cent of white and 80 per cent of non-white unwed mothers in the United States are below the poverty level at the time of birth of a child.

The understanding of trends and differentials in the births to unwed mothers is a starting point to a serious study of this problem. The present study looks at the provincial differentials in the pre-marital and ex-nuptial fertility in Canada. A comparative study is helpful in identifying the determinants and in studying causation. The out-of-wedlock births constitute a fairly high proportion of total fertility in Canada. It is pertinent to understand the trends in these births for the purposes of fertility assumption to be used in population projections.

Data and Methods

The figures for out-of-wedlock births by age of mother were compiled from the vital statistics reports of the various provinces. According to these reports, the out-of-wedlock births refer to those in which parents reported themselves as not having been married to each other at the time of birth or registration. These births are exclusive of stillbirths.

The number of children born to women under 15 years of age were incorporated in the 15-19 years age group, and those born to women over age 44 were added to the 35-44 years age group. The number of children born to women under 15 years of age or to those over 44 years of age was relatively small. Births to those women with age not stated were proportionately prorated in all the age groups.

Data on unmarried women for the census years were compiled from the Census of Canada reports. For the inter-censal years the Statistics Canada estimates (Catalogue 91-203, Annual) were used.

We have used two measures to discuss out-of-wedlock fertility. First, we have presented percentage of out-of-wedlock births to total live births and second, we have calculated out-of-wedlock births to unmarried mothers between the age of 15 to 44. Both measures have also been separately presented for the teenage mothers.

Trends and Change in Out-Of-Wedlock Fertility by Province

Table 3 compares the ratio of out-of-wedlock births to total live births, and Table 4 gives the out-of-wedlock fertility rates from 1921 to 1979 by province. Table 3 reveals an increase in the percentage of these births from 1921 to 1945. During the postwar period (1946 to 1955), these percentages declined. This trend is true for all provinces. The out-of-wedlock fertility is probably not independent of nuptiality, an increase in the latter tending to reduce the former. The rise in postwar fertility is attributable to more women marrying along with more wives bearing children. The decline in the per cent of out-of-wedlock births to total live births during the 1946-1955 period appears to be a result of the rise in nuptiality during these years.

An increase in nuptiality leaves a smaller number of unmarried women in a population. In such a situation, the ratio of out-of-wedlock births to total live births may decline because of the increase in marital fertility rather than a decline in the out-of-wedlock fertility. We know that during these years there was an increase in marital fertility. To control the effect of nuptiality on the out-of-wedlock fertility, one can calculate out-of-wedlock fertility rates by relating these births to the number of single women in a society. Table 4 provides such rates. The out-of-wedlock fertility rates (Table 4) increased from 1921 to 1961, indicating that out-of-wedlock fertility did not actually decline during the baby-boom years. A decline in the percentages of out-of-wedlock births to live births was influenced by the increase in nuptiality.

Out-of-wedlock fertility experienced a consistent rise until 1970, and it declined from 1971 to 1973 (see Table 3). This decline was supposed to be linked to the legalization of therapeutic abortions (under specific circumstances) in 1969. The following table shows that a very high proportion of abortions is performed on unmarried and young women. (Table on page 8).





We can infer from the above table that about three-fourths of the total abortions were performed on unmarried mothers. Therefore, it is likely that abortions actually reduced the out-of-wedlock births.

In spite of the fact that a very high proportion of abortions were conducted on unmarried mothers, we cannot conclusively claim that increased rates of abortion contribute to a decline in the trend of out-of-wedlock fertility. The following table shows a positive correlation between abortion rates and out-of-wedlock fertility rates.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Canada</u>		<u>Ontario</u>	
	<u>T.A.R.</u>	<u>O.W.F.R.</u>	<u>T.A.R.</u>	<u>O.W.F.R.</u>
1971	8.6	9.0	12.0	6.5
1972	11.2	9.0	16.2	6.7
1973	12.6	9.0	18.3	6.7
1974	13.7	9.0	20.0	7.3
1975	13.7	10.1	19.8	7.8
1976	15.1	10.5	21.8	8.4
1977	15.9	11.3	22.6	8.7
1978	17.4	11.7	24.2	9.2
1979	17.8	12.2	25.2	9.4

Correlation Coefficient 0.9

0.9

T.A.R. = Therapeutic Abortion Rate = Abortions per 100 live births.

O.W.F.R. = Out-of-wedlock Fertility Rate = Births to unwed mothers per 100 live births.

The abortion rates show an increasing trend since data became available on them and out-of-wedlock fertility rates also show a rising trend. It does not mean that abortion rates are unrelated to the out-of-wedlock fertility rates. The following discussion will elucidate the actual relationship.

Out-of-Wedlock Births Per 100 Live Births  
And Abortions Per 100 Live Births, Provinces And Canada, 1979

	<u>Out-of-Wedlock Births</u> <u>Per 100 Live Births</u>	<u>Index</u> <u>Province/Canada</u>	<u>Abortions Per</u> <u>100 Live Births</u>	<u>Index</u> <u>Province/Canada</u>
P.E.I.	12.7	104	1.7	15
N.S.	15.7	129	7.8	67
N.B.	14.0	115	2.8	24
Que.	12.6	103	5.6	48
Ont.	9.4	77	15.2	131
Man.	15.8	130	7.0	60
Sask.	16.8	138	8.0	69
Alta.	13.1	107	13.9	120
B.C.	13.2	108	21.1	182
Yukon	27.1	222	19.5	168
N.W.T.	37.8	310	13.7	118
Canada	12.2	100	11.6	100

The above table compares out-of-wedlock fertility rates with abortion rates by province. Logically, the provinces with higher abortion rates should entail low out-of-wedlock fertility rates, given a large proportion of abortions are reported to be performed on unmarried mothers. The Atlantic Provinces (P.E.I., N.S. and N.B.) have much below the national average abortion rates, and above the national average out-of-wedlock fertility rates. The same is true of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Quebec. British Columbia and Ontario have very high abortion rates and relatively low out-of-wedlock fertility rates. The Yukon and the Northwest Territories deviate from the norm of high levels of abortion and low levels of out-of-wedlock fertility. They show a very high incidence of abortion and a very high incidence of out-of-wedlock births. We calculated the coefficient of correlation excluding the Yukon and N.W.T. The value of this coefficient is  $-.3$ . It indicates that although an increased incidence of abortion results in lowered illegitimacy, the correlation is not very high. We can conclude that the rising trend in out-of-wedlock fertility would have been more pronounced in the absence of therapeutic abortions.

### Teenage Out-Of-Wedlock Fertility

Table 5 shows a rising trend in the out-of-wedlock fertility of teenage mothers. There is evidence of some decline in the rates in 1978 and 1979. This decline could be due to the over-estimation of single women in this age group used in the denominator to calculate the rate. The following percentages of out-of-wedlock births among teenage mothers 1977-79, show that even during these years, teenage out-of-wedlock fertility continued to rise.

Per cent Of Out-Of-Wedlock Births To Total Births, Teenage Women

<u>Year</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>P.E.I.</u>	<u>N.S.</u>	<u>N.B.</u>	<u>Que.</u>	<u>Ont.</u>	<u>Man.</u>	<u>Sask.</u>	<u>Alta.</u>	<u>B.C.</u>	<u>Yukon</u>	<u>N.W.T.</u>
1977	47.8	43.4	52.2	57.3	53.3	40.9	57.4	52.4	43.6	51.5	77.8	73.8
1978	51.0	45.7	55.9	51.6	56.1	45.3	59.2	55.7	46.5	51.9	69.6	75.0
1979	53.8	52.3	57.8	56.3	60.2	48.3	60.2	57.9	48.5	55.3	66.0	76.3

### Provincial Comparison

Table 6 presents the out-of-wedlock births ratio index for the ten provinces and the two territories. The values of the percentages of out-of-wedlock fertility from Table 3 have been related to the values for Canada. This index compares provinces with the national average, Canada being 100. From 1950 onward, Ontario's rates have been below the national average. The same is true for Quebec since 1921. Among the Atlantic Provinces, Nova Scotia always had rates above the national average. After World War II, New Brunswick had rates above the national average, but from 1961 to 1970, it was below. During the postwar years all four western provinces had out-of-wedlock fertility rates more than the national average. From 1951 to 1965, the Yukon had the highest rates (three times higher than the national average), but since 1972 the Northwest Territories had the highest rates in Canada.

### Ontario: Inter-county Comparision

Table 7 gives the per cent of out-of-wedlock births to total live births for all mothers, and Table 8 gives such percentages for teenage (19 and under) mothers. With some fluctuations, these rates reveal rising trends in most of the counties. (Table 7). Particularly, in recent years (1976-1979) these rates have risen considerably. Table 8 reveals that the proportion of births to unmarried teenage mothers is considerably high in all counties of Ontario. In 1979, 47.6% of total live births to teenage mothers were born to unmarried mothers in Ontario.

Some counties have consistently higher rates of out-of-wedlock fertility, whereas others have consistently lower rates than the provincial average. Table 9 provides an index of out-of-wedlock fertility rates for the selected years for all mothers and teenage mothers. It compares the 53 counties with the provincial average, Ontario being equal to 100. According to the index for all mothers we can group these counties in the following groups:

<u>Rates consistently lower than the provincial average</u>	<u>Rates consistently higher than the provincial average</u>	<u>Rates varied from lower to higher than the provincial average</u>
Glengarry	Grenville	The rest:
Lennox and Addington	Toronto (M.M.)	26 counties
Russell	Algoma	listed in Table 9
Dufferin	Manitoulin	
Durham (R.M.)	Nipissing	
Haldimand-Norfolk (R.M.)	Kenora	
Halton (R.M.)	Rainy River	
Niagara (R.M.)	Thunder Bay	
Northumberland		
Peel (R.M.)		
Waterloo (R.M.)		
Wellington		
Elgin		
Essex		
Grey		
Huron		
Lambton		
Oxford		
Perth		

There are two other observations worth mentioning. (i) The counties with a higher rate of out-of-wedlock fertility among all women also exhibit higher rates among the teenage mothers. (ii) Table 9 shows that among the northern districts, the value of the Index is higher for all women than for the teenage women. It indicates that in these counties the magnitude of out-of-wedlock births is higher among older women. For many counties of the eastern and central regions of Ontario, the value of the index for the teenage mothers is higher than that for all the women, indicating that in these regions, the rates are being inflated by a higher magnitude of out-of-wedlock births among the teenage mothers.

#### Measures Of Variability

The following are the measures of variability of the index of out-of-wedlock fertility calculated from data presented in Table 9.

<u>All Mothers</u>	<u>Mean</u>	<u>Standard Deviation</u>	<u>Coefficient Of Variation</u>
1966	89.8	34.0	37.8
1971	99.5	41.1	41.3
1976	107.3	63.3	59.0
1979	110.1	57.2	52.0
<u>Teenage Mothers</u>			
1966	91.8	28.4	30.9
1971	94.5	21.6	22.8
1976	95.2	22.2	23.3
1979	97.8	18.3	18.7



Over time, it is better to consider the value of the coefficient of variation (c.v.) to obtain an idea of changes in the variation of out-of-wedlock fertility, because this coefficient relates the values of the mean to the standard deviation. The mean has changed from one year to another. The values of the c.v. show that variation in out-of-wedlock fertility by counties has increased for all women from 1966 to 1979, whereas for teenage mothers it has declined. In other words, when you look at the proportion of out-of-wedlock births of all mothers, the counties looked less alike in 1979 than they did in 1966. The reverse is true in the case of out-of-wedlock births to the teenage mothers.

#### References

Cutright, P., 1973, "Illegitimacy and Income Supplements", Studies in Public Welfare, Paper No. 12, Joint Economic Committee, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington.

Ontario Provincial Secretariat for Social Development, May 1981, Ontario Looks at the Family, Toronto: Ontario Government Publications Service.



TABLE 3

PERCENT OF OUT-OF-WEDLOCK BIRTHS TO TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS,  
CANADA AND PROVINCES, 1921-1979

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>CANADA</u>	<u>NFLD.</u>	<u>P.E.I.</u>	<u>N.S.</u>	<u>N.B.</u>	<u>QUE.</u>	<u>ONT.</u>	<u>MAN.</u>	<u>SASK.</u>	<u>ALTA.</u>	<u>B.C.</u>	<u>YUKON</u>	<u>NWT</u>
1921-25	2.2	2.3	2.3	3.8	2.2	-	2.3	2.5	1.4	2.1	1.5	-	-
1926-30	3.0	2.5	2.4	5.1	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.5	2.3	3.0	2.3	-	-
1931-35	3.6	3.1	3.8	5.7	3.6	3.1	4.2	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.3	-	-
1936-40	3.9	3.3	4.1	6.3	3.7	3.2	4.6	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.9	-	-
1941-45	4.2	4.4	4.9	7.1	4.5	3.0	4.8	3.8	3.7	4.5	5.0	-	-
1946-50	4.0	3.6	5.3	6.9	4.5	2.9	4.1	4.0	4.2	5.0	5.9	-	-
1951-55	3.8	3.3	5.1	5.9	4.0	3.2	3.1	4.5	4.4	4.8	6.0	12.9	7.0
1956-60	4.1	3.9	5.2	6.3	4.2	3.4	3.2	4.5	5.0	5.2	6.4	14.2	10.0
1961	4.5	4.3	4.8	6.9	4.4	3.6	3.5	6.3	5.9	6.2	6.9	16.8	12.0
1962	4.8	4.1	4.7	7.2	4.5	3.8	3.7	6.8	5.9	6.6	7.4	16.6	11.9
1963	5.3	4.9	4.4	7.7	5.1	4.2	4.1	7.4	6.7	7.1	8.2	15.6	12.3
1964	5.9	5.1	4.2	8.1	5.8	4.6	4.7	8.5	7.4	8.3	9.5	17.5	12.7
1965	6.7	5.2	5.9	9.2	5.9	5.2	5.5	9.0	8.6	9.8	11.1	23.4	15.3
1966	7.6	5.9	6.6	10.2	6.9	5.8	6.4	10.2	10.1	10.5	12.1	19.5	15.2
1967	8.3	6.7	6.7	10.8	7.0	6.6	7.0	11.1	10.6	11.5	12.7	22.3	18.4
1968	9.0	7.4	7.4	10.5	7.7	7.3	7.5	12.1	11.8	12.0	13.4	21.4	19.8
1969	9.2	7.9	6.7	11.7	8.3	7.6	7.5	12.1	11.8	12.3	13.8	24.7	18.5
1970	9.6	8.9	9.1	11.4	9.3	8.0	7.6	12.8	13.5	12.8	13.7	26.4	19.8
1971	9.0	9.6	8.1	11.7	9.7	7.9	6.5	13.0	14.1	11.9	12.2	24.7	21.7
1972	9.0	10.4	8.5	12.3	10.1	7.4	6.7	13.0	14.5	11.8	11.4	22.2	25.0
1973	9.0	11.3	9.9	11.9	10.7	7.4	6.7	13.4	15.4	11.0	11.5	24.8	26.6
1974	9.0	-	9.2	12.1	9.8	7.2	7.3	12.6	14.2	11.6	10.5	20.8	28.7
1975	10.1	-	10.4	12.8	10.6	-	7.8	12.9	14.9	11.7	11.3	25.0	33.4
1976	10.5	-	10.5	12.5	12.3	-	8.4	13.8	14.9	11.2	11.5	23.7	30.9
1977	11.3	-	12.0	14.7	12.8	11.8	8.7	15.1	15.7	12.0	12.2	25.9	34.8
1978	11.7	-	11.8	15.2	13.8	11.6	9.2	15.7	16.7	12.6	12.4	26.0	37.6
1979	12.2	-	12.7	15.7	14.0	12.6	9.4	15.8	16.8	13.1	13.2	27.1	37.8

SOURCE: Vital Statistics Reports, Statistics Canada  
From 1974 to 1979 Statistics Canada, Catalogue 82-211, Page 60.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

April, 1982

TABLE 4

OUT-OF-WEDLOCK FERTILITY RATES (15-44)  
PROVINCES, CANADA, 1921-1979

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>CANADA</u>	<u>P.E.I.</u>	<u>N.S.</u>	<u>N.B.</u>	<u>QUE.</u>	<u>ONT.</u>	<u>MAN.</u>	<u>SASK.</u>	<u>ALTA.</u>	<u>B.C.</u>	<u>YUKON &amp; N.W.T.</u>
1921	3.4	5.2	7.3	5.2	*	5.3	8.3	5.1	*	4.3	-
1931	7.8	8.3	9.0	4.0	7.4	7.9	6.8	7.9	10.2	4.6	-
1941	8.1	10.2	16.1	9.1	6.2	8.9	6.4	7.1	9.7	9.0	-
1951	13.1	18.5	23.5	16.2	9.1	11.9	11.9	15.9	19.4	21.2	-
1961	15.4	20.0	27.4	18.1	11.1	15.4	26.0	26.3	32.5	25.5	-
1971	18.3	19.4	22.1	16.5	12.3	14.7	29.1	34.1	30.1	24.8	-
1972	16.8	18.6	26.7	22.6	10.4	14.1	29.5	33.2	27.5	23.4	-
1976	-	19.2	21.6	26.1	*	14.7	27.4	34.2	20.9	20.1	83.6
1977	18.2	22.7	23.6	25.4	16.3	14.7	28.8	35.6	22.0	21.5	81.4
1978	18.2	20.7	24.3	24.4	16.4	14.6	26.0	36.2	22.3	20.3	77.0
1979	18.6	22.2	23.2	23.7	18.1	14.3	27.3	35.7	22.7	21.3	78.6

\* Births by Marital Status and age of mother not available.

SOURCE: Calculated from Statistics Canada's Vital Statistics Reports,  
Census and Population Estimates Data.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
April, 1982

TABLE 5

TEENAGE (15-19) OUT-OF-WEDLOCK FERTILITY RATES,  
PROVINCES AND CANADA, 1921-1979

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>CANADA</u>	<u>P.E.I.</u>	<u>N.S.</u>	<u>N.B.</u>	<u>QUE.</u>	<u>ONT.</u>	<u>MAN.</u>	<u>SASK.</u>	<u>ALTA.</u>	<u>B.C.</u>	<u>YUKON &amp; N.W.T.</u>
1921	4.9	3.9	6.1	3.9	*	5.0	6.0	4.0	*	5.0	-
1931	4.7	6.1	9.7	4.3	6.4	7.6	5.7	4.8	6.2	3.5	-
1941	5.8	8.5	11.2	7.2	4.6	6.6	4.7	4.1	5.6	8.8	-
1951	9.9	12.2	17.3	13.0	6.2	11.0	10.1	9.7	12.4	12.4	-
1961	12.7	10.7	18.5	13.9	7.1	13.6	17.0	16.7	20.2	17.6	-
1971	15.2	15.2	19.7	14.9	8.9	14.3	23.7	23.5	26.7	20.3	-
1972	14.3	16.6	22.3	19.9	7.7	14.9	25.6	25.2	22.2	19.7	-
1976	-	19.5	23.4	24.7	**	14.3	26.5	27.0	19.4	17.8	65.5
1977	16.4	22.9	26.3	25.6	10.9	13.7	26.2	32.6	21.5	18.2	77.3
1978	16.1	21.6	26.6	24.0	10.3	13.7	27.5	33.1	21.3	14.3	80.6
1979	15.5	20.3	25.4	23.4	10.8	13.0	26.2	32.0	21.1	17.4	70.6

\* Data not available.

\*\* About 98% women did not state their marital status.

SOURCE: Calculated from Statistics Canada's Vital Statistics Reports,  
Census and Population Estimates Data.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

April, 1982





TABLE 6

OUT-OF-WEDLOCK FERTILITY RATIO INDEX, 1921-1979 (CONCLUDED)  
(CANADA = 100)

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Newfoundland	85.9	92.7	106.7	115.5	125.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prince Edward Island	72.8	94.8	90.0	94.4	110.0	102.2	103.0	100.0	106.2	100.9	104.1
Nova Scotia	127.2	118.8	130.0	136.7	132.2	134.4	126.7	119.0	130.1	129.9	128.7
New Brunswick	90.2	96.9	156.7	112.2	118.9	108.9	105.0	117.1	113.3	117.9	144.8
Quebec	82.6	83.3	87.8	82.2	82.2	80.0	-	-	104.4	99.1	103.3
Ontario	81.5	79.2	72.2	74.2	74.2	81.1	77.2	80.0	77.0	78.6	77.0
Manitoba	131.5	133.3	144.4	144.4	148.9	140.0	127.7	131.4	133.6	134.1	129.5
Saskatchewan	128.3	140.6	156.7	161.1	171.1	157.8	147.5	141.9	138.9	142.7	137.7
Alberta	133.7	133.8	132.2	131.1	122.2	128.9	115.8	106.7	106.2	107.7	107.4
British Columbia	150.0	142.7	135.6	126.7	127.8	116.7	111.9	109.5	108.0	106.0	108.2
Yukon	268.5	275.0	274.4	246.7	275.6	231.1	247.5	225.7	229.2	222.2	222.1
North West Territories	201.1	206.3	241.1	277.8	295.6	318.9	330.7	294.3	308.0	295.7	309.8
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Vital Statistics Reports, Statistics Canada

From 1974 to 1979 Statistics Canada, Catalogue 82-211, Page 60.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
April, 1982

TABLE 7

LIVE BIRTHS BORN TO ALL UNMARRIED MOTHERS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS,  
ONTARIO, COUNTIES, 1963-1979  
(CONTINUED)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<b>EASTERN ONTARIO</b>																	
Dundas	3.8	5.3	3.9	5.1	5.3	7.8	6.8	4.8	5.0	7.2	6.4	6.4	7.5	5.2	8.0	3.9	10.1
Frontenac	3.3	4.6	5.7	6.4	6.4	5.6	6.7	8.5	6.7	6.7	6.7	5.5	7.4	8.2	8.8	8.7	9.7
Glengarry	2.9	4.4	3.1	3.9	4.0	6.6	4.1	4.0	1.2	5.2	6.3	5.6	9.2	6.3	4.5	6.5	5.5
Greenville	4.2	4.3	5.0	7.8	7.8	5.1	7.9	5.7	7.5	9.0	7.1	7.9	7.9	8.4	5.6	9.0	8.7
Hastings	2.6	4.3	4.1	5.4	5.7	6.5	7.0	7.9	6.6	7.5	8.5	7.5	10.1	8.1	9.5	9.1	10.3
Lanark	4.7	7.1	4.5	5.3	7.0	9.1	9.3	9.0	9.5	8.7	7.1	8.2	7.8	9.2	7.0	7.0	8.6
Leeds	3.0	4.2	5.6	5.2	7.5	5.6	6.2	6.8	5.5	6.7	7.0	5.8	4.9	7.1	7.9	5.6	8.7
Lennox & Addington	3.9	2.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	5.8	5.9	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.3	5.5	4.8	6.3	5.6	6.9
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	5.0	5.2	6.4	7.6	8.4	9.7	9.9	9.9	7.8	8.0	7.7	7.5	8.0	8.5	9.2	8.1	8.0
Prescott	2.5	3.8	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.2	4.1	3.2	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.8	6.8	3.8	9.7	8.5	10.6
Prince Edward	2.1	3.3	3.5	2.9	5.4	6.7	3.7	6.7	6.9	7.7	9.9	8.2	6.7	11.8	10.9	6.9	10.1
Renfrew	2.9	2.5	4.1	4.9	4.6	5.5	5.9	6.5	5.7	7.3	7.5	6.3	7.9	9.1	10.5	8.2	9.0
Russell	2.7	2.1	1.8	2.2	3.1	4.3	2.5	4.4	4.3	6.0	3.3	2.9	4.0	4.9	4.5	4.3	2.8
Stormont	2.6	3.7	4.3	5.9	5.1	6.2	6.2	6.8	6.0	6.0	6.8	7.3	6.7	9.1	8.7	12.5	11.5
<b>CENTRAL ONTARIO</b>																	
Brant	4.5	4.7	5.7	6.1	7.4	6.2	7.0	8.1	6.2	7.2	6.6	7.4	9.7	8.5	10.4	9.2	10.3
Dufferin	2.3	5.4	5.5	2.4	3.8	6.2	4.4	4.7	6.1	4.5	3.0	1.7	3.9	4.1	6.0	3.5	6.0
Durham (R.M.)	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.9	4.7	5.7	6.1	6.9	5.4	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.2	5.8	5.6	6.2	5.9
Halidam-Norfolk (R.M.)	4.0	4.0	4.3	5.6	6.1	4.8	5.3	4.4	5.3	5.5	4.1	6.6	5.8	5.9	6.8	7.5	6.5
Haliburton	2.5	6.1	5.6	4.0	9.0	5.2	4.2	5.1	8.9	5.7	4.8	3.1	7.6	5.3	5.1	12.7	7.6
Halton (R.M.)	2.3	2.6	3.4	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.2	5.3	3.9	3.6	2.9	2.8	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.9
Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	4.6	5.0	5.6	7.1	7.5	8.0	7.8	7.5	5.6	6.4	6.5	6.9	6.8	8.4	9.3	9.2	8.7
Muskoka (D.M.)	5.7	6.5	7.6	8.9	8.1	4.9	9.3	9.0	7.1	7.4	7.5	8.6	7.3	7.2	7.4	9.4	9.3
Niagara (R.M.)	3.1	3.8	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.0	5.4	6.0	5.3	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.3	6.1	6.0	7.3	7.5
Niagara (R.M.)	4.0	4.1	4.6	6.4	5.7	6.5	6.1	4.9	5.6	5.5	6.1	6.4	5.3	6.0	5.1	7.9	7.9
Northumberland	3.9	4.4	5.0	5.9	6.2	6.8	6.0	6.3	5.0	4.6	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.4	4.8	5.6
Peel (R.M.)	4.1	4.4	5.8	6.3	6.8	7.7	8.1	7.9	7.1	6.5	5.7	7.3	6.6	7.1	8.8	8.8	8.3
Peterborough	4.1	4.4	5.8	6.8	6.7	7.4	7.2	8.0	7.8	8.3	7.6	6.9	6.3	7.2	8.0	9.2	9.0
Simcoe	3.5	5.0	6.6	7.8	8.5	9.3	9.2	9.2	7.4	5.9	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.1
Toronto (M.M.)	5.0	6.0	6.6	7.8	8.5	9.3	9.2	9.2	7.4	5.9	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.1
Victoria	2.7	4.6	5.7	7.8	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.3	7.3	3.5	4.9	5.4	7.5	5.6	6.9	7.9
Waterloo (R.M.)	2.7	3.1	4.0	4.4	5.1	5.7	6.4	6.4	4.8	5.5	5.8	5.4	5.4	6.0	6.1	6.9	7.5
Wellington	2.4	3.1	3.3	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.0	5.1	4.1	4.0	5.2	5.9	4.5	5.4	6.4
York (R.M.)	4.4	5.4	6.2	7.7	8.1	8.6	8.5	7.3	5.7	5.2	5.1	4.0	3.6	4.3	4.3	4.7	4.9

TABLE 7

LIVE BIRTHS BORN TO ALL UNMARRIED MOTHERS AS PERCENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS,  
ONTARIO COUNTIES, 1963-1979 (CONCLUDED)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<b>SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO</b>																	
Bruce	3.7	3.2	3.5	4.4	6.1	5.2	6.1	5.4	7.3	5.2	5.7	5.8	4.7	5.8	5.5	6.1	5.3
Elgin	4.2	3.9	5.3	4.9	5.7	6.7	5.4	4.7	4.9	5.4	4.9	6.2	6.7	5.6	6.1	6.5	7.2
Essex	3.2	3.8	4.5	4.8	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	6.1	6.2	7.6	6.7	8.2	7.9
Grey	2.3	3.5	3.7	5.2	3.8	4.3	5.0	6.8	5.1	5.0	6.5	5.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	6.1	6.0
Huron	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.3	4.0	3.9	5.0	4.4	2.9	3.7	2.9	3.8	3.4	3.9	4.0	4.2
Kent	5.5	6.0	8.5	8.9	9.7	10.5	10.8	8.9	7.3	7.3	8.3	6.8	8.5	6.9	7.4	8.2	8.3
Lambton	3.1	3.4	4.5	4.3	5.4	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.3	7.3	6.6	8.3	7.2
Middlesex	4.6	5.1	6.0	6.9	7.8	7.5	8.0	7.3	6.6	6.4	6.4	6.9	6.0	7.5	8.0	8.9	8.4
Oxford	2.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	2.8	5.3	4.4	5.2	4.8	4.0	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.7	7.0	6.4
Perth	2.7	3.8	4.4	3.2	5.4	4.1	4.1	4.5	3.5	4.7	4.0	4.6	4.4	4.8	5.6	7.1	4.7
<b>NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO</b>																	
Algoma	3.6	4.6	5.0	6.7	7.8	7.8	7.6	6.8	7.9	8.7	9.1	7.8	10.6	11.5	12.3	13.3	11.7
Cochrane	3.7	3.3	5.0	4.6	6.4	6.3	6.6	8.3	7.9	8.1	9.1	8.1	9.7	10.4	11.3	13.9	13.2
Manitoulin	7.1	8.5	13.3	12.5	16.4	18.9	14.9	19.1	17.9	20.3	28.1	25.3	28.2	34.4	27.9	23.4	33.5
Nipissing	4.2	2.9	4.6	6.5	5.5	7.9	7.4	6.1	6.7	8.9	7.7	9.3	10.2	10.5	11.2	12.6	12.4
Parry Sound	5.6	3.9	6.5	7.9	8.9	7.7	8.8	9.0	6.2	7.0	11.2	9.9	6.7	8.9	11.0	9.8	11.9
Sudbury (R.M.)	2.7	3.0	3.6	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.8	6.7	5.8	6.9	7.4	7.1	9.8	8.8
Sudbury (T.D.)	2.8	2.9	3.6	4.9	5.0	5.1	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.8	7.8	7.9	9.2	13.4	11.8	11.2	13.3
Timiskaming	3.1	2.6	5.0	6.3	5.8	5.5	7.3	6.0	6.5	6.6	7.9	7.0	9.8	9.0	10.7	13.7	14.2
<b>NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO</b>																	
Kenora	8.6	10.3	11.8	13.1	13.4	14.0	12.6	14.1	15.3	14.7	16.2	17.8	19.4	20.9	20.9	22.1	23.2
Rainy River	6.3	7.3	7.0	8.3	9.9	13.6	11.2	12.0	10.8	9.0	11.5	14.2	14.6	14.1	16.3	18.6	17.8
Thunder Bay	5.4	4.6	7.1	7.1	7.8	8.8	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.8	9.8	9.3	10.6	11.3	12.7	12.1	12.0
TOTAL PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	4.1	4.7	5.5	6.4	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.6	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.6	7.8	8.2	8.4

SOURCE: Ontario Registrar General's Office.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

April, 1982

TABLE 8

LIVE BIRTHS BORN TO UNMARRIED TEENAGE MOTHERS (19 AND UNDER) AS PERCENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS,  
TO WOMEN (19 AND UNDER) ONTARIO, COUNTIES, 1963-1979 (CONTINUED)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<b>EASTERN ONTARIO</b>																	
Dundas	13.7	16.4	22.9	17.0	18.8	24.6	25.4	16.3	15.1	26.2	25.0	25.0	41.4	28.6	31.1	23.3	52.6
Frontenac	10.3	20.6	22.8	22.6	22.0	20.7	28.3	35.9	32.5	29.7	28.7	28.2	32.8	36.4	43.0	45.8	42.4
Glengary	22.2	31.6	17.9	15.6	16.2	39.3	17.9	24.1	24.3	25.7	17.9	27.0	39.4	37.5	32.0	34.6	45.0
Greenville	19.0	22.7	19.0	26.9	25.8	19.6	32.0	19.0	25.0	35.0	30.8	34.7	38.1	40.4	34.8	52.6	52.0
Hastings	14.8	21.7	17.3	22.7	22.1	28.6	24.5	32.6	27.7	27.5	29.5	27.7	41.3	37.7	39.4	38.6	50.0
Lanark	19.3	26.9	13.1	18.5	28.1	32.0	32.1	36.2	33.7	39.0	34.4	32.7	39.1	41.3	42.2	41.2	48.3
Leeds	13.4	17.9	23.0	21.4	21.8	18.7	25.4	27.9	18.5	28.7	28.0	22.6	19.8	30.6	48.2	30.0	55.6
Lennox & Addington	10.3	12.2	10.7	13.6	21.8	11.5	25.3	23.3	22.4	22.5	26.2	16.4	26.6	27.9	37.3	28.4	33.9
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	27.7	32.3	32.2	36.2	35.4	38.8	45.5	45.2	40.9	43.5	42.3	43.0	47.1	51.9	54.5	54.8	58.0
Prescott	22.2	23.4	22.2	25.8	16.3	8.0	25.5	17.5	24.1	22.0	18.2	28.1	34.0	17.2	53.1	48.6	55.6
Prince Edward	12.2	11.1	16.3	14.8	25.4	30.5	17.1	25.5	25.6	36.4	32.8	42.5	33.3	42.6	40.4	41.4	42.9
Renfrew	17.8	14.9	22.5	22.8	18.0	28.0	27.2	33.0	27.3	33.5	32.4	30.6	36.6	39.3	49.7	39.4	47.9
Russell	16.2	14.8	14.8	13.3	30.0	29.2	22.2	31.6	28.6	45.8	24.0	31.8	28.0	50.0	57.1	68.8	66.7
Stormont	13.2	17.4	20.3	17.9	17.8	23.3	26.0	23.8	26.5	28.4	27.5	34.1	28.8	34.8	45.8	42.3	48.0
<b>CENTRAL ONTARIO</b>																	
Brant	18.6	14.8	20.6	22.0	27.1	18.0	22.5	27.9	24.8	31.0	26.7	33.0	38.8	36.6	39.6	51.7	43.7
Dufferin	11.4	23.1	25.7	9.1	17.9	26.3	22.9	34.4	30.4	24.4	20.5	16.7	34.1	30.2	41.7	34.5	36.6
Durham (R.M.)	12.1	11.9	13.0	14.2	21.0	26.6	31.3	39.6	30.0	33.7	29.7	34.9	33.9	34.2	41.4	42.9	42.9
Haldimand-Norfolk (R.M.)	16.1	12.6	14.5	17.0	19.5	17.4	20.7	17.1	20.1	22.5	19.0	33.0	32.9	33.2	31.9	40.4	36.1
Haliburton	16.0	15.8	15.8	42.9	30.8	13.0	10.0	20.0	25.0	20.0	6.3	6.3	28.6	13.3	33.3	40.0	28.6
Halton (R.M.)	21.2	21.3	19.1	24.5	22.1	28.5	27.4	34.3	32.9	27.5	24.9	25.0	34.2	40.2	40.1	39.9	41.7
Hami Uton-Wentworth (R.M.)	24.0	24.8	22.3	28.6	29.3	31.8	30.5	29.6	26.8	31.4	30.3	34.9	34.0	44.3	47.9	48.4	49.3
Muskoka (D.M.)	18.1	26.9	23.0	31.7	27.0	21.5	27.2	33.3	28.8	27.4	28.7	39.0	30.3	32.4	42.6	47.5	47.3
Niagara (R.M.)	15.9	19.2	18.3	18.8	20.6	20.0	24.2	29.6	25.1	30.0	26.0	28.4	30.4	33.9	35.1	45.9	47.4
Northumberland	18.7	20.6	17.9	26.7	24.6	21.9	24.1	17.8	23.6	22.3	23.3	26.1	23.4	28.0	25.5	50.5	40.2
Peel (R.M.)	25.6	26.9	26.7	28.6	33.6	36.7	35.5	42.5	36.2	33.7	28.0	29.7	34.7	38.1	38.3	43.4	46.6
Peterborough	18.2	25.2	22.3	25.5	27.3	30.8	30.5	38.4	32.4	32.8	28.2	35.2	42.1	46.2	48.5	49.2	
Simcoe	15.9	21.7	24.1	25.4	27.5	28.3	28.1	31.7	36.0	32.7	32.4	33.8	31.7	34.8	45.0	45.1	53.7
Toronto (M.M.)	24.9	27.9	27.4	28.8	31.1	34.7	35.3	36.3	32.6	26.3	32.2	32.8	35.4	40.8	39.8	46.1	50.3
Victoria	18.4	22.5	20.7	25.5	23.2	26.8	26.3	25.6	23.2	30.5	16.4	25.7	31.9	44.1	34.8	41.8	50.0
Waterloo (R.M.)	16.8	14.0	18.8	18.2	21.7	26.0	26.3	27.0	24.5	26.2	26.6	27.2	30.0	33.5	37.3	39.1	49.2
Wellington	16.1	21.2	13.9	23.1	18.6	22.5	22.4	23.2	22.8	28.6	25.5	29.3	36.4	35.8	27.6	36.6	41.1
York (R.M.)	24.9	28.1	27.5	28.9	31.3	34.8	31.5	30.2	37.2	32.2	33.7	31.9	31.7	44.4	39.0	45.8	53.7



TABLE 8

LIVE BIRTHS BORN TO UNMARRIED TEENAGE MOTHERS (19 AND UNDER) AS PERCENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS,  
TO WOMEN (19 AND UNDER) ONTARIO, COUNTIES, 1963-1979 (CONCLUDED)

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
<b>SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO</b>																	
Bruce	15.0	11.9	18.4	35.1	30.0	19.6	28.8	21.7	31.6	24.2	24.5	29.5	20.4	35.2	37.5	45.5	37.8
Elgin	14.9	17.8	20.0	20.1	15.5	27.8	21.2	24.8	21.1	24.5	20.7	25.5	32.6	34.9	31.2	32.1	38.0
Essex	17.4	19.6	19.2	15.5	20.8	19.6	18.9	23.6	22.2	23.6	24.1	29.7	30.9	36.1	34.3	43.3	43.1
Grey	12.7	22.7	23.0	19.3	16.9	18.8	19.4	26.0	25.2	18.2	32.1	30.1	35.2	31.4	34.9	37.6	30.8
Huron	12.9	19.0	10.1	12.5	18.9	20.4	20.0	26.5	25.7	17.7	18.2	13.6	20.0	17.2	25.7	21.2	33.3
Kent	21.8	26.3	30.9	33.2	32.6	35.8	38.1	38.0	34.2	30.3	35.1	28.2	35.6	33.3	31.8	34.8	41.0
Lambton	16.4	15.4	17.7	18.8	21.0	18.8	19.9	22.8	26.3	24.7	25.3	27.5	32.8	36.6	34.5	46.9	43.1
Middlesex	22.8	24.1	24.7	27.8	29.7	28.3	30.3	34.0	36.7	33.7	31.4	35.7	35.2	41.8	42.5	49.9	45.2
Oxford	12.0	15.2	16.8	14.2	11.7	20.4	20.5	20.8	27.7	21.7	24.0	25.0	27.2	29.1	31.2	32.5	32.3
Perth	17.3	24.4	19.6	15.3	24.6	19.1	20.5	20.3	18.0	22.8	21.4	28.5	23.3	28.0	36.4	40.7	27.8
<b>NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO</b>																	
Algoma	14.2	21.2	20.7	26.1	22.7	29.0	31.3	25.5	33.0	31.6	31.9	28.7	41.5	42.0	45.5	50.0	49.4
Cochrane	15.2	12.8	19.4	15.7	19.5	18.9	23.4	27.2	25.6	28.1	30.2	28.3	33.4	35.2	39.7	47.3	49.0
Manitowlin	26.1	27.0	42.1	32.5	31.4	46.2	31.6	37.1	53.1	52.9	62.5	58.1	60.9	67.3	61.7	59.0	72.5
Nipissing	17.4	17.4	19.1	23.6	26.6	28.9	28.4	25.0	24.6	40.2	37.3	40.8	44.5	43.9	53.5	56.4	53.1
Parry Sound	22.2	15.4	14.3	27.1	26.6	30.5	32.1	33.7	27.9	25.3	40.3	38.6	28.1	36.1	54.5	51.1	52.8
Sudbury (R.M.)	15.0	17.9	15.9	19.4	16.8	17.1	19.2	19.5	20.8	22.7	29.0	30.7	31.3	37.4	36.7	48.3	48.0
Sudbury (T.D.)	14.5	18.9	16.4	20.3	16.9	17.1	19.2	19.8	21.0	23.2	29.5	22.6	29.1	44.9	40.0	45.8	47.6
Timiskaming	13.0	10.6	21.8	23.1	14.9	19.4	24.5	22.9	22.9	29.5	30.8	20.8	38.8	25.9	36.5	49.1	49.1
<b>NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO</b>																	
Kenora	27.7	27.6	33.2	34.0	35.2	37.8	34.5	37.7	37.9	37.5	42.1	41.5	51.6	47.0	48.7	52.4	57.6
Rainy River	22.2	25.0	19.2	24.2	23.0	26.8	32.9	31.6	26.4	22.0	28.7	41.1	38.8	40.9	50.0	50.6	57.6
Thunder Bay	25.8	20.4	28.0	28.4	24.2	31.2	34.7	37.3	31.9	31.3	33.0	36.1	41.6	44.1	50.3	53.2	52.8
<b>TOTAL PROVINCE OF ONTARIO</b>	20.1	22.5	22.9	24.8	26.2	28.6	29.8	31.9	29.6	29.2	30.2	31.8	34.9	38.6	40.8	45.2	47.6

SOURCE: Ontario Registrar General's Office.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

April, 1982

TABLE 9

INDEX OF OUT-OF-WEDLOCK FERTILITY RATE, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1979  
(ONTARIO = 100) (CONTINUED)

	ALL MOTHERS (15-44)				TEENAGE MOTHERS (19 & UNDER)			
	1966	1971	1976	1979	1966	1971	1976	1979
<u>EASTERN ONTARIO</u>								
Dundas	79.7	76.9	68.4	120.2	68.5	66.2	74.1	110.5
Frontenac	100.0	103.1	107.9	115.5	91.1	109.2	94.3	89.1
Glengarry	60.9	18.5	82.9	65.5	62.9	82.1	97.2	94.5
Grenville	121.9	115.4	110.6	103.6	108.5	84.5	104.7	109.2
Hastings	84.4	101.5	106.6	122.6	91.6	93.6	97.7	105.0
Lanark	67.2	146.2	121.1	102.4	74.6	113.9	107.0	101.5
Leeds	81.2	84.6	93.4	103.6	86.3	62.5	79.5	116.8
Lennox & Addington	54.7	81.5	63.2	82.1	54.8	75.7	72.3	71.2
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	118.7	120.0	111.8	95.2	145.9	138.2	134.5	121.8
Prescott	59.4	70.8	50.0	126.2	104.0	81.4	44.6	116.8
Prince Edward	45.3	106.2	155.3	120.2	59.7	86.5	110.4	90.1
Renfrew	76.6	87.7	119.7	107.1	91.9	92.2	101.8	100.6
Russell	34.4	66.2	64.5	33.3	53.6	96.6	129.5	140.1
Stormont	92.2	92.3	119.7	136.9	72.2	89.5	90.2	100.8
<u>CENTRAL ONTARIO</u>								
Brant	95.3	95.4	111.8	122.6	88.7	83.8	94.8	90.3
Dufferin	37.5	93.8	53.9	71.4	36.7	102.7	78.2	76.9
Durham (R.M.)	60.9	83.1	76.3	70.2	57.3	101.4	88.6	90.1
Haldimand-Norfolk (R.M.)	87.5	81.5	77.6	73.4	68.5	67.9	86.0	75.8
Haliburton	62.5	136.9	69.7	90.5	173.0	84.5	34.5	60.0
Halton (R.M.)	65.6	60.0	51.3	46.4	99.8	111.1	104.1	87.6
Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	110.9	86.2	110.6	103.6	115.3	90.5	114.8	103.6
Muskoka (D.M.)	139.1	102.2	94.7	110.7	127.8	97.3	83.6	99.4
Niagara (R.M.)	73.4	81.5	80.3	89.3	75.8	84.8	87.8	99.6
Northumberland	100.0	86.2	78.8	94.0	107.7	79.7	72.5	84.5
Peel (R.M.)	92.2	76.9	53.9	66.7	115.3	122.3	98.7	97.9
Peterborough	98.4	109.2	93.4	98.8	102.8	109.5	109.1	103.4
Simcoe	106.3	120.0	94.7	107.1	102.4	121.6	90.2	112.8
Toronto (M.M.)	121.9	113.8	111.8	108.3	116.1	110.1	105.7	105.7
Victoria	121.9	81.5	98.7	94.0	102.8	78.4	114.2	105.0
Waterloo	68.8	73.8	78.8	89.3	73.4	82.8	86.8	103.4
Wellington	71.9	61.5	77.6	76.2	93.1	77.0	92.7	86.3
York (R.M.)	120.3	87.7	56.7	58.3	116.5	125.7	115.0	112.8

TABLE 9

INDEX OF OUT-OF-WEDLOCK FERTILITY RATE, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1979  
(ONTARIO = 100) (CONCLUDED)

	ALL MOTHERS (15-44)				TEENAGE MOTHERS (19 & UNDER)			
	1966	1971	1976	1979	1966	1971	1976	1979
<u>SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO</u>								
Bruce	68.8	112.3	76.3	63.1	141.5	106.8	91.2	79.4
Elgin	76.7	75.4	73.7	85.7	81.0	71.3	90.4	79.8
Essex	75.0	78.5	100.0	94.0	62.5	75.0	93.5	90.5
Grey	81.3	78.5	80.3	71.4	77.8	85.1	81.3	64.7
Huron	39.1	67.7	44.7	50.0	50.4	86.8	44.6	70.0
Kent	139.1	112.3	90.8	98.8	133.9	115.5	86.3	86.1
Lambton	67.2	81.5	96.1	85.7	75.8	88.9	94.8	90.5
Middlesex	100.0	101.5	98.7	100.0	112.1	124.0	108.3	95.0
Oxford	54.7	73.8	71.1	76.2	57.3	93.6	75.4	67.9
Perth	50.0	53.8	63.2	56.0	61.7	60.8	72.5	58.4
<u>NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO</u>								
Algoma	104.6	121.5	151.3	139.3	105.2	111.5	108.8	103.8
Cochrane	71.9	121.5	136.8	157.1	63.3	86.5	91.2	102.9
Manitoulin	195.3	275.4	452.6	398.8	131.0	179.4	159.8	152.3
Nipissing	101.6	103.1	138.2	147.6	95.2	83.1	138.6	111.6
Parry Sound	123.4	95.4	117.0	141.7	109.3	94.3	93.5	110.9
Sudbury (R.M.)	78.1	78.5	97.4	104.8	78.2	70.3	96.9	100.8
Sudbury (T.D.)	76.6	78.5	176.3	158.3	67.7	70.9	116.3	100.0
Timiskaming	98.4	100.0	118.4	169.0	68.1	77.4	67.1	103.2
<u>NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO</u>								
Kenora	204.7	253.4	275.0	276.2	141.9	128.0	121.8	121.0
Rainy River	129.7	166.2	214.5	211.9	97.6	89.2	106.0	121.0
Thunder Bay	110.9	143.1	167.1	142.9	112.9	107.8	114.2	110.9
<u>TOTAL PROVINCE OF ONTARIO</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Ontario Registrar General's Office.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

April, 1982

FIGURE 1(A) OUT-OF-WEDLOCK FERTILITY RATIO INDEX,  
PROVINCES, CANADA, 1921-1979(CANADA= 100)

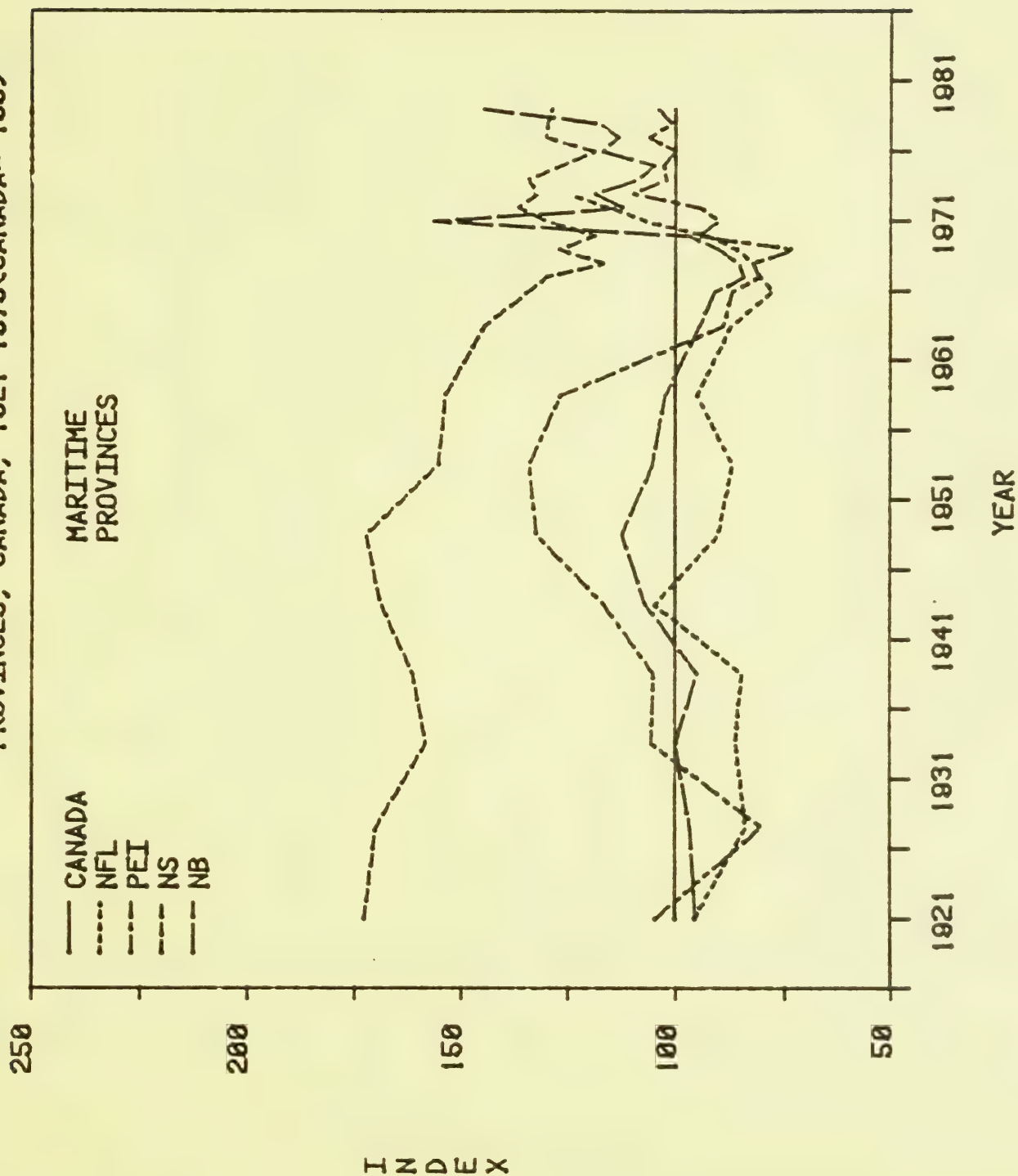




FIGURE 1(B) OUT-OF-WEDLOCK FERTILITY RATIO INDEX,  
PROVINCES, CANADA, 1921-1978(CANADA= 100)

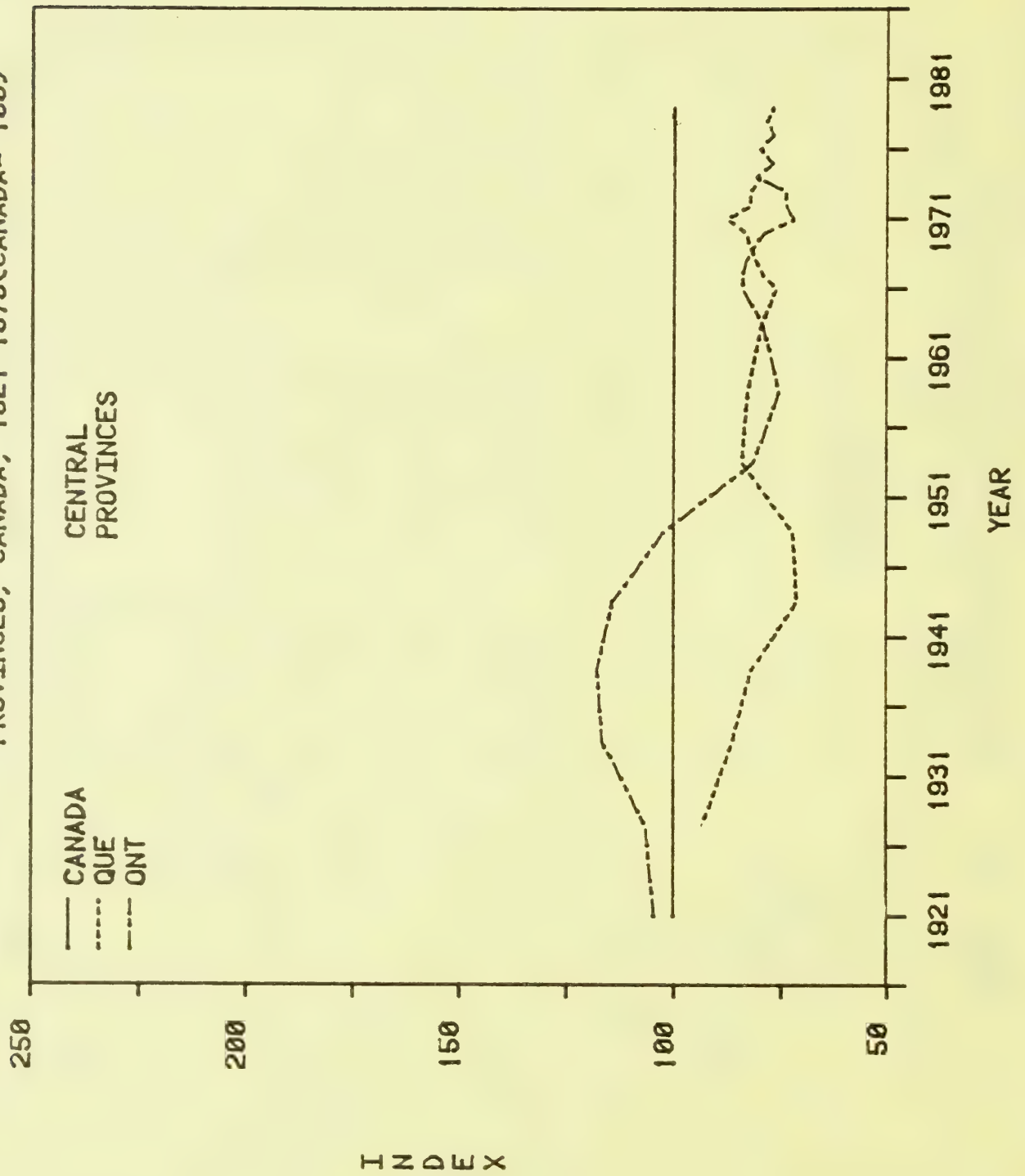


FIGURE 1(C) OUT-OF-WEDLOCK FERTILITY RATIO INDEX,  
PROVINCES, CANADA, 1921-1979(CANADA= 100)

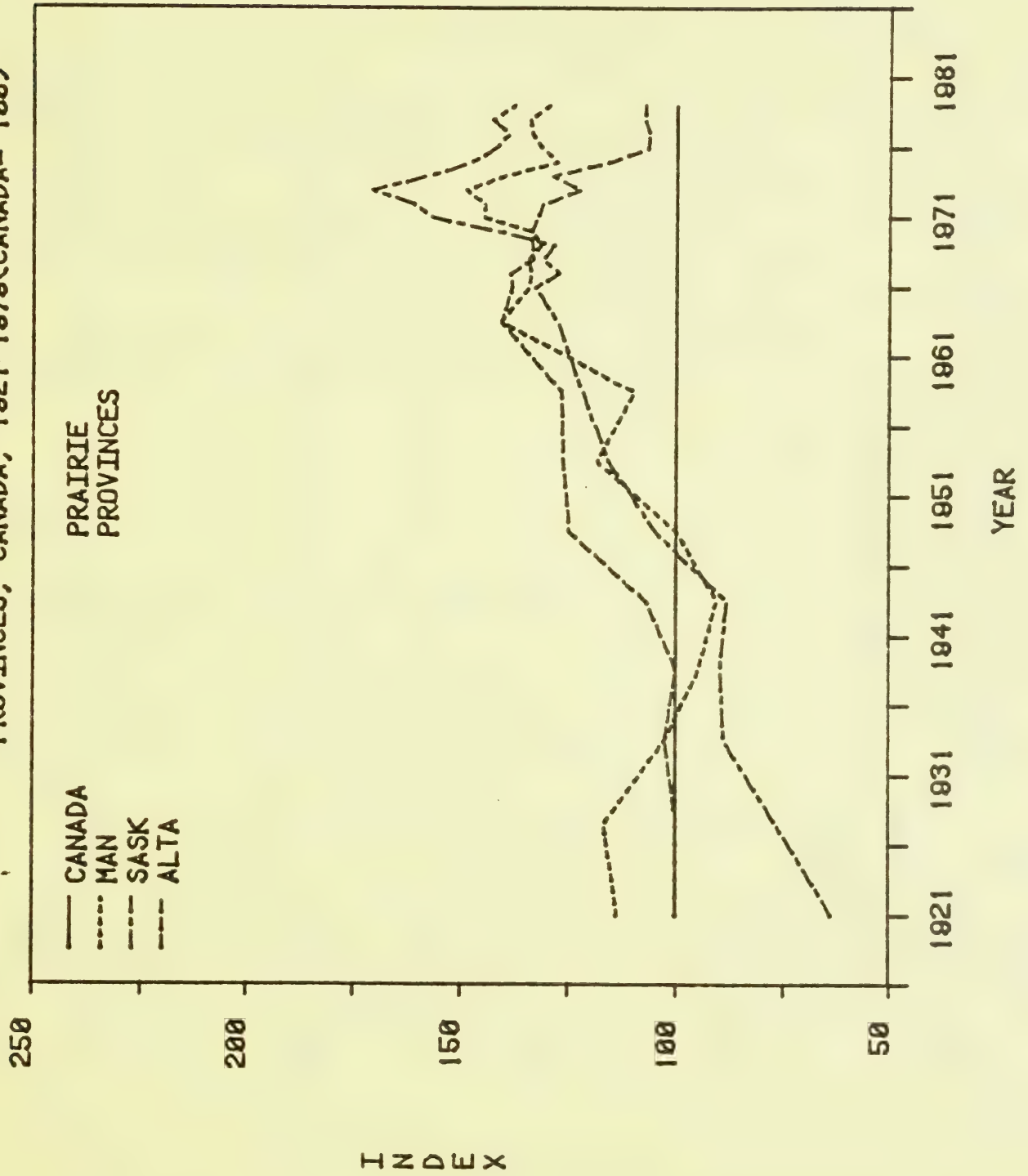
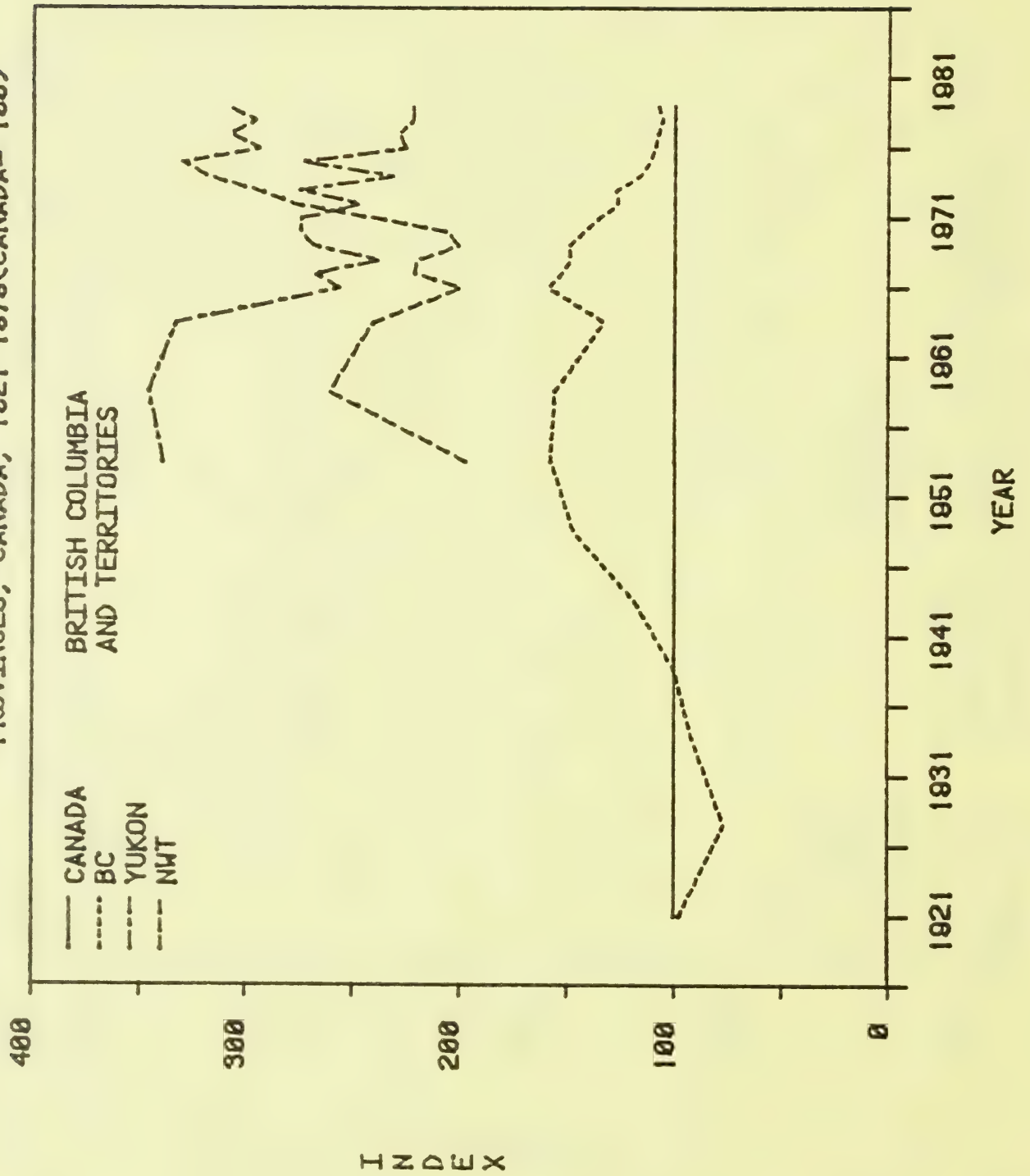


FIGURE 1(D) OUT-OF-WEDLOCK FERTILITY RATIO INDEX,  
PROVINCES, CANADA, 1921-1978(CANADA= 100)



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Population Projections Ontario and Counties 1976-2001  
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RETRIEVAL MANUAL FOR POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The Ontario Population Projection 1976-2001 is now stored as a computerized file with Dataline Systems Limited. A manual detailing the contents of this file and the means of accessing it is now available.

Copies of the "Ontario Population Projection, 1976-2001, Retrieval Program" may be obtained from Mr. C. W. Tappenden, Social and Economic Data, Central Statistical Services, 965-2217. For information concerning Dataline facilities please contact Dataline Systems Limited, Toronto, 362-1572.



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# DEMOGRAPHIC BULLETIN

MAY 1982

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## IN THIS ISSUE—

\*ESTIMATED ONTARIO POPULATION, APRIL 1, 1982

\*ONTARIO VITAL STATISTICS, APRIL 1982

\*INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES, MARCH 1982

\*FEATURE ARTICLE: EVALUATION OF POPULATION PROJECTIONS FOR  
ONTARIO BY COUNTY AS OF JUNE 1, 1981

### ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on April 1, 1982 was 8,681,200.

### VITAL STATISTICS, APRIL 1982, ONTARIO

BIRTHS. During April 1982, there were 10,273 births in Ontario as compared to 10,131 births for the same month last year, showing an increase of 142 births, or 1.4%. The number of births during the January-April 1982 period amounted to 40,454, as compared to 42,097 during the same period last year, showing a decline of 1,643, or 3.9%. The number of births for the year ending with April 1982 was 120,745, as compared to 126,006 for the same period a year earlier, showing a decline of 5,261, or 4.2%. The estimated birth rate per 1,000 population in April 1982 was 14.0, down from 14.7 in April last year.

DEATHS. The number of deaths recorded in April 1982 was 5,209, as compared to 5,026 in April 1981, showing an increase of 183 deaths, or 3.6%. The number of deaths for the January-April period 1982 amounted to 22,274, as compared to 22,885 during the same period last year, for a decline of 611 deaths, or 2.7%. The number of deaths for the twelve-month period ending with April 1982, was 62,983 as compared to 63,410 during the same period last year, showing a decline of 427 deaths, or 0.7%. The estimated death rate per 1,000 population was 7.3 in April 1982, down from 7.4 in April last year.



Ministry of  
Treasury and  
Economics

The Honourable Frank S. Miller  
minister

Tom Campbell  
deputy minister



TABLE 1

## PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

ITEM <sup>1</sup>	APRIL				12 MONTHS ENDING WITH APRIL				JANUARY-APRIL			
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE		NUMBER		RATE/1,000 POPULATION		NUMBER		DIFFERENCE	
	1982	1981	NUMBER	%	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	NUMBER	%
Live Births	10,273	10,131	142	1.4	120,745	126,006	14.0	14.7	40,454	42,097	-1,643	-3.9
Deaths	5,209	5,026	183	3.6	62,983	63,410	7.3	7.4	22,274	22,885	-611	-2.7
Natural Increase	5,064	5,105	-41	-0.8	57,762	62,596	6.7	7.3	18,180	19,212	-1,032	-5.4
Marriages	3,339	3,346	-7	-0.2	67,134	73,374	7.8	8.5	12,226	13,244	-1,018	-7.7
Divorces	2,499	2,015	484	24.0	25,820	21,303	3.0	2.5	7,998	6,815	1,183	17.4
Population Base <sup>2</sup> (in thousands) as of October 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,650.3	8,589.1	-	-	-	-

SOURCES: 1) Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations

2) Statistics Canada: Cat. No. 91-001

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

May, 1982



NATURAL INCREASE. Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in April 1982 amounted to 5,064, as compared to 5,105 in April last year, for a decrease of 41, or 0.8%. Natural increase during the January-April period 1982 amounted to 18,180, as compared to 19,212 for the same period last year, for a decline of 1,032, or 5.4%. Natural increase during the twelve-month period ending with April 1982 added 57,762 persons to Ontario's population, as compared to 62,596 during the same period last year, for a decline of 4,834, or 7.7%. The estimated natural increase rate per 1,000 population in April 1982 was 6.7, down from 7.3 in April last year.

MARRIAGES. There were 3,339 marriages celebrated in April 1982, as compared to 3,346 in the same month last year, for a decline of seven marriages, or 0.2%. During the January-April period 1982 there were 12,226 marriages contracted as compared to 13,244 for the same period last year, for a decline of 1,018, or 7.7%. During the twelve-month period ending with April 1982, there were 67,134 marriages as compared to 73,374 for the same period last year, for a decline of 6,240 marriages, or 8.5%.

DIVORCES. In April 1982, there were 2,499 divorces granted as compared to 2,015 in April 1981, showing an increase of 484, or 24.0%. During the January-April period 1982, there were 7,998 divorces recorded, as compared to 6,815 for the same period last year, showing an increase of 1,183, or 17.4%. During the twelve-month period ending with April 1982, there were 25,820 divorces as compared to 21,303 for the same period last year, showing an increase of 4,517, or 21.2%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

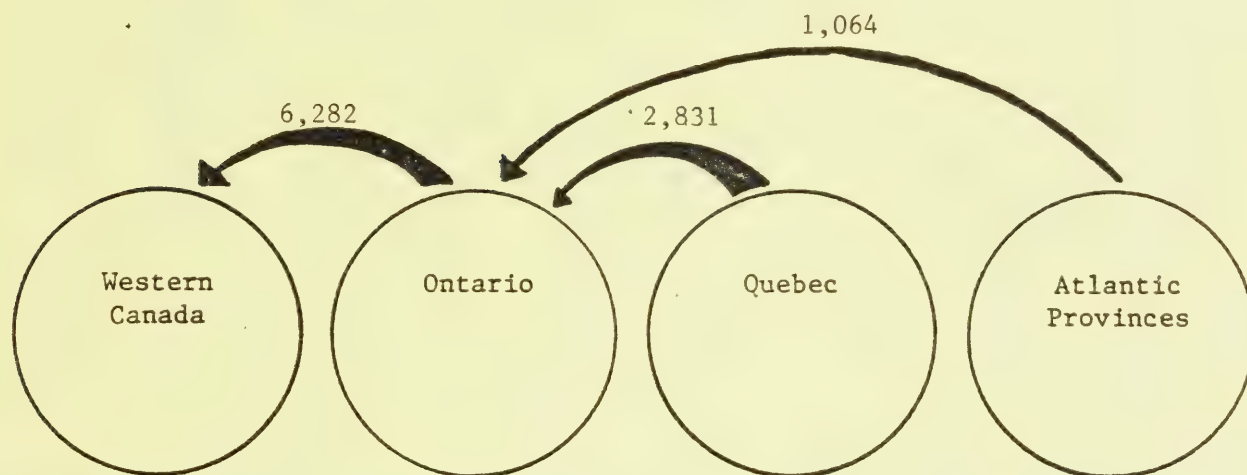
	<u>April</u>		<u>12 months ended with April</u>					
	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>
	Number		Rate per 1,000					
Marriages	3,339	3,346	7.8	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.1
Divorces	2,499	2,015	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4

(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

# INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

## Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada (Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
1982				
Mar.	-1,202	1,071	594	463
Jan.-Mar.	-6,282	2,831	1,064	-2,387
<u>(3) Months 1982</u>				



*Note:* These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.

## Interprovincial Migration Estimates

During March 1982, Ontario gained an estimated 463 persons in the exchange of migrants between Ontario and other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 1,722 migrants: 594 from the Atlantic Provinces, 1,071 from Quebec, and 57 from Manitoba. We lost 1,259 migrants to the following provinces: 882 to Alberta, 303 to British Columbia, and 74 to Saskatchewan.

During the twelve-month period ending with March 1982, Ontario lost 19,759 migrants in the exchange of migrants with other provinces. On a net basis we gained 11,026 persons from: Quebec 9,617, Newfoundland 768, Prince Edward Island 195, and New Brunswick 446. We lost 30,785 migrants to: Alberta 18,588, British Columbia 8,115, Manitoba 1,566, Saskatchewan 1,249, Nova Scotia 481, and the Yukon and NWT 786.

The comparable figure for the twelve-month period ending with March 1981 was a net loss of 23,224 migrants. The net loss for the month of March 1981 amounted to 421 migrants.

(For further detail, see Table 2, Page 5).

TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR MARCH, JANUARY-MARCH  
AND 12 MONTHS ENDING WITH MARCH, 1982

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	MARCH, 1982			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH MARCH, 1982			JANUARY-MARCH, 1982		
	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE
	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	
Newfoundland	37	98	135	219	549	768	180	295	475
Prince Edward Island	1	364	365	-60	255	195	-20	402	382
Nova Scotia	45	-20	25	9	-490	-481	142	-95	47
New Brunswick	41	28	69	217	229	446	37	123	160
Quebec	210	861	1,071	2,904	6,713	9,617	688	2,143	2,831
Manitoba	-5	62	57	-153	-1,413	-1,566	-63	-355	-418
Saskatchewan	-8	-66	-74	-315	-934	-1,249	-83	-188	-271
Alberta	-120	-762	-882	-5,115	-13,473	-18,588	-1,037	-1,914	-2,951
British Columbia	69	-372	-303	-666	-7,449	-8,115	-94	-2,460	-2,554
Yukon and N. W. Territories	-3	3	-	-138	-648	-786	-30	-58	-88
Total Received	267	196	463	-3,098	-16,661	-19,759	-280	-2,107	-2,387

\* Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.  
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

May, 1982



EVALUATION OF POPULATION PROJECTIONS  
FOR ONTARIO BY COUNTY AS OF JUNE 1, 1981

The recently published final results of the 1981 Census for the province of Ontario and the counties, allow us to evaluate the performance of the 1978 series of population projections prepared by Central Statistical Services. A brief overview of this evaluation is presented in this article.

Out of the total range of 16 projections in the series, we released four projections which we felt were most likely to follow population trends during the 1976-81 period and possibly to the year 1986. The horizon of these projections was extended to 2001 and to 2031. However as the reliability of any projection decreases with the overall time span, it follows that after 1986 the use of the projections should be treated with some care.

The parameters of the four most likely projections are as follows:

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Assumed level of fertility</u>	<u>Assumed annual level of net external migration</u>	<u>Assumed annual level of net intraprovincial migration</u>
LF30 (.54)	Low*	30,000	High
LF30 (.27)	Low	30,000	Low
LF10 (.54)	Low	10,000	High
LF10 (.27)	Low	10,000	Low

Mortality was assumed to decline slowly but at different rates for each chronological age (0-85) by sex, and this assumption applies to all projections in the 1978 series.

The first stage of our evaluation deals with the projections for the province. Tables 3 and 4 summarize the results, and compare the projections for 1981 with the 1981 Census counts. At first glance, it is easy to note that the LF10 projection is closest to the census results, showing a difference of 996 people, while the LF30 differs from the 1981 Census by 105,800, or 1.2%.

The summary of the components of population change shown at the bottom of the tables, indicates the difference between the projected performance of each component and the actual trend. It is evident that the migration assumption played the decisive role in the performance of respective projections.

In the case of the LF30 projection, the migration component produced a "surplus" of 92,928, whereas in the case of LF10 the results show a "deficit" of 7,072 people, for a combined difference between these two assumptions of 100,000, which is exactly the annual difference in the assumed levels of net migration: 20,000, multiplied by five years. It is clear that the assumed annual 30,000 net migration was a correct one at the time we started our projections in 1976, and that the assumption was holding during the 1976-77 and 1977-78 projection years when the actual

---

\*Low Fertility = gradual decline from 1.80 Total Fertility Rate in 1976 to 1.66 in 1981 and 1.58 in 1986.



migration levels were 28,110 and 29,368 respectively and very close to the assumed levels. The sudden drop in net migration to Ontario, both in that from abroad and in that from the other provinces, created a deficit of 1,209 in 1978-79, a surplus of 10,885 in 1979-80, and a deficit of 10,082 in 1980-81. Thus the total intake of migrants during the 1976-81 period amounted only to 57,072, which translates into an average of 11,414 migrants, quite close to our 10,000 net migration assumption.

Owing to the importance of migration on the future population growth of Ontario, the question arises, "What will be the net intake of migrants into the province in the next five years, as well as in the following twenty years thereafter?"

On the basis of the remarks of the Federal Minister of Employment and Immigration before the Standing Committee on Labour, Manpower and Immigration on April 1, 1982, we may expect a gross inflow of 55,000 immigrants annually between 1982 and 1984 (inclusive), which will produce a net intake of some 10,000 migrants annually if present emigration and out-migration to other provinces trends continue. Ontario may return to the traditional level of 30,000 net in-migration annually when economic conditions improve and the attraction of the western provinces mitigates. Thus, users of our projections should take both of these possibilities into account.

The performance of the natural increase component of population changes is within the accepted level of divergence in the whole range of our population projection series, i.e. below 5.0%. It was 2.7% in LF10 and 4.2% in LF30 projections. The projected number of births is somewhat higher than the actual by 1.9% in the LF10 projection, and 3.4% in the LF30 projection. The projected number of births is somewhat higher than the actual by 1.9% in the LF10 projection, and 3.4% in the LF30 projection. The number of deaths is also slightly overstated in both projections.

Of interest is the disparity in the divergence from the actual trends between the LF10 and LF30 projections. The possible reason for this divergence can be attributed to the assumption (for lack of concrete evidence) that mortality and fertility among the immigrant population is the same as that of the resident population. It is obvious that this is not the case, and in our next series of population projections, the mortality and fertility levels assigned to immigrants will be slightly lower.

#### Regional and County Projections

In order to ascertain the performance of our population projections at the county and regional level, we have applied several statistical tests to the results shown in Table 5. For lack of space, we provide only comparisons between the 1981 Census results and the LF10 projections which has the best overall performance of the series as shown in the following tabulation:

Population Projections for Ontario by County, 1981,  
Compared with 1981 Census Results

	Percentage Errors			
	<u>LF30 (.27)</u>	<u>LF30 (.54)</u>	<u>LF10 (.27)</u>	<u>LF10 (.54)</u>
Mean Absolute Percentage Errors	3.28 (2.78)	4.05 (3.02)	3.04 (2.81)	3.81 (3.01)
Mean Percentage Algebraic Errors	3.27 (2.78)	4.03 (3.03)	3.04 (2.81)	3.97 (3.12)

Note: Numbers in the parentheses are standard deviations.

This table shows the means of the percentage differences between the projected and enumerated (census) figures by the various sets of assumptions used for the projections. Although these differences may be caused by enumeration error as well as estimation error, we shall call them percentage errors for the estimates. The mean absolute percentage error is the average when the sign of the error is not included. The mean algebraic error is the average when the sign of the error is included. This provides a measure of the bias of the level of assumptions. A mean algebraic percentage error equal to zero indicates a lack of bias, while positive or negative error indicates a bias towards over- or under- estimation.

All the four sets of assumptions show a tendency toward overestimation. The third set (LF10:.27) produced more accurate projections than the other three sets of assumptions. Not only are the mean percentage errors small, but the variation around the mean is small as well, when internal migration at 0.27% of Ontario's population is used for the projections. In other words, with this level of internal migration, errors are concentrated within a small range.

Table 6 groups the counties by the degree of error in projected figures when compared with enumerated (census) population in 1981. These errors are absolute errors. They are percentage differences between projected and enumerated population when the sign of the error is not included. Only nine of the 53 counties reveal error of higher than 5.0%. One will suspect that projections of populations of smaller areas are more likely to result in a higher level of errors. Table 7 lists separately the enumerated population of counties with absolute error below 1.0%, and those with absolute error of 5.0%. As we can see, there are counties with small as well as large populations which show absolute error of less than 1.0%. The value of the coefficient of correlation between population size and error level is -.08. Though the value of correlation is very small, nonetheless the negative direction of the correlation is revealing. It shows that population projection of counties with smaller populations have some tendency to result in higher errors.

The Regional Municipality of Peel and the Regional Municipality of Sudbury show very high errors in their projected populations. These two areas represent a special case. Peel (R.M.) received a larger share of population than we expected as a result of intraprovincial migration and therefore its population was under-estimated. Sudbury (R.M.) lost some population due to economic changes in the region and therefore its population was overestimated. These two areas did not follow the

assumed trend. We correlated errors with population size, excluding Peel (R.M.) and Sudbury (R.M.), and the value of the coefficient of correlation improved to  $-.14$ .

We may conclude this evaluation with the observation that, overall, the projections are good. The LF10 (.27) projection is excellent, despite the magnitude of errors in two areas (R.M. Peel:  $-12.9\%$ ; R.M. Sudbury:  $+11.7\%$ ), and the less than acceptable results in seven other counties, which show errors between  $5.0\%$  and  $10.0\%$ .

The scrutiny of the results of our projections also show that projections for subprovincial areas perform best in areas which are growing or declining slowly, and the performance is worst in areas where population change occurs rapidly as in Peel (R.M.) or in areas which are affected by unforeseen external events, as, for example, in Sudbury (R.M.).

Table 3

ONTARIO: COMPARISON OF ACTUAL AND PROJECTED\* POPULATION TRENDS, 1976-1981

ITEM	ACTUAL	PROJECTED	DIFFERENCE: PROJECTED-ACTUAL	
			Number	Percent
<u>June 1, 1976 (Census)</u>	<u>8,264,465</u>	<u>8,264,465</u>	-	-
Births	122,699	123,647	948	0.3
Deaths	60,274	59,531	-743	-1.2
Natural Increase	62,425	64,116	1,691	2.7
Net Migration	28,110	10,000	-18,110	-64.4
Total Growth	90,535	74,116	-16,419	-18.1
<u>June 1, 1977</u>	<u>8,355,000</u>	<u>8,338,581</u>	<u>-16,419</u>	<u>-0.2</u>
Births	121,973	124,418	2,445	2.0
Deaths	62,041	61,088	-953	-1.5
Natural Increase	59,932	63,330	3,398	5.7
Net Migration	29,368	10,000	-19,368	-66.0
Total Growth	89,300	73,330	-15,970	-17.9
<u>June 1, 1978</u>	<u>8,444,300</u>	<u>8,411,911</u>	<u>-32,389</u>	<u>-0.4</u>
Births	121,686	125,344	3,658	3.0
Deaths	60,277	62,642	2,365	3.9
Natural Increase	61,409	62,702	1,293	2.1
Net Migration	-1,209	10,000	11,209	-
Total Growth	60,200	72,702	12,502	20.8
<u>June 1, 1979</u>	<u>8,504,500</u>	<u>8,484,615</u>	<u>-19,885</u>	<u>-0.2</u>
Births	121,785	125,432	3,647	3.0
Deaths	62,770	64,007	1,237	2.0
Natural Increase	59,015	61,425	2,410	4.1
Net Migration	10,885	10,000	-885	-8.1
Total Growth	69,900	71,425	1,525	2.2
<u>June 1, 1980</u>	<u>8,574,400</u>	<u>8,556,038</u>	<u>-18,362</u>	<u>-0.2</u>
Births	124,922	125,581	659	0.5
Deaths	64,153	65,316	1,163	1.8
Natural Increase	60,769	60,265	-504	-0.8
Net Migration	-10,082	10,000	20,082	-
Total Growth	50,687	70,265	19,578	38.6
<u>June 1, 1981 (Census)</u>	<u>8,625,107</u>	<u>8,626,103</u>	<u>996</u>	<u>0.0</u>

SUMMARY: 1976-1981

<u>June 1, 1976</u>	<u>8,264,465</u>	<u>8,264,465</u>	-	-
Births	613,065	624,422	11,357	1.9
Deaths	309,495	312,784	3,289	1.1
Natural Increase	303,570	311,638	8,068	2.7
Net Migration	57,072	50,000	-7,072	-12.4
Total Growth	360,642	361,638	996	0.3
<u>June 1, 1981</u>	<u>8,625,107</u>	<u>8,626,103</u>	<u>996</u>	<u>0.0</u>

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Population, 1976 and 1981  
Ontario, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, Office of the  
Registrar General, Vital Statistics, 1976-1981.

\* Low Fertility; 10,000 net external migration.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics,  
Ottawa, 1981



Table 4

ONTARIO: COMPARISON OF ACTUAL AND PROJECTED\* POPULATION TRENDS, 1976-1981

ITEM	ACTUAL	PROJECTED	PROJECTED-ACTUAL	
			Number	Percent
<u>June 1, 1976 (Census)</u>	<u>8,264,465</u>	<u>8,264,465</u>	-	-
Births	122,699	124,334	1,635	1.3
Deaths	60,274	60,285	11	0.0
Natural Increase	62,425	64,049	1,624	2.6
Net Migration	28,110	30,000	1,890	6.7
Total Growth	90,535	94,049	3,514	3.9
<u>June 1, 1977</u>	<u>8,355,000</u>	<u>8,358,514</u>	<u>3,514</u>	<u>0.0</u>
Births	121,973	126,424	4,451	3.7
Deaths	62,041	62,185	144	0.2
Natural Increase	59,932	64,239	4,307	7.2
Net Migration	29,368	30,000	632	2.2
Total Growth	89,300	94,239	4,939	5.5
<u>June 1, 1978</u>	<u>8,444,300</u>	<u>8,452,753</u>	<u>8,453</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Births	121,686	127,141	5,455	4.5
Deaths	60,277	63,537	3,260	5.4
Natural Increase	61,409	63,604	2,195	3.6
Net Migration	-1,209	30,000	31,209	-
Total Growth	60,200	93,604	33,404	55.5
<u>June 1, 1979</u>	<u>8,504,500</u>	<u>8,546,357</u>	<u>41,857</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Births	121,785	127,617	5,832	4.8
Deaths	62,770	64,901	2,131	3.4
Natural Increase	59,015	62,716	3,701	6.3
Net Migration	10,885	30,000	19,115	175.6
Total Growth	69,900	92,716	22,816	32.6
<u>June 1, 1980</u>	<u>8,574,400</u>	<u>8,639,073</u>	<u>64,673</u>	<u>0.8</u>
Births	124,922	128,297	3,375	2.7
Deaths	64,133	66,484	2,351	3.7
Natural Increase	60,789	61,813	1,024	1.7
Net Migration	-10,082	30,000	40,082	-
Total Growth	50,707	91,813	41,106	81.1
<u>June 1, 1981 (Census)</u>	<u>8,625,107</u>	<u>8,730,886</u>	<u>105,779</u>	<u>1.2</u>

SUMMARY: 1976-1981

<u>June 1, 1976</u>	<u>8,264,465</u>	<u>8,264,465</u>	-	-
Births	613,065	633,813	20,748	3.4
Deaths	309,495	317,392	7,897	2.6
Natural Increase	303,570	316,421	12,851	4.2
Net Migration	57,072	150,000	92,928	162.8
Total Growth	360,642	466,421	105,779	29.3
<u>June 1, 1981</u>	<u>8,625,107</u>	<u>8,730,886</u>	<u>105,779</u>	<u>1.2</u>

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Population, 1976 and 1981.  
Ontario, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, Office of the  
Registrar General, Vital Statistics, 1976-1981

\* Low Fertility; 30,000 net external migration.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics,  
May, 1982

Table 5

ONTARIO: COMPARISON OF ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATION TRENDS, 1976-1981 (CONTINUED)

REGION COUNTY	A C T U A L				P R O J E C T E D				D I F F E R E N C E	
	CENSUS POPULATION 1976	NATURAL INCREASE	NET MIGRATION	TOTAL GROWTH NUMBER %	CENSUS POPULATION 1981	POPULATION 1981	NATURAL INCREASE	NET MIGRATION	TOTAL GROWTH NUMBER %	PROJECTED ACTUAL POPULATION 1981 NUMBER %
EASTERN ONTARIO	1,149,399	34,211	1,736	35,947 3.1	1,185,246	1,193,668	42,216	2,153	44,369 3.9	8,422 0.7
Dundas	18,507	466	-27	439 2.4	18,946	17,965	181	-723	-542 -2.9	-981 -5.2
Frontenac	108,052	3,409	-3,328	81 0.1	108,133	112,668	4,732	-116	4,616 4.3	4,535 4.2
Glengarry	19,270	281	703	984 5.1	20,254	19,387	398	-281	117 0.6	-867 -4.3
Greenville	26,025	529	622	1,151 4.4	27,176	26,951	261	665	926 3.6	-225 -0.8
Hastings	105,837	3,029	-1,983	1,046 1.0	106,883	109,912	3,320	755	4,075 3.9	3,029 2.8
Lennox & Addington	44,197	667	812	1,479 3.3	45,676	43,863	31	-365	-331 -0.8	-1,813 -4.0
Leeds	52,579	930	256	1,186 2.3	53,765	53,637	437	621	1,058 2.0	-128 -0.2
Prince Edward	32,633	1,208	-801	407 1.2	33,040	33,214	938	-357	581 1.8	174 0.5
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	520,533	17,561	8,755	26,316 5.1	546,849	547,576	24,212	2,831	27,043 5.2	727 0.1
Prescott	29,100	694	571	1,265 4.3	30,365	30,582	1,048	434	1,482 5.1	217 0.7
Prince Edward	22,559	382	-605	-223 -1.0	22,336	22,684	186	-61	125 0.6	348 1.6
Reelfoot	89,099	2,433	-4,048	-1,615 -1.8	87,484	90,826	3,354	-1,627	1,727 1.9	3,342 3.8
Russell	19,735	1,083	1,594	2,677 13.6	22,412	21,787	1,191	861	2,052 10.4	-625 -2.8
Stormont	61,173	1,539	-785	754 1.2	61,927	62,616	1,927	-484	1,443 2.4	689 1.1
CENTRAL ONTARIO	5,050,849	189,807	106,808	296,615 5.9	5,347,464	5,286,181	194,253	41,079	235,332 4.7	-61,283 -1.1
Brant	99,099	3,329	1,999	5,328 5.4	104,427	103,289	2,376	1,814	4,190 4.2	-1,138 -1.1
Dufferin	28,528	1,396	1,221	2,617 9.2	31,145	32,558	1,144	2,886	4,030 14.1	1,413 4.5
Durham (R.M.)	247,473	13,760	22,406	36,166 14.6	283,639	269,536	12,226	9,837	22,063 8.9	-14,103 -5.0
Baldwin-Norfolk (R.M.)	89,252	2,615	-2,411	204 0.2	89,456	91,995	1,776	967	2,743 3.1	2,539 2.8
Haliburton	10,795	56	510	566 5.2	11,361	11,230	-122	557	435 4.0	-131 -1.2
Halton (R.M.)	228,497	10,345	15,041	25,386 11.1	253,883	249,175	11,982	8,696	20,678 9.0	-4,708 -1.9
Hamipton-Wentworth (R.M.)	409,490	11,373	-9,418	1,955 0.5	411,445	421,349	12,025	-166	11,859 2.9	9,904 2.4
Mississauga (D.M.)	36,691	556	1,123	1,679 4.6	38,370	38,093	37	1,365	1,402 3.8	-277 -0.7
Niagara (R.M.)	365,438	8,915	-6,065	2,850 0.8	368,288	376,444	8,551	2,455	11,006 3.0	8,156 2.2
Northumberland	64,441	1,349	-824	525 0.8	64,966	66,267	336	1,490	1,826 2.8	1,301 2.0
Peel (R.M.)	375,910	29,197	85,624	114,821 30.5	490,731	427,340	27,170	24,260	51,430 13.7	-63,391 -12.9
Peterborough	99,930	2,214	308	2,522 2.5	102,452	102,980	2,194	856	3,050 3.1	528 0.5
Simcoe	210,691	7,265	7,115	14,380 6.8	225,071	225,816	7,267	7,858	15,125 7.2	745 0.3
Toronto (M.M.)	2,124,291	68,082	-54,978	13,104 0.6	2,139,395	2,138,790	77,400	-62,901	14,499 0.7	1,395 0.1
Victoria	43,543	1,128	3,183	4,311 9.9	47,854	44,443	-70	970	900 2.1	-3,411 -7.1
Waterloo (R.M.)	289,129	15,013	1,354	16,367 5.7	305,496	313,911	16,320	8,462	24,782 8.6	8,415 2.8
Wellington	123,736	4,899	797	5,696 4.6	129,432	135,314	5,401	6,177	11,578 9.4	5,882 4.5
York (R.M.)	203,915	8,315	39,823	48,138 23.6	252,053	237,651	8,240	25,496	33,736 16.5	-14,403 -5.7

Table 5

ONTARIO: COMPARISON OF ACTUAL AND PROJECTED POPULATION TRENDS, 1976-1981 (CONCLUDED)

REGION/COUNTY	A C T U A L				P R O J E C T E D			D I F F E R E N C E					
	CENSUS POPULATION 1976	NATURAL INCREASE	NET MIGRATION	TOTAL GROWTH NUMBER %	CENSUS POPULATION 1981	POPULATION 1981 *	NATURAL INCREASE	NET MIGRATION	TOTAL				
									GROWTH NUMBER %				
SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO	1,247,176	42,587	-16,942	25,645	2.1	1,272,821	34,330	10,685	45,015	3.6	19,370	1.5	
Brace	57,472	2,373	175	2,548	4.4	60,020	850	1,727	2,577	4.5	29	0.0	
Elgin	69,092	2,022	-1,407	615	0.9	69,707	986	669	1,655	2.4	1,040	1.5	
Essex	310,373A	9,993	-7,890	2,103	0.7	312,476	10,135	1,829	11,964	3.9	9,861	3.2	
Grey	72,176	1,614	34	1,648	2.3	73,824	74,697	-277	2,798	2,521	3.5	873	1.2
Huron	56,007	1,678	-1,558	120	0.2	56,127	56,743	520	736	1.3	616	1.1	
Kent	106,119A	3,936	-3,033	903	0.9	107,022	110,053	3,665	269	3,934	3.7	3,031	2.8
Lambton	120,576	5,117	-2,248	2,869	2.4	123,445	127,355	5,179	1,600	6,779	5.6	3,910	3.2
Midland	303,745	10,870	3,569	14,439	4.8	318,184	314,289	10,616	-72	10,544	3.5	-3,895	-1.2
Oxford	85,337	2,872	-2,289	583	0.7	85,920	89,252	1,988	1,927	3,915	4.6	3,332	3.9
Perth	66,279	2,112	-2,295	-183	-0.3	66,096	66,669	668	-278	390	0.6	573	0.9
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO	583,746	25,046	-25,432	-386	-0.1	583,360	611,863	33,720	-5,603	28,117	4.8	28,503	4.9
Algoma	122,883	6,159	4,511	10,670	8.7	133,553	130,013	8,080	-950	7,130	5.8	-3,540	-2.7
Cochrane	96,881A	4,513	-4,519	-6	-0.0	96,875	100,480	5,659	-2,060	3,599	3.7	3,605	3.7
Manitoulin	10,893	348	-240	108	1.0	11,001	11,061	158	10	168	1.5	60	0.5
Nipissing	81,739	2,875	-4,346	-1,471	-1.8	80,268	86,581	4,725	117	4,842	5.9	6,313	7.9
Perry Sound	32,654	496	378	874	2.7	33,528	32,830	146	30	176	0.5	-698	-2.1
Sudbury (R.M.)	167,705	8,120	-16,046	-7,926	-4.7	159,779	178,420	12,395	-1,680	10,715	6.4	18,641	11.7
Sudbury (T.D.)	27,287	1,415	-1,634	-219	-0.8	27,068	28,187	1,501	-601	900	3.3	1,119	4.1
Timiskaming	43,704A	1,120	-3,536	-2,416	-5.5	41,288	44,291	1,056	-469	587	1.3	3,003	7.3
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO	233,395	10,369	-7,548	2,821	1.2	236,216	242,200	10,545	-1,740	8,805	3.8	5,984	2.5
Kemora	57,980	4,025	-2,584	1,441	2.5	59,421	59,067	3,200	-2,113	1,087	1.9	-354	-0.6
Rainy River	24,768	897	-2,867	-1,970	-8.0	22,798	24,828	893	-833	60	0.2	2,030	8.9
Thunder Bay	150,647	5,447	-2,097	3,350	2.2	153,997	158,305	6,452	1,206	7,658	5.1	4,308	2.8
TOTAL PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	8,264,465	302,020	58,622	360,642	4.4	8,625,107	8,626,103	315,064	46,574	361,638	4.4	996	0.0

A - Adjusted to 1981 boundaries.

\* Assumption: Low Fertility, Annual Net External Migration 10,000, Internal Migration at 0.27% of Ontario population.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Population, 1976 and 1981

Ontario, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations, Office of The Registrar General, Vital Statistics, 1976-1980.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics,  
May, 1982

COMPUTERIZED FILES - Access through Central Statistical Services  
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Computerized Files - Central Statistical Services

Census of Industries, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)	
Census of Population, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)	
Capital and Repair Expenditures, Statistics Canada, )	965-7078
Ontario data )	
Ministry of Revenue Enumeration Data, summaries	
Vital Statistics, Ontario	
Internal Migration of persons with drivers licenses, Ontario	

Population Projections Ontario and Counties 1976-2001  
(Available through Dataline, telephone 362-1572).

RETRIEVAL MANUAL FOR POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The Ontario Population Projection 1976-2001 is now stored as a computerized file with Dataline Systems Limited. A manual detailing the contents of this file and the means of accessing it is now available.

Copies of the "Ontario Population Projection, 1976-2001, Retrieval Program" may be obtained from Mr. C. W. Tappenden, Social and Economic Data, Central Statistical Services, 965-2217. For information concerning Dataline facilities please contact Dataline Systems Limited, Toronto, 362-1572.



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### Economic Data:

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# DEMOGRAPHIC BULLETIN

JUNE 1982

VOL. 6, NO. 6

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## IN THIS ISSUE—

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\*ESTIMATED ONTARIO POPULATION, MAY 1, 1982

\*ONTARIO VITAL STATISTICS, MAY 1982

\*INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES, APRIL 1982

\*FEATURE ARTICLES: (1) FERTILITY TRENDS IN ONTARIO  
(2) POPULATION GROWTH IN CANADA BY  
PROVINCE, 1971-1981



### ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on May 1, 1982 was 8,690,200.

### VITAL STATISTICS, MAY 1982, ONTARIO

BIRTHS. During May 1982 there were 10,643 births in Ontario as compared to 9,991 births for the same month last year, showing an increase of 652 births, or 6.5%. The number of births during the January-May period 1982, amounted to 51,097 as compared to 52,088 during the same period last year, showing a decline of 991 births, or 1.9%. The number of births for the year ending with May 1982 was 121,397 as compared to 125,520 for the same period last year, showing a decline of 4,123 births, or 3.3%. The estimated birth rate per 1,000 population was 14.0, down from 14.6 last year.

DEATHS. The number of deaths recorded in May 1982 was 5,285 as compared to 5,245 in May 1981, showing an increase of 40 deaths, or 0.8%. The number of deaths for the January-May period 1982, amounted to 27,559 as compared to 28,130 during the same period last year, for a decline of 571 deaths, or 2.0%. The number of deaths for the twelve-month period ending with May 1982 was 63,023, as compared to 63,562 during the same period last year, showing a decline of 539 deaths, or 0.8%. The estimated death rate per 1,000 population was 7.3, down from 7.4 last year.



Ministry of  
Treasury and  
Economics

The Honourable Frank S. Miller  
minister

Tom Campbell  
deputy minister



TABLE 1

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

ITEM <sup>1</sup>	MAY			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH MAY						JANUARY-MAY			
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE	NUMBER		RATE/1,000 POPULATION		1980	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE		
	1982	1981		1982	1981	1982	1981		1982	1981			
		NUMBER	%		NUMBER		%			NUMBER	%		
Live Births	10,643	9,991	652	6.5	121,397	125,520	14.0	14.6	14.4	51,097	52,088	-991	-1.9
Deaths	5,285	5,245	40	0.8	63,023	63,562	7.3	7.4	7.4	27,559	28,130	-571	-2.0
Natural Increase	5,358	4,746	612	12.9	58,374	61,958	6.7	7.2	7.0	23,538	23,958	-420	-1.8
Marriages	7,204	5,670	1,534	27.1	68,668	72,277	7.9	8.4	8.0	19,430	18,914	516	2.7
Divorces	999	1,642	-643	-39.2	25,177	20,947	2.9	2.4	2.6	8,997	8,457	540	6.4
Population Base <sup>2</sup> (in thousands) as of November 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,655.0	8,590.6	8,534.1	-	-	-	-

SOURCES: 1) Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations

2) Statistics Canada: Cat. No. 91-001

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

June, 1982



NATURAL INCREASE. Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in May 1982 amounted to 5,358 as compared to 4,746 in May last year, for an increase of 612, or 12.9%. Natural increase during the January-May period 1982 amounted to 23,538 as compared to 23,958 for the same period last year, for a decline of 420, or 1.8%. Natural increase during the twelve-month period ending with May 1982 added 58,374 persons to Ontario's population as compared to 61,958 during the same period last year, for a decline of 3,584, or 5.8%. The estimated natural increase rate per 1,000 population was 6.7, down from 7.2 last year.

MARRIAGES. There were 7,204 marriages celebrated in May 1982 as compared to 5,670 in the same month last year, for an increase of 1,534 marriages, or 27.1%. During the January-May period there were 19,430 marriages contracted as compared to 18,914 for the same period last year, showing an increase of 516, or 2.7%. During the twelve-month period ending with May 1982 there were 68,668 marriages as compared to 72,277 for the same period last year, for a decline of 3,609 marriages, or 5.0%.

DIVORCES. In May 1982 there were 999 divorces granted as compared to 1,642 in May 1981, showing a decline of 643, or 39.2%. During the January-May period there were 8,997 divorces recorded as compared to 8,457 for the same period last year, showing an increase of 540, or 6.4%. During the twelve-month period ending with May 1982, there were 25,177 divorces as compared to 20,947 for the same period last year, for an increase of 4,230, or 20.2%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

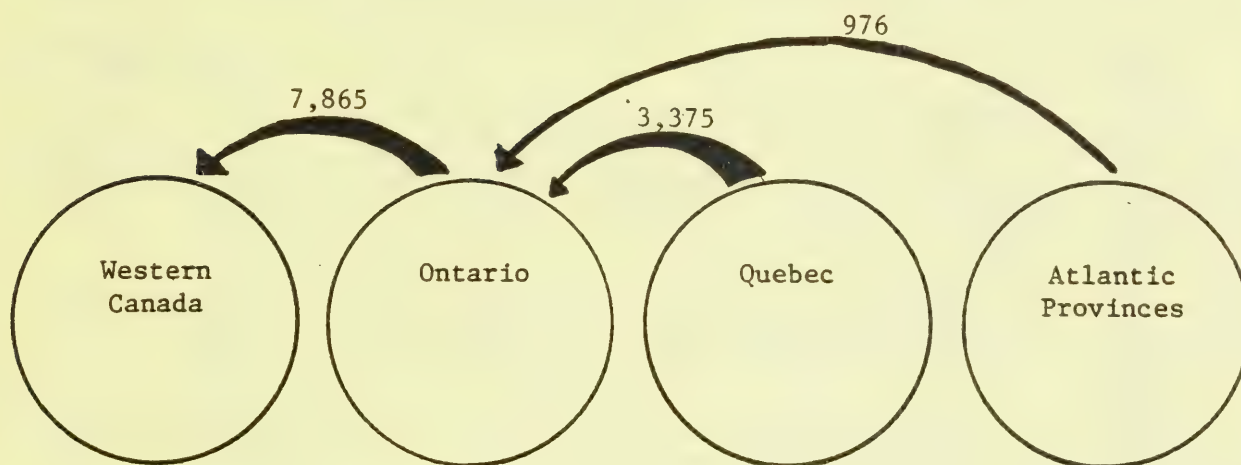
	<u>May</u>		<u>12 months ended with May</u>					
	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>
	Number		Rate per 1,000					
Marriages	7,204	5,670	7.9	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1
Divorces	999	1,642	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4

(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

# INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

## Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada (Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
1982				
April	-1,583	544	-88	-1,127
Jan.-Apr.	-7,865	3,375	976	-3,514
(4) Months 1982				



*Note: These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.*

## Interprovincial Migration Estimates

During April 1982 Ontario lost an estimated 1,127 persons in the exchange of migrants between Ontario and other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 620 migrants: 54 from Newfoundland, 22 from Prince Edward Island and 544 from Quebec. We lost 1,747 migrants to the following provinces: 602 to Alberta, 599 to British Columbia, 328 to Manitoba, 155 to Nova Scotia, 9 to New Brunswick, 39 to Saskatchewan, and 15 to Yukon and N.W.T.

During the twelve-month period ending with April 1982, Ontario lost 18,753 migrants in the exchange of migrants with other provinces. On a net basis we gained 11,308 persons from: Quebec 9,769, Newfoundland 847, New Brunswick 527, Prince Edward Island 165. We lost 30,061 migrants to: Alberta 17,911, British Columbia 7,687, Nova Scotia 688, Manitoba 1,706, Saskatchewan 1,273, and Yukon and N.W.T. 796.

The comparable figure for the twelve-month period ending with April 1981, was a net loss of 23,599 migrants. The net loss for the month of April 1981 amounted to 2,133 migrants.

(For further detail, see Table 2, Page 5).

TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR APRIL, JANUARY-APRIL  
AND 12 MONTHS ENDING WITH APRIL, 1982

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	APRIL, 1982			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH APRIL, 1982			JANUARY-APRIL, 1982		
	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE
	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	
Newfoundland	73	-19	54	270	577	847	253	276	529
Prince Edward Island	16	6	22	-52	217	165	-4	408	404
Nova Scotia	-48	-107	-155	-82	-606	-688	94	-202	-108
New Brunswick	39	-48	-9	278	249	527	76	75	151
Quebec	152	392	544	3,040	6,729	9,769	840	2,535	3,375
Manitoba	-66	-262	-328	-124	-1,582	-1,706	-129	-617	-746
Saskatchewan	43	-82	-39	-265	-1,008	-1,273	-40	-270	-310
Alberta	-67	-535	-602	-5,020	-12,891	-17,911	-1,104	-2,449	-3,553
British Columbia	-21	-578	-599	-593	-7,094	-7,687	-115	-3,038	-3,153
Yukon and N. W. Territories	20	-35	-15	-118	-678	-796	-10	-93	-103
Total Received	141	-1,268	-1,127	-2,666	-16,087	-18,753	-139	-3,375	-3,514

\* Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.  
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

June, 1982



## FERTILITY TRENDS IN ONTARIO

### Introduction

The levels of fertility have far-reaching implications for socio-economic planning in a society. A society with a continuously declining trend in its fertility will experience a large proportion of the elderly, a smaller proportion of children and a continuously declining proportion of population in the labour force. These implications are not as simple as they appear, because mortality and migration levels also affect the population growth. To understand the mechanism of fertility and to speculate on the future trends, a historical trend analysis of fertility is essential. We present here such an analysis for Ontario. A comparative study based on the provinces and the counties of Ontario will be presented in the next issue of the Demographic Bulletin.

### Measures Used

We have used the following rates to measure fertility:

Crude Birth Rate: births per 1,000 population. It is called the crude rate because the denominator includes those members (children, older women and men) of the society who are not at the risk of birth.

Age-Specific Birth Rates: births per 1,000 women in the specific age group. This is a better measure of fertility, because it relates births to the mothers in a respective age group.

Total Fertility Rate: the sum of age-specific fertility rates is multiplied by 5 in order to relate it to the age of mothers by single years. The resultant value is called the total fertility rate. It tells us how many children an average group of 1,000 women will have while passing through their fecund years.

General Fertility Rate: births per 1,000 women of 15-49 years of age. Compared to the total fertility rate, this rate conceals a large amount of variation according to the age of mothers.

Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR): average number of live daughters that would be born to a hypothetical female birth cohort if subjected to current age specific fertility rates, assuming that mortality before age fifty is zero. The total fertility rate is multiplied by a ratio (female births/male births) to obtain GRR. This measure is calculated to show the number of future mothers per woman.

Marital Fertility Rate: number of births to married women per 1,000 married women aged 15-49.

Out-Of-Wedlock Fertility Rate: number of births to unmarried women per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15-49.



## Fertility Trends in Ontario, 1921-1980

### Pre-depression Years (1921-1929)

The fertility of Ontario started to decline in this period. The average number of children per woman of childbearing age dropped below three children after 1923 (Table 3). This decline in fertility was due to a decline in birth rates among women of all ages (Table 4).

### Depression Years (1929-1939)

In the 1930's many nations exhibited negative natural increase. The decline of fertility during these years is attributed to the economic depression. Demographic literature ascertains that during a depression period, marriage rates decline and fertility also declines. In Ontario birth rates continued to decline from 1930 to 1939 (Table 3). The per cent change in birth rates from 1929 to 1939 by age of mother is as follows:

	Age of Mother							
	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-44</u>	<u>45-49</u>	<u>15-49</u>
Per cent								
Change	-4.4	-8.6	-17.3	-20.7	-25.4	-35.3	-31.3	-17.4

The decline in fertility increased with the increase in age of the mother. The larger decline in older women indicates that planned (wanted) fertility declined during the depression years in Ontario.

### World War II Years (1940-1945)

During the war years, the displacement of troops and the high mortality of males is supposed to have affected fertility. War conditions also affect economic conditions, migration flows and nuptiality. The economic conditions, migration and nuptiality influence levels of fertility. During the war years (1941-45), Ontario's fertility remained stable at around 2.5 children per woman, with a slight decline in 1944-45. This decline is attributable to a decline in the fertility of younger (under 30) women (see Table 4). A large proportion of this group of women was probably temporarily separated from their husbands due to war.

### The Post-War Baby Boom Years (1946-1960)

The baby boom of the late 1940's continued through the 1950's to 1960 in Ontario. Demographic literature has revealed that this rise in the fertility of western societies is attributable to an increased number of women, more women getting married, more women bearing children and more total births per woman. Moreover, economic prosperity followed the war in the western nations, and according to some social scientists, the return of peace after war conditions generated a psychology of optimism. This optimism was conducive to the larger family size. In Ontario, with some insignificant fluctuation, fertility rose from 2.5 children per woman in 1945 to 3.8 children per woman in 1960. The increase in the age-specific fertility rates from 1945 to 1960 was as follows:

Per cent Change In Age-Specific Fertility Rates From 1945 To 1960

	Age Of Women						
	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-44</u>	<u>45-49</u>
Per cent Change	109.8	88.4	60.5	25.1	8.1	2.8	-16.7
							53.6

It is evident from the above table that the rise in the fertility of younger women, particularly of those under 20, was impressive. This was partially due to the rise in the proportion of married women and the rise in the nuptiality rates during these years. (See Demographic Bulletin, August 1980).

Two Decades of Declining Fertility (1961-1980)

From 1961 onwards, the fertility of Ontario has been declining consistently. The decline of the 1970's was experienced at the time when the number of women in childbearing age actually increased. The reasons for this decline seem to be sociological rather than demographic. The change in the fertility norms and increased voluntary childlessness seem to be plausible explanations.<sup>1</sup>

There are some observations worth mentioning regarding this decline. The last column of Table 3 gives per cent change in the total fertility rate. The per cent decline was low in 1961 to 1963, and then increased and remained high from 1964 to 1968. The decline in the total fertility rate was again small during 1969 and 1970, then this decline increased considerably during 1971 and 1972. Since 1973, the total fertility rate declined, but very slowly. It seems that in the future, if the fertility of Ontario continues to decline, it will decline at a very slow pace.

Marital and Out-of-Wedlock Fertility, Ontario, 1931-1979

The following table shows that marital fertility declined by one-third from 1961 to 1971 and the decline during the 1970's has been slower than in the previous decade. The out-of-wedlock fertility rate seems to have stabilized around 14. The per cent of out-of-wedlock births to total live births, actually shows an increasing trend. (During 1979, 9.4% of total births were born to unmarried mothers). The lower rates of out-of-wedlock fertility seem to be a result of the increase in the number of single women rather than a decrease in the number of births to unmarried mothers.

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<sup>1</sup> See Grindstaff, Carl, "The Baby Bust: Changes in Fertility Patterns in Canada", Canadian Studies in Population, (2): 15-22, 1975.

Marital and Out-of-Wedlock Fertility Rates, Ontario

Year	Marital Fertility	Per cent Change	Out-of-Wedlock Fertility	Per cent Change
	Rate (15-49)		Rate (15-44)	
1931	118.0	-	7.9	-
1941	137.8	16.7	8.9	12.6
1951	145.7	5.7	11.9	33.7
1961	141.6	-2.8	15.4	29.4
1971	93.9	-33.7	14.7	-4.5
1979	77.6	-17.4	14.3	-2.7

Future Speculations

We have projected total fertility rates for Ontario using an exponential growth curve, based on the baby boom (1946-1960) years trend, the Depression (1929-1939) years trend, and the last five (1976-1980) years trend. These three projections are given in Table 5. If baby boom conditions prevail in future, Ontario's fertility may reach 2.6 children per woman by 2005. If the 1930's depression conditions prevail, fertility may drop to 1.1 children per woman by 2005. Finally, if similar conditions as from 1976 to 1980 prevail, Ontario's fertility will drop to less than one child per woman by year 2004.

Note: These speculations are simple simulations. The user is cautioned not to consider them as serious projections.

TABLE 3

CRUDE BIRTH RATES AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES, ONTARIO, 1921-1980

	YEAR	CRUDE BIRTH RATE	% CHANGE	TOTAL FERTILITY RATE	% CHANGE
PRE-DEPRESSION YEARS	1921	25.3	-	3,221	-
	1922	24.0	-5.1	3,055	-5.2
	1923	23.3	-2.9	2,963	-3.0
	1924	23.4	0.4	2,983	0.7
	1925	22.5	-3.8	2,877	-3.6
	1926	21.4	-4.9	2,730	-5.1
	1927	21.0	-1.9	2,702	-1.0
	1928	20.9	-0.5	2,704	0.1
	1929	20.5	-1.9	2,667	-1.4
	1930	21.0	2.4	2,748	3.0
ECONOMIC DEPRESSION YEARS	1931	20.2	-3.8	2,648	-3.6
	1932	19.2	-5.0	2,530	-4.5
	1933	18.1	-5.7	2,369	-6.4
	1934	17.6	-2.8	2,286	-3.5
	1935	17.6	0.0	2,276	-0.4
	1936	17.3	-1.7	2,219	-2.5
	1937	16.9	-2.3	2,161	-2.6
	1938	17.9	5.9	2,273	5.2
	1939	17.3	-3.4	2,202	-3.1
	1940	18.3	5.8	2,316	5.2
WORLD WAR II YEARS	1941	19.1	4.4	2,403	3.8
	1942	20.1	5.2	2,505	4.2
	1943	20.7	3.0	2,591	3.4
	1944	19.7	-4.8	2,474	-4.5
	1945	19.7	0.0	2,469	-0.2
POST-WAR BABY BOOM YEARS	1946	23.8	20.8	2,970	20.3
	1947	26.1	9.7	3,277	10.3
	1948	24.4	-6.5	3,097	-5.5
	1949	24.3	-0.4	3,110	0.4
	1950	24.3	0.0	3,111	0.0
	1951	25.0	2.9	3,222	3.6
	1952	25.9	3.6	3,406	5.7
	1953	26.3	1.5	3,539	3.9
	1954	26.6	1.1	3,667	3.6
	1955	26.5	-0.4	3,732	1.8
	1956	26.6	0.4	3,657	-2.0
	1957	26.8	0.8	3,714	1.6
	1958	26.2	-2.2	3,680	-0.9
	1959	26.3	0.4	3,773	2.5
	1960	26.1	-0.8	3,793	0.5
POST-BABY BOOM DECLINE	1961	25.3	-3.1	3,742	-1.3
	1962	24.6	-2.8	3,689	-1.4
	1963	23.9	-2.8	3,618	-1.9
	1964	23.0	-3.8	3,475	-4.0
	1965	20.9	-9.1	3,125	-10.1
	1966	19.0	-9.1	2,790	-10.7
	1967	17.8	-6.3	2,586	-7.3
	1968	17.3	-2.8	2,461	-4.8
	1969	17.5	1.2	2,447	-0.6
	1970	17.8	1.7	2,401	-1.9
	1971	16.9	-5.1	2,221	-7.5
	1972	16.0	-5.3	2,051	-7.7
	1973	15.6	-2.5	1,960	-4.4
	1974	15.3	-1.9	1,884	-3.9
	1975	15.3	0.0	1,836	-2.5
	1976	14.8	-3.3	1,767	-3.8
	1977	14.7	-0.7	1,729	-2.2
	1978	14.3	-2.7	1,679	-2.9
	1979	14.3	0.0	1,666	-0.8
	1980	14.4	0.7	1,662	-0.2

SOURCE: Vital Statistics, Vol.I, Statistics Canada.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.  
June, 1982



AGE - SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, ONTARIO, 1921-1980 (CONTINUED)

YEAR	FERTILITY RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL WOMEN BY AGE GROUP							TOTAL FERTILITY RATE	GENERAL REPRODUCTION RATE	GENERAL FERTILITY RATE
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
1921	35.4	150.3	173.4	143.0	98.2	38.8	5.1	3,221	1.557	98.0
1922	33.7	138.8	165.8	137.8	93.0	38.0	3.8	3,055	1.494	92.5
1923	31.0	132.1	162.0	134.7	91.3	37.6	3.9	2,963	1.434	89.3
1924	32.5	133.3	162.4	136.4	90.1	37.9	3.9	2,983	1.457	89.5
1925	32.6	127.4	158.5	131.2	86.9	35.4	3.4	2,877	1.396	85.9
1926	30.4	121.1	148.8	125.6	82.3	34.3	3.4	2,730	1.327	81.2
1927	32.3	122.9	145.0	122.6	80.4	33.4	3.8	2,702	1.314	80.4
1928	33.3	126.5	143.6	122.8	78.8	32.7	3.1	2,704	1.311	80.4
1929	34.1	127.9	144.6	117.5	76.1	30.1	3.2	2,667	1.297	79.2
1930	35.8	133.6	149.2	120.4	77.0	30.9	2.8	2,748	1.344	81.6
1931	35.7	127.5	145.2	114.9	74.1	28.8	3.4	2,648	1.285	78.5
1932	33.6	121.7	139.0	109.2	71.8	27.5	3.3	2,530	1.237	75.0
1933	33.8	112.6	129.4	103.0	67.3	24.9	2.9	2,369	1.154	70.6
1934	31.9	109.1	124.6	99.6	64.0	24.9	3.0	2,286	1.116	68.3
1935	32.4	111.1	124.3	97.0	63.8	23.7	2.7	2,276	1.108	68.3
1936	31.7	112.6	120.2	93.6	61.1	22.5	2.1	2,219	1.078	66.7
1937	31.3	111.3	117.6	92.0	56.9	20.9	2.3	2,161	1.051	65.0
1938	33.5	121.1	123.4	95.1	58.6	20.9	2.1	2,273	1.108	68.3
1939	32.6	116.9	119.6	93.2	56.8	19.2	2.2	2,202	1.071	66.2
1940	35.5	125.1	128.5	96.2	56.5	19.4	1.9	2,316	1.135	69.9
1941	36.8	133.3	137.3	96.3	55.9	19.1	1.7	2,403	1.164	73.1
1942	38.5	138.5	143.4	101.2	57.9	19.6	1.9	2,505	1.210	76.8
1943	36.9	139.7	150.6	106.7	62.7	19.8	1.8	2,591	1.263	79.5
1944	34.5	128.6	138.0	108.3	63.8	19.9	1.6	2,474	1.192	75.7
1945	33.8	128.0	135.3	107.7	66.3	21.0	1.8	2,469	1.193	75.6
1946	40.4	166.9	169.7	123.2	70.0	21.7	2.1	2,970	1.434	91.5
1947	48.9	192.0	190.2	128.9	71.2	22.6	1.8	3,277	1.599	101.2
1948	50.7	179.5	180.1	118.8	67.0	21.4	1.8	3,097	1.508	95.6
1949	52.6	178.0	182.3	118.1	68.3	21.0	1.8	3,110	1.512	96.1
1950	55.1	176.8	179.7	120.6	67.8	20.4	1.8	3,111	1.511	96.3
1951	60.1	186.4	181.8	125.2	68.1	21.0	1.9	3,222	1.560	99.8
1952	63.3	202.2	189.5	134.2	69.1	21.1	1.6	3,406	1.647	104.4
1953	65.5	211.4	196.0	140.8	71.0	21.5	1.6	3,539	1.725	106.9
1954	67.1	222.1	200.8	147.0	71.0	23.3	2.0	3,667	1.789	109.2
1955	65.5	228.4	204.3	148.2	74.6	23.7	1.8	3,732	1.813	109.5
1956	66.9	225.8	205.7	135.6	73.2	22.6	1.6	3,657	1.780	110.1
1957	73.0	228.7	209.0	133.3	74.2	22.6	1.9	3,714	1.806	111.5
1958	70.6	228.2	208.3	133.0	72.8	20.9	1.7	3,680	1.785	109.8
1959	71.7	239.5	214.7	133.3	73.0	20.8	1.7	3,773	1.834	111.2
1960	70.9	241.2	217.1	134.7	71.7	21.6	1.5	3,793	1.841	110.8

TABLE 4

AGE - SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, ONTARIO, 1921-1980 (CONCLUDED)

YEAR	FERTILITY RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL WOMEN BY AGE GROUP							TOTAL FERTILITY RATE	GENERAL REPRODUCTION RATE	GENERAL FERTIL- ITY RATE
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
1961	69.5	239.8	211.6	134.2	69.8	21.9	1.6	3,742	1.824	108.3
1962	64.5	239.9	210.5	133.9	65.6	21.9	1.4	3,689	1.796	105.6
1963	60.3	233.7	208.1	133.1	66.2	21.1	1.2	3,618	1.759	102.9
1964	57.8	219.7	202.4	128.6	64.6	20.4	1.6	3,475	1.686	98.6
1965	58.3	192.9	180.6	114.5	59.3	17.8	1.5	3,125	1.521	89.0
1966	57.4	171.3	160.2	98.8	52.8	16.2	1.3	2,790	1.361	80.3
1967	53.0	162.7	151.2	89.4	46.4	13.4	1.0	2,586	1.257	75.2
1968	49.2	155.2	148.8	84.4	41.9	11.7	1.0	2,461	1.198	72.4
1969	48.5	152.9	152.5	84.5	39.2	10.9	0.8	2,447	1.191	72.8
1970	49.4	148.5	152.2	83.3	36.4	9.8	0.6	2,401	1.168	72.8
1971	44.2	137.2	145.9	77.4	31.2	7.8	0.4	2,221	1.078	68.4
1972	42.7	122.2	138.6	72.8	27.2	6.4	0.3	2,051	0.993	64.1
1973	40.9	119.8	132.2	68.0	25.1	5.6	0.3	1,960	0.952	62.1
1974	38.3	114.6	129.4	66.9	22.5	4.8	0.3	1,884	0.915	60.6
1975	36.2	112.3	128.3	64.5	21.2	4.4	0.3	1,836	0.896	59.8
1976	33.4	105.6	124.6	64.6	20.6	4.3	0.3	1,767	0.865	57.3
1977	30.7	102.2	123.5	66.0	19.8	3.3	0.2	1,729	0.840	56.4
1978	28.1	96.4	122.2	66.4	18.9	3.3	0.2	1,679	0.819	54.7
1979	25.5	92.7	123.2	68.6	19.5	3.5	0.2	1,666	0.811	54.1
1980	24.7	91.4	123.2	70.0	19.8	3.1	0.2	1,662	0.811	54.1

SOURCE: Vital Statistics Reports Vol.I  
Statistics Canada.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

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TABLE 5

PROJECTED TOTAL FERTILITY RATES, ONTARIO, 1981-2005

<u>YEAR</u>	BABYBOOM (1946-1960) <u>TREND</u>	THE DEPRESSION (1929-1939) <u>TREND</u>	LAST 5 YEARS (1976-1980) <u>TREND</u>
1981	1,862	1,565	1,619
1982	1,891	1,548	1,592
1983	1,921	1,530	1,565
1984	1,950	1,512	1,537
1985	1,979	1,494	1,511
1986	2,009	1,476	1,483
1987	2,038	1,458	1,456
1988	2,067	1,440	1,429
1989	2,097	1,422	1,402
1990	2,126	1,404	1,375
1991	2,155	1,386	1,348
1992	2,184	1,368	1,321
1993	2,214	1,350	1,294
1994	2,243	1,332	1,267
1995	2,273	1,314	1,240
1996	2,302	1,296	1,212
1997	2,331	1,278	1,185
1998	2,360	1,260	1,158
1999	2,390	1,242	1,131
2000	2,419	1,224	1,104
2001	2,449	1,206	1,077
2002	2,478	1,188	1,050
2003	2,507	1,170	1,023
2004	2,536	1,152	996
2005	2,566	1,134	969

SOURCE: Simulations based on data in Table 3.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
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FIGURE 1  
TOTAL FERTILITY RATES, ONTARIO, 1921-1980

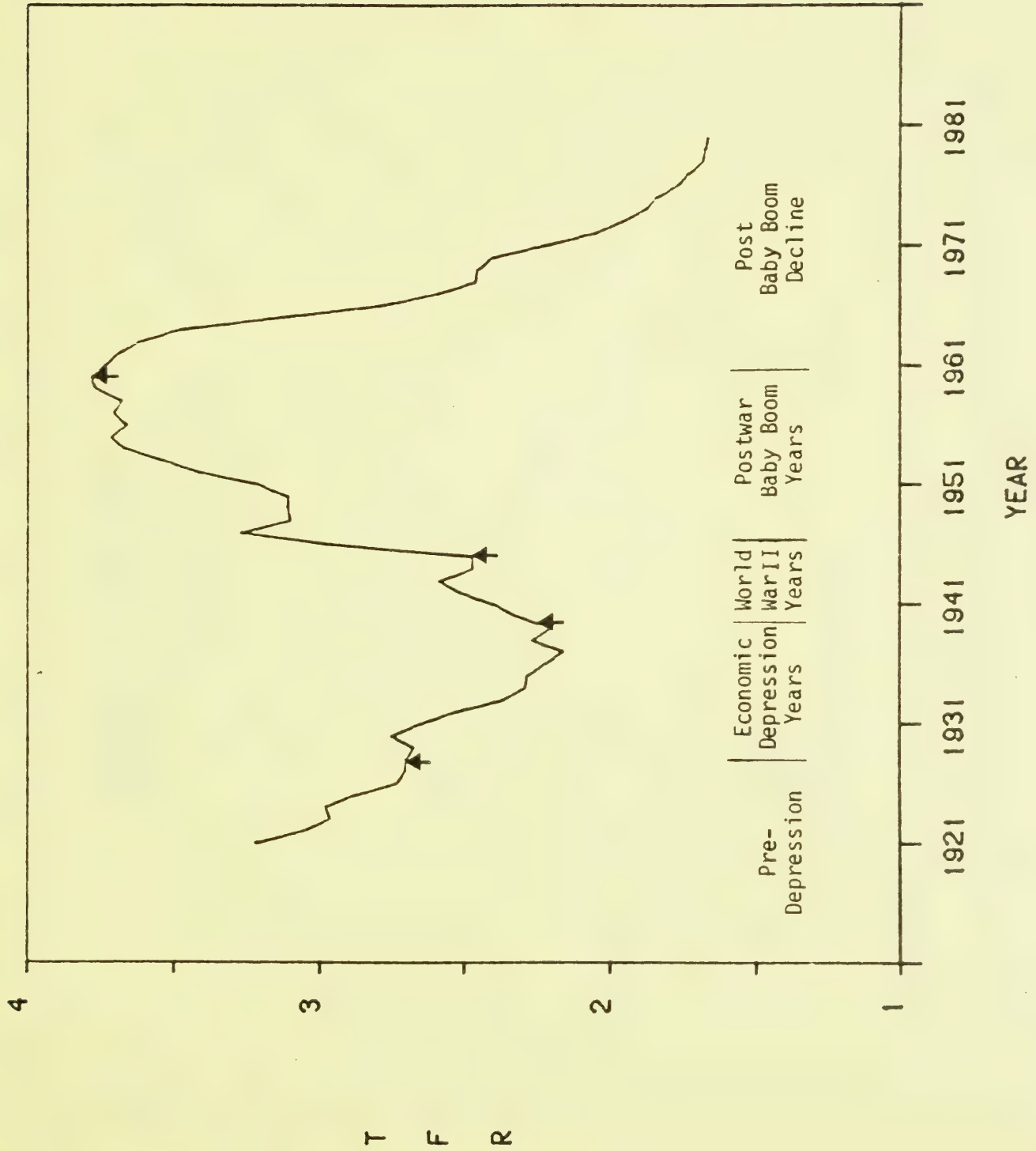




FIGURE 2  
AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES, ONTARIO, 1921-1980

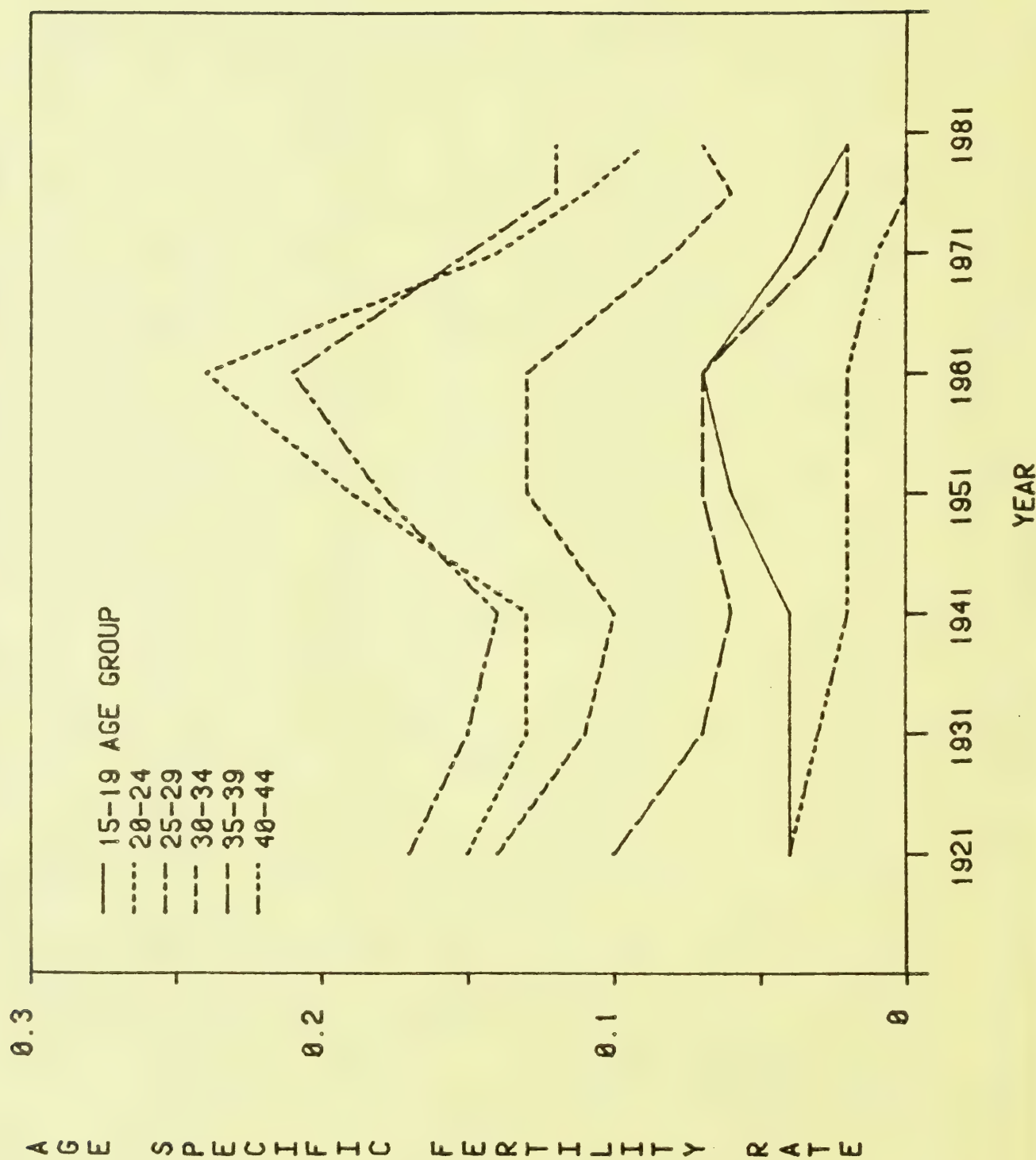
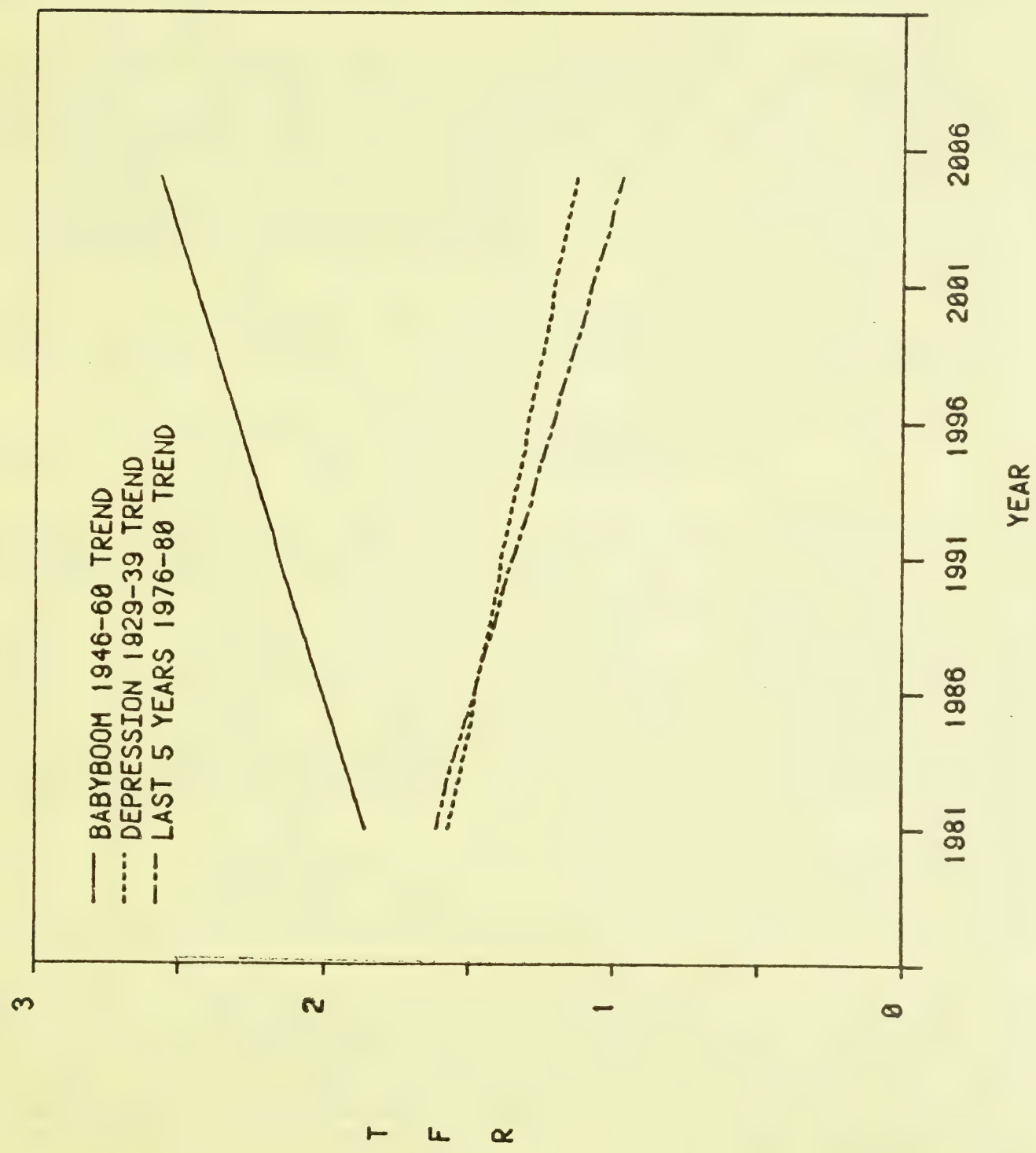


FIGURE 3  
PROJECTED FERTILITY RATES, ONTARIO, 1981-2005



POPULATION GROWTH IN CANADA BY PROVINCE, 1971-1981

According to data published by Statistics Canada, the population of Canada increased by 1,350,600, or 5.9%, between 1976 and 1981 at an annual growth rate of 1.15% - down from 1.29% during the 1971-76 period. This slowing down of growth was shared by most provinces, including Ontario, where the annual growth rate declined from that of 1.42% during the 1971-76 period, to the low level of 0.86% in the following period. Two provinces, Quebec and British Columbia, recorded a relatively slight decline in their growth rates between the two census periods. Saskatchewan underwent a dramatic reversal of population growth trends: from a declining scenario during the 1971-76 period of -0.11% to an encouraging 1.0% per annum growth rate in the next period. Alberta has shown an impressive growth rate of 2.46% per annum during the 1971-76 period, and the rate accelerated to 4.01% per annum in the 1976-81 period. It is interesting to note that Alberta and British Columbia had the same annual growth rates in the first, 1971-76 period (2.46%), but in Alberta's case it accelerated to 4.01% in 1976-81, and British Columbia's declined slightly to 2.16%. (See Table 6).

These shifts in the respective provincial growth rates produced significant changes in the distribution of Canada's population among regions between 1971 and 1981, as shown in the following tabulation:

Population of Canada, by Region,  
Showing Intercensal Population Change, 1971-1981

	1971		1981		Change					
	Share of Canada		Share of Canada		1971-1981		1971-1976		1976-1981	
	Number		Number		Number		Number		Number	
	%		%		%		%		%	
Atlantic	2,057,262	9.5	2,234,032	9.2	176,770	6.4	124,513	8.7	52,257	3.9
Quebec	6,027,764	28.0	6,438,403	26.4	410,639	14.8	206,681	14.5	203,958	15.1
Ontario	7,703,106	35.7	8,625,107	35.4	922,001	33.2	561,359	39.4	360,642	26.7
Man. and Sask.	1,914,489	8.9	1,994,554	8.2	80,065	2.9	28,340	2.0	51,725	3.8
Alberta	1,627,874	7.6	2,237,724	9.2	609,850	22.0	210,163	14.8	399,687	29.6
British Columbia	2,184,621	10.1	2,744,467	11.3	559,846	20.2	281,987	19.8	277,859	20.6
Yukon and N.W.T.	53,195	0.2	68,894	0.3	15,699	0.5	11,250	0.8	4,449	0.3
Canada	21,568,311	100.0	24,343,181	100.0	2,774,870	100.0	1,424,293	100.0	1,350,577	100.0

As we can see, the share of Canadian population of Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon and the N.W.T. increased considerably from a combined value of 17.9% in 1971 to 20.8% in 1981. The combined share of the remaining provinces declined from 82.1% in 1971 to 79.2% in 1981. In absolute terms, the population of the two western provinces and Yukon and N.W.T. increased by 1,185,395 during the ten-year period, and that of the remaining provinces increased by 1,589,475. In relative terms, the two western provinces and Territories took almost 43.0% of the overall population increment of Canada during the ten-year period.

However, during the 1976-81 period the disparity in population growth between the eastern and western portions of the country was more glaring. The combined population growth of Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon and N.W.T. amounted to 681,995, or 50.5% of the total Canadian population increment, whereas the remaining eight provinces increased by only 668,582, or 49.5%. In the 1971-76 period, the comparative shares were only 35.0% for the two western provinces, Yukon and N.W.T., and 65.0% for the remaining eight provinces.

A comparison of regional acquisitions between the two five-year census periods, 1971-76 and 1976-81, shows quite remarkable results. In the Atlantic Region, the share of the national population increment was much lower in the second half of the decade than in the first: 3.9% versus 8.7%, and the difference in absolute terms amounted to 72,256. Quebec's share of the national acquisition increased slightly in relative terms, from 14.5% during the first census period to 15.1% in the second period, although in absolute terms there was a slight decline. As the data in Table 6 indicate, the annual growth rate in Quebec remained steady at around 0.65% throughout the decade.

Ontario's share of the national population increment declined from 39.4% in the first period (1971-76) to 26.7% in the second (1976-81), which in absolute terms amounts to just over 200,000.

Manitoba and Saskatchewan increased their combined share of the national increment from 2.0% during the first period to 3.8% in the second, or, in absolute terms by some 23,000.

In relative terms, Alberta's share of the Canadian population growth doubled between the first census period and the second, from 14.8% to 29.6%, or, in absolute terms, the difference amounts to some 190,000 people.

British Columbia's share of the national population increment increased slightly from 19.8% in the first census period to 20.6% in the second, although in absolute terms there was a decline of some 4,000. The relative share of Yukon and the N.W.T. decreased sharply between the two census periods from 0.8% to 0.3%.

It is evident from this analysis that Alberta's significant gain in population, in relative and absolute terms, occurred mainly at the expense of potential growth in Ontario and the Atlantic region.



TABLE 6

CANADA AND THE PROVINCES: POPULATION GROWTH, 1971-1981

PROVINCE	C H A N G E									
	Percent of Canada		Percent of Canada		Percent of Canada		1981/1976		Average Annual Growth Rate	
	1981	1976	1971	1976	1971	1976	Number	%	Number	%
Newfoundland	567,681	557,725	2.43	2.43	522,104	2.42	9,956	1.79	45,577	8.73
Prince Edward Island	122,506	118,229	0.51	0.51	111,641	0.52	4,277	3.62	10,865	9.73
Nova Scotia	847,442	828,571	3.60	3.60	788,960	3.66	18,871	2.28	58,482	7.41
New Brunswick	696,403	677,250	2.95	2.95	634,557	2.94	19,153	2.83	61,846	9.75
Quebec	6,438,403	6,234,445	27.12	27.12	6,027,764	27.95	203,958	3.27	410,639	6.81
Ontario	8,625,107	8,264,465	35.94	35.94	7,703,106	35.71	360,642	4.36	922,001	11.97
Manitoba	1,026,241	1,021,506	4.44	4.44	988,247	4.58	4,735	0.46	37,994	3.84
Saskatchewan	968,313	921,323	4.01	4.01	926,242	4.29	46,990	5.10	42,071	4.54
Alberta	2,237,724	1,838,037	7.99	7.99	1,627,874	7.55	399,687	21.75	609,850	37.46
British Columbia	2,744,467	2,466,608	10.73	10.73	2,184,621	10.13	277,859	11.26	559,846	25.63
Yukon	23,153	21,836	0.09	0.09	18,388	0.09	1,317	6.03	4,765	25.91
Northwest Territories	45,741	42,609	0.19	0.19	34,807	0.16	3,132	7.35	10,934	31.41
Canada	24,343,181	22,992,604	100.00	100.00	21,568,311	100.00	1,350,577	5.87	2,774,870	12.87
										1.22

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Population, 1971, 1976 and 1981.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

June, 1982

COMPUTERIZED FILES - Access through Central Statistical Services  
(Telephone 965-2217 except as specified below)

Computerized Files - Central Statistical Services

Census of Industries, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)	
Census of Population, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)	
Capital and Repair Expenditures, Statistics Canada, )	965-7078
Ontario data )	
Ministry of Revenue Enumeration Data, summaries	
Vital Statistics, Ontario	
Internal Migration of persons with drivers licenses, Ontario	

Population Projections Ontario and Counties 1976-2001  
(Available through Dataline, telephone 362-1572).

RETRIEVAL MANUAL FOR POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The Ontario Population Projection 1976-2001 is now stored as a computerized file with Dataline Systems Limited. A manual detailing the contents of this file and the means of accessing it is now available.

Copies of the "Ontario Population Projection, 1976-2001, Retrieval Program" may be obtained from Mr. C. W. Tappenden, Social and Economic Data, Central Statistical Services, 965-2217. For information concerning Dataline facilities please contact Dataline Systems Limited, Toronto, 362-1572.

## PUBLICATIONS - CENTRAL STATISTICAL SERVICES

Copies available from the Ontario Government Bookstore, 880 Bay St., Toronto for personal shopping. Out-of-town customers write to Publications Services Section, 5th Floor, 880 Bay St., Toronto, Ontario, M7A 1N8. Telephone 965-6015. Toll free long distance 1-800-268-7540, in Northwestern Ontario 0-Zenith 67200.

### Demographic:

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1980 Population Estimates by 5-Year Age Groups and Sex for Counties, Regions and Centres of 10,000 Population and Over	5.00
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### Economic Data:

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Ontario Economic Accounts Quarterly Time Series 1970-1978, March 1980	5.00
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# DEMOGRAPHIC BULLETIN

JULY 1982

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Social and Economic Data, Central Statistical Services

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\*ESTIMATED ONTARIO POPULATION, JUNE 1, 1982

\*ONTARIO VITAL STATISTICS, JUNE 1982

\*INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES, MAY 1982

\*FEATURE ARTICLE: POPULATION GROWTH OF CENSUS  
METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1976-1981

### ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on June 1, 1982 was 8,700,100.

### VITAL STATISTICS, JUNE 1982, ONTARIO

BIRTHS. During June 1982 there were 10,252 births in Ontario as compared to 11,487 births for the same month last year, showing a decline of 1,235 births, or 10.8%. The number of births during the January-June period 1982, amounted to 61,349 as compared to 63,575 during the same period last year, showing a decline of 2,226 births, or 3.5%. The number of births for the year ending with June 1982 was 120,162 as compared to 126,793 for the same period last year, showing a decline of 6,631 births, or 5.2%. The estimated birth rate per 1,000 population was 13.9, down from 14.7 last year.

DEATHS. The number of deaths recorded in June 1982 was 5,061 as compared to 5,245 in June 1981, showing a decline of 184 deaths, or 3.5%. The number of deaths for the January-June period 1982 amounted to 32,620, as compared to 33,375 deaths during the same period last year, for a decline of 755 deaths, or 2.3%. The number of deaths for the twelve-month period ending with June 1982 was 62,839 as compared to 63,843 during the same period of time last year, showing a decline of 1,004 deaths, or 1.6%. The estimated death rate per 1,000 population was 7.3, down from 7.4 last year.



Ontario

Ministry of  
Treasury and  
Economics

The Honourable Frank S. Miller  
minister

Tom Campbell  
deputy minister



22  
100-100000

TABLE 1

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

ITEM <sup>1</sup>	JUNE				12 MONTHS ENDING WITH JUNE						JANUARY-JUNE			
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE		NUMBER		RATE/1,000 POPULATION		NUMBER		DIFFERENCE			
	1982	1981	NUMBER	%	1982	1981	1982	1981	1982	1981	NUMBER	%		
Live Births	10,252	11,487	-1,235	-10.8	120,162	126,793	13.9	14.7	14.3	61,349	63,575	-2,226	-3.5	
Deaths	5,061	5,245	-184	-3.5	62,839	63,843	7.3	7.4	7.3	32,620	33,375	-755	-2.3	
Natural Increase	5,191	6,242	-1,051	-16.8	57,323	62,950	6.6	7.3	7.0	28,729	30,200	-1,471	-4.9	
Marriages	9,135	9,333	-198	-2.1	68,470	72,896	7.9	8.5	8.1	28,565	28,247	318	1.1	
Divorces	2,498	2,262	236	10.4	25,413	21,211	2.9	2.5	2.7	11,495	10,719	776	7.2	
Population Base <sup>2</sup> (in thousands) as of December 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,660.9	8,596.0	8,539.8	-	-	-	-	

SOURCES: 1. Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations  
2. Statistics Canada: Cat. No. 91-001

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

July, 1982

NATURAL INCREASE. Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in June 1982 amounted to 5,191 as compared to 6,242 last year, for a decline of 1,051, or 16.8%. Natural increase during the January-June period 1982 amounted to 28,729 as compared to 30,200 for the same period last year, for a decline of 1,471, or 4.9%. Natural increase during the twelve-month period ending with June 1982 added 57,323 persons to Ontario's population as compared to 62,950 during the same period last year, for a decline of 5,627, or 8.9%. The estimated natural increase rate per 1,000 population was 6.6, down from 7.3 last year.

MARRIAGES. There were 9,135 marriages celebrated in June 1982 as compared to 9,333 in the same month last year, for a decline of 198 marriages, or 2.1%. During the January-June period 1982 there were 28,565 marriages contracted as compared to 28,247 for the same period last year, showing an increase of 318, or 1.1%. During the twelve-month period ending with June 1982 there were 68,470 marriages as compared to 72,896 for the same period last year, for a decline of 4,426, or 6.1%.

DIVORCES. In June 1982 there were 2,498 divorces granted as compared to 2,262 in June 1981, showing an increase of 236, or 10.4%. During the January-June period 1982 there were 11,495 divorces recorded as compared to 10,719 for the same period last year, showing an increase of 776, or 7.2%. During the twelve-month period ending with June 1982 there were 25,413 divorces as compared to 21,211 for the same period last year, for an increase of 4,202, or 19.8%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

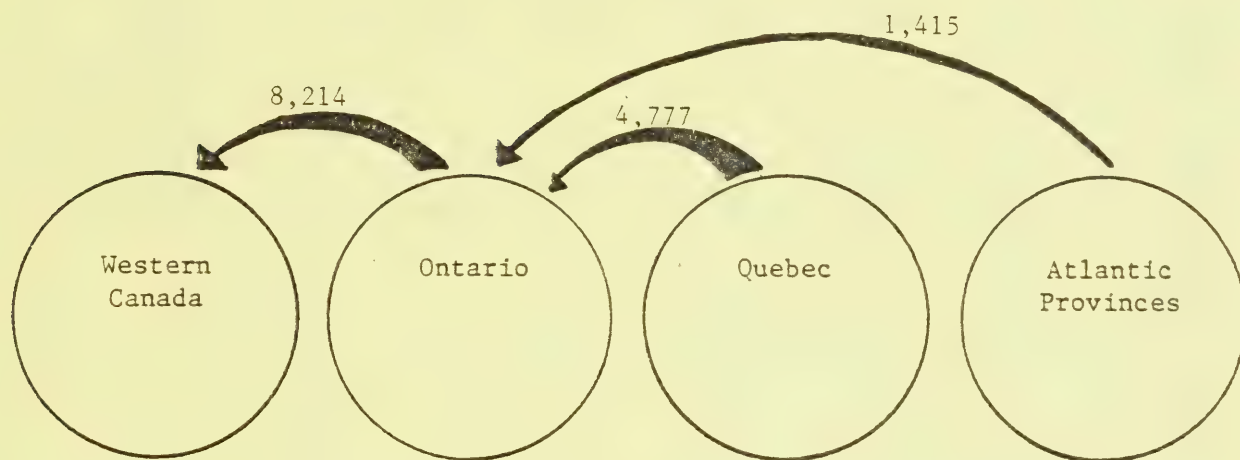
	<u>June</u>		<u>12 months ended with June</u>					
	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1977</u>
	Number		Rate per 1,000					
Marriages	9,135	9,333	7.9	8.5	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.1
Divorces	2,498	2,262	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.4

(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

# INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

## Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada (Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
1982				
May	-349	1,402	439	1,492
Jan.-May	-8,214	4,777	1,415	-2,022
(5) Months 1982				



*Note: These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.*

## Interprovincial Migration Estimates

During May 1982 Ontario gained an estimated 1,492 persons in the exchange of migrants between Ontario and other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 1,895 migrants: 439 from the Atlantic provinces, 1,402 from Quebec, 42 from Saskatchewan and 12 from Alberta. We lost 403 migrants to the following provinces: 259 to British Columbia, 73 to Manitoba, and 71 to Yukon and N.W.T. The last time we reported a monthly gain for Ontario was in October 1978.

During the twelve-month period ending with May 1982, Ontario lost 13,755 migrants in the exchange of migrants with other provinces. On a net basis we gained 13,025 persons from: Quebec 11,116, Newfoundland 961, New Brunswick 762, Prince Edward Island 186. We lost 26,780 migrants to: Alberta 16,162, British Columbia 6,947, Nova Scotia 381, Manitoba 1,493, Saskatchewan 1,048, Yukon and N.W.T. 749.

The comparable figure for the twelve-month period ending with May 1981 was a net loss of 25,644 migrants. The net loss for May 1981 amounted to 3,506 migrants.

(For further detail see Table 2, Page 5).



TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR MAY, JANUARY-MAY  
AND 12 MONTHS ENDING WITH MAY, 1982

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	MAY, 1982			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH MAY, 1982			JANUARY-MAY, 1982		
	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE
	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		CHILDREN	DRIVERS*		CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	
Newfoundland	10	90	100	289	672	961	263	366	629
Prince Edward Island	2	47	49	-42	228	186	-2	455	453
Nova Scotia	69	68	137	-53	-328	-381	163	-134	29
New Brunswick	15	138	153	281	481	762	91	213	304
Quebec	220	1,182	1,402	3,094	8,022	11,116	1,060	3,717	4,777
Manitoba	-28	-45	-73	-109	-1,384	-1,493	-157	-662	-819
Saskatchewan	52	-10	42	-198	-850	-1,048	12	-280	-268
Alberta	-119	131	12	-4,799	-11,363	-16,162	-1,223	-2,318	-3,541
British Columbia	3	-262	-259	-499	-6,448	-6,947	-112	-3,300	-3,412
Yukon and N. W. Territories	-10	-61	-71	-131	-618	-749	-20	-154	-174
Total Received	214	1,278	1,492	-2,167	-11,588	-13,755	75	-2,097	-2,022

\* Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.  
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

July, 1982

POPULATION GROWTH OF CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1976-1981

Census Metropolitan Areas, Ontario

The 1981 Census results for the Census Metropolitan areas of Ontario, show that there was a slight shift of population toward the larger urban areas. In 1981, the ten Ontario C.M.A.'s contained 65.3% of the provincial population, an increase of 0.5 percentage points over the 1976 ratio of 64.8%. During the five-year period 1976-1981 the aggregate population living in the ten Ontario C.M.A.'s increased faster than that of the province at 5.2% versus 4.4%. The average annual growth rate was 1.02% versus 0.86%. Eight Ontario C.M.A.'s recorded gains in absolute and relative terms, but two C.M.A.'s, Sudbury and Windsor, recorded declines.

The ranking of Ontario's Census Metropolitan Areas in terms of average annual growth rates is as follows:

Rank	Census Metropolitan Area	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)	Population Change (Number)	Per cent of the Aggregate Ontario C.M.A.'s
1	Oshawa	2.67	19,021	6.83
2	Toronto	1.36	195,846	70.31
3	Kitchener	1.12	15,643	5.62
4	Ottawa-Hull (Ontario part)	0.98	26,058	9.35
5	London	0.96	13,285	4.77
6	Hamilton	0.48	12,724	4.57
7	Thunder Bay	0.35	2,126	0.76
8	St. Catharines-Niagara	0.16	2,432	0.87
9	Windsor	-0.12	-1,472	-0.53
10	Sudbury	-0.92	-7,107	-2.55
	Total: Ontario C.M.A.'s	1.02	278,556	100.00

This tabulation indicates that the average annual growth rate of the first five C.M.A.'s was greater than that of the provincial population. The next three on the list have grown at a rate below the provincial growth rate, and the last two showed a decline.

The aggregate growth of the ten Ontario C.M.A.'s amounted to 278,556 over the 1976-1981 period. Slightly over 70.0% of this growth occurred in C.M.A. Toronto, which almost reached the three million mark, and comprised almost 35% of the provincial population by 1981.

A close examination of Table 3 shows that there are four distinct patterns of population change affecting the ten C.M.A.'s in Ontario and they can be classified as follows:

<u>Type A</u>		<u>Type B</u>	
Inner core	+	Inner core	+
Outer rim	+	Outer rim	-
Number of C.M.A.'s: 5		Number of C.M.A.'s: 1	
<u>Type C</u>		<u>Type D</u>	
Inner core	-	Inner core	-
Outer rim	+	Outer rim	-
Number of C.M.A.'s: 3		Number of C.M.A.'s: 1	

On the basis of this classification the ten Ontario C.M.A.'s can be assigned as follows:

<u>Census Metropolitan Area</u>	<u>Inner Core (number)</u>	<u>Outer Rim (number)</u>	<u>Total (number)</u>
<u>Type A</u>			
Kitchener	+7,864	+7,779	+15,643
Oshawa	+10,496	+8,525	+19,021
Thunder Bay	+1,010	+1,116	+2,126
St. Catharines-Niagara	+667	+1,765	+2,432
Toronto	+13,104	+182,742	+195,846
<u>Type B</u>			
London	+13,868	-583	+13,285
<u>Type C</u>			
Hamilton	-5,569	+18,293	+12,724
Ottawa-Hull (Ontario part) (incl. Ottawa C., Vanier C. and Rockcliffe Park)	-10,567	+36,625	+26,058
Windsor	-4,443	+2,971	-1,472
<u>Type D</u>			
Sudbury	-5,775	-1,332	-7,107
Total	+20,655	+257,901	+278,556

As we can see from this tabulation, the inner core gained population in six C.M.A.'s and lost population in four. On the other hand, the population of the outer rim increased in eight C.M.A.'s and declined in two. London was the only C.M.A. where there was a decline in the outer rim, and an increase in the inner core. In the case of Kitchener, Oshawa and Thunder Bay, the growth of population in the inner core and in the outer rim was more or less balanced, but in Toronto and in St. Catharines-Niagara the

population gain in the outer rim was much greater than that in the inner core. In Windsor, the loss of population in the inner core outweighed the gain in the outer rim, and in consequence Windsor recorded an overall decline in population. Sudbury suffered a substantial outflow of population both from the inner core and the outer rim.

When we aggregate the inner core gains in population of all ten C.M.A.'s in Ontario we get only a 20,655 increment as against a gain of 257,901 recorded in the outer rim components of the C.M.A.'s. However, it should be pointed out that 71% of the outer rim population increment occurred in C.M.A. Toronto where seven outlying municipalities (Brampton, Mississauga, Ajax, Markham, Newmarket, Pickering and Vaughan) added collectively almost 163,000 people, (or 83.2% of the total C.M.A. Toronto increment). Their aggregate population was 500,900 in 1976, and their annual growth rate was 5.8%, far above the provincial annual growth rate of 0.86%.

#### Census Metropolitan Areas, Canada

In the national context, the aggregate share of the population of the 24 C.M.A.'s in Canada changed little between 1976 and 1981, showing a slight decline of 0.04%, from 56.15% in 1976 to 56.11% in 1981.

However, the examination of Table 3 shows that there were some significant shifts, particularly in Western Canada. These shifts of population can be detected by a comparison of the share of the national population held by each C.M.A. in 1981 and that recorded in 1976. The results of this exercise are shown in the table below:



Census Metropolitan Area	Population in 1981		Difference	
	Census	Standardized*	(Census) (Population)	(Standardized) (Population)
<u>Ontario C.M.A.'s</u>				
Hamilton	542,095	560,453	-	18,358
Kitchener	287,801	288,150	-	349
London	283,668	286,276	-	2,608
Oshawa	154,217	143,138	+	11,079
Ottawa-Hull (Ontario part)	547,399	551,860	-	4,461
St. Catharines-Niagara	304,353	319,626	-	15,273
Sudbury	149,923	166,264	-	16,341
Thunder Bay	121,379	126,244	-	4,865
Toronto	2,998,947	2,967,677	+	31,270
Windsor	246,110	262,176	-	16,066
Sub-total (Ontario C.M.A.'s)	5,635,892	5,671,864	-	35,972
<u>Remaining C.M.A.'s</u>				
Calgary	592,743	499,035	+	93,708
Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	135,172	136,078	-	906
Edmonton	657,057	588,862	+	68,195
Halifax	277,727	283,598	-	5,871
Montreal	2,828,349	2,967,068	-	138,719
Ottawa-Hull (Quebec part)	170,579	182,087	-	11,508
Quebec	576,075	574,012	+	2,063
Regina	164,313	160,178	+	4,135
Saint John (N.B.)	114,048	119,525	-	5,477
Saskatoon	154,210	141,677	+	12,533
St. John's (Nfld.)	154,820	153,849	+	971
Trois-Rivieres	111,453	112,222	-	769
Vancouver	1,268,183	1,234,930	+	33,253
Victoria	233,481	231,017	+	2,464
Winnipeg	584,842	612,231	-	27,389
Sub-total (Remaining C.M.A.'s)	8,023,052	7,996,369	+	26,683
Total	13,658,944	13,668,233	-	9,289

Although this analysis is not too precise, it provides an insight into the population shifts occurring among the Census Metropolitan Areas. Out of the total 24 Census Metropolitan Areas in Canada, ten gained in the redistribution of population and fourteen lost. In Ontario only two C.M.A.'s gained, Toronto and Oshawa. In Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces only Quebec City and St. John's, Nfld. recorded gains. The most spectacular increases occurred in Western Canada where six C.M.A.'s registered gains:- Calgary, Edmonton, Regina, Saskatoon, Vancouver, and Victoria.

Losses occurred in eight Ontario C.M.A.'s, and in six other provinces.

\*Standardized on the 1976 ratio of the individual C.M.A. to that of the national population and applied to that of the 1981 Census national population.

The ranking of the Census Metropolitan Areas by the size of their gains or losses using the standardizing concept is as follows:

Gaining Population			Losing Population		
Rank	Census Metropolitan Area	Population	Rank	Census Metropolitan Area	Population
1	Calgary	93,708	1	Montreal	138,719
2	Edmonton	68,195	2	Winnipeg	27,389
3	Vancouver	33,253	3	Hamilton	18,358
4	Toronto	31,270	4	Sudbury	16,341
5	Saskatoon	12,533	5	Windsor	16,066
6	Oshawa	11,079	6	Ottawa-Hull	15,969
7	Regina	4,135	7	St. Catharines-Niagara	15,273
8	Victoria	2,464	8	Halifax	5,871
9	Quebec	2,063	9	Saint John (N.B.)	5,477
10	St. John's (Nfld.)	971	10	Thunder Bay	4,865
			11	London	2,608
			12	Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	906
			13	Trois-Rivieres	769
			14	Kitchener	349
Total		259,671	Total		268,960

When we refer to the gains and losses on a per capita basis (using the 1976 Census as a reference) the impact of the population shift among the Census Metropolitan Areas is as follows:

Gaining Population			Losing Population		
Rank	Census Metropolitan Area	Gain per 1,000 Population 1976 Census	Rank	Census Metropolitan Area	Loss per 1,000 Population 1976 Census
1	Calgary	198.8	1	Sudbury	104.1
2	Edmonton	122.6	2	Windsor	64.9
3	Saskatoon	93.7	3	St. Catharines-Niagara	50.6
4	Oshawa	81.9	4	Montreal	49.5
5	Vancouver	28.5	5	Saint John (N.B.)	48.5
6	Regina	27.3	6	Winnipeg	47.4
7	Victoria	11.3	7	Thunder Bay	40.8
8	Toronto	11.2	8	Hamilton	34.7
9	St. John's (Nfld.)	6.7	9	Ottawa-Hull	23.0
10	Quebec	3.8	10	Halifax	21.9
			11	London	9.6
			12	Trois-Rivieres	7.3
			13	Chicoutimi-Jonquiere	7.0
			14	Kitchener	1.3
Average		20.1	Average		20.8

Note: For census purposes, a census metropolitan area represents the main labour market of a continuous built-up area having an urbanized core of 100,000 population or more.

TABLE 3

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS<sup>1</sup>: POPULATION GROWTH, 1976-1981

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA	CHANGE				POPULATION RATIO				
	1981	1976	No.	%	PROVINCE		CANADA		
					1976	1981	1976	1981	
A. ONTARIO:									
HAMILTON									
Hamilton, c.	542,095	529,371	12,724	2.4	0.48	6.4	6.3	2.3	2.2
Burlington, c.	306,434	312,003	-5,569	-1.8					
Ancaster, t.	114,853	104,314	10,539	10.1					
Dundas, t.	14,428	14,255	173	1.2					
Grimsby, t.	19,586	19,179	407	2.1					
Stoney Creek, t.	15,797	15,567	230	1.5					
Flamborough, twp.	36,762	30,294	6,468	21.4					
Glanbrook, twp.	24,470	23,580	890	3.8					
	9,765	10,179	-414	-4.1					
KITCHENER									
Kitchener, c.	287,801	272,158	15,643	5.8	1.12	3.3	3.3	1.2	1.2
Cambridge, c.	139,734	131,870	7,864	6.0					
Waterloo, c.	77,183	72,383	4,800	6.6					
North Dumfries, twp.	49,428	46,623	2,805	6.0					
Woolwich, twp.	4,967	5,044	-77	-1.5					
	16,489	16,238	251	1.6					
LONDON									
London, c.	283,668	270,383	13,285	4.9	0.96	3.3	3.3	1.2	1.2
Belmont, v.	254,280	240,412A	13,868	5.8					
Delaware, twp.	831	739	92	12.5					
London, twp.	2,220	2,276	-56	-2.5					
North Dorchester, twp.	5,738	5,923	-185	-3.1					
Southwold, twp.	6,847	6,823	24	0.4					
West Nissouri, twp.	4,457	4,562	-105	-2.3					
Westminster, twp.	3,343	3,372	-29	-0.9					
	5,952	6,276A	-324	-5.2					
OSHAWA									
Oshawa, c.	154,217	135,196	19,021	14.1	2.67	1.6	1.8	0.6	0.6
Whitby, t.	117,519	107,023	10,496	9.8					
	36,698	28,173	8,525	30.3					

TABLE 3

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS<sup>1</sup>: POPULATION GROWTH, 1976-1981 (CONTINUED)

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA	1981	1976	CHANGE		No.	%	Average Annual Growth Rate	POPULATION RATIO		
			PROVINCE					CANADA		
			1976	1981				1976	1981	
A. ONTARIO: (Cont'd.)										
OTTAWA-HULL (Ontario Part)	547,399	521,341	26,058	5.0	0.98	6.3	6.3	2.3	2.2	
Ottawa, c.	295,163	304,462	-9,299	-3.1						
Gloucester, c.	72,859	56,516	16,343	28.9						
Kanata, c.	19,728	13,058A	6,670	51.1						
Nepean, c.	84,361	76,892A	7,469	9.7						
Vanier, c.	18,792	19,812	-1,020	-5.2						
Rockland, t.	3,961	3,930	31	0.8						
Rockcliffe Park, v.	1,869	2,117	-248	-11.7						
Clarence, twp.	6,518	5,782	736	12.7						
Cumberland, twp.	16,177	12,377	3,800	30.7						
Goulbourn, twp.	9,559	8,761A	798	9.1						
Osgoode, twp.	9,360	8,957	403	4.5						
Rideau, twp.	9,052	8,677	375	4.3						
ST. CATHARINES- NIAGARA	304,353	301,921	2,432	0.8	0.16	3.7	3.5	1.3	1.3	
St. Catharines, c.	124,018	123,351	667	0.5						
Niagara Falls, c.	70,960	69,423	1,537	2.2						
Port Colborne, c.	19,225	20,536	-1,311	-6.4						
Thorold, c.	15,412	14,944	468	3.1						
Welland, c.	45,448	45,047	401	0.9						
Niagara-on-the- Lake, t.	12,186	12,485	-299	-2.4						
Pelham, t.	11,104	10,071	1,033	10.3						
Wainfleet, twp.	6,000	6,064	-64	-1.1						
SUDBURY	149,923	157,030	-7,107	-4.5	-0.92	1.9	1.7	0.7	0.6	
Sudbury, c.	91,829	97,604	-5,775	-5.9						
Nickel Centre, t.	12,318	13,157	-839	-6.4						
Rayside-Balfour, t.	15,017	16,035	-1,018	-6.4						
Valley East, t.	20,433	19,591	842	4.3						
Walden, t.	10,139	10,453	-314	-3.0						
Sudbury, T.D., Ind. Res.	187	190	-3	-1.6						



TABLE 3

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS<sup>1</sup>: POPULATION GROWTH, 1976-1981 (CONTINUED)

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA	1981	1976	CHANGE		No.	%	Average Annual Growth Rate	POPULATION RATIO			
			PROVINCE					CANADA			
			1976	1981				1976	1981		
A. ONTARIO: (Cont'd.)											
THUNDER BAY											
Thunder Bay, c.	121,379	119,253			2,126	1.8	0.35	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.5
Neebing, twp.	112,486	111,476			1,010	0.9					
O'Connor, twp.	811	602			209	34.7					
Oliver, twp.	595	500			95	19.0					
Paipoonge, twp.	2,292	1,867			425	22.8					
Shuniah, twp.	2,692	2,691			1	0.0					
Indian Reserves	2,011	1,715			296	17.3					
	492	402			90	22.4					
TORONTO											
Toronto, c.	2,998,947	2,803,101			195,846	7.0	1.36	33.9	34.8	12.2	12.3
Brampton, c.	599,217	633,318			-34,101	-5.4					
Mississauga, c.	149,030	103,441A			45,589	44.1					
North York, c.	315,056	250,035A			65,021	26.0					
East York, b.	559,521	558,398			1,123	0.2					
Etobicoke, b.	101,974	106,950			-4,976	-4.7					
Scarborough, b.	298,713	297,109			1,604	0.5					
York, b.	443,353	387,149			56,204	14.5					
Ajax, t.	134,617	141,367			-6,750	-4.8					
Aurora, t.	25,475	20,774			4,701	22.6					
Caledon, t.	16,267	14,249			2,018	14.2					
East Gwillimbury, t.	26,645	22,434			4,211	18.8					
Markham, t.	12,565	10,635			1,930	18.1					
Newmarket, t.	77,037	56,206			20,831	37.1					
Oakville, t.	29,753	24,795			4,958	20.0					
Pickering, t.	75,773	68,950			6,823	9.9					
Richmond Hill, t.	37,754	27,879			9,875	35.4					
Vaughan, t.	37,778	34,716			3,062	8.8					
Whitchurch- Stouffville, t.	29,674	17,782			11,892	66.9					
King, twp.	13,557	12,884			673	5.2					
	15,188	14,030			1,158	8.3					

TABLE 3

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS<sup>1</sup>: POPULATION GROWTH, 1976-1981 (CONTINUED)

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA	1981	1976	CHANGE		No.	%	Average Annual Growth Rate	POPULATION RATIO			
			PROVINCE					CANADA			
			1976	1981				1976	1981		
A. ONTARIO: (Cont'd.)											
WINDSOR											
Windsor, c.	246,110	247,582	-1,472	-0.6			-0.12	3.0	2.9	1.1	1.0
Belle River, t.	192,083	196,526	-4,443	-2.3							
Essex, t.	3,568	3,254	314	9.7							
Tecumseh, t.	6,295	5,577	718	12.9							
St. Clair Beach, v.	6,364	5,326	1,038	19.5							
Colchester N., twp.	2,845	1,953	892	45.7							
Maidstone, twp.	3,526	3,446	80	2.3							
Rochester, twp.	8,361	8,396	-35	-0.4							
Sandwich S., twp.	4,403	4,153	250	6.0							
Sandwich W., twp.	4,825	5,039	-214	-4.3							
	13,840	13,912	-72	-0.5							
TOTAL ONTARIO	5,635,892	5,357,336	278,556	5.2			1.02	64.8	65.3	23.3	23.2
C.M.A.'s											
B. OTHER PROVINCES:											
Calgary (Alta.)	592,743	471,397A	121,346	25.7			4.69	25.6	26.5	2.1	2.4
Chicoutimi-Jonq. (Que.)	135,172	128,643	6,529	5.1			1.00	2.1	2.1	0.6	0.6
Edmonton (Alta.)	657,057	556,270A	100,787	18.1			3.39	30.3	29.4	2.4	2.7
Halifax (N.S.)	277,727	267,991	9,736	3.6			0.72	32.3	32.8	1.2	1.1
Montreal (Que.)	2,828,349	2,802,547A	25,802	0.9			0.18	45.0	43.9	12.2	11.6
Ottawa-Hull (Que. Part)	170,579	171,947	-1,368	-0.8			-0.16	2.8	2.6	0.7	0.7
Quebec (Que.)	576,075	542,158	33,917	6.3			1.22	8.7	8.9	2.4	2.4
Regina (Sask.)	164,313	151,191	13,122	8.7			1.68	16.4	17.0	0.7	0.7
Saint John (N.B.)	114,048	112,974	1,074	1.0			0.19	16.7	16.4	0.5	0.5
Saskatoon (Sask.)	154,210	133,793A	20,417	15.3			2.88	14.5	15.9	0.6	0.6
St. John's (Nfld.)	154,820	145,400A	9,420	6.5			1.26	26.1	27.3	0.6	0.6
Trois-Rivieres(Que.)	111,453	106,031A	5,422	5.1			1.00	1.7	1.7	0.5	0.5

TABLE 3

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS<sup>1</sup>: POPULATION GROWTH, 1976-1981 (CONCLUDED)

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA	CHANGE				POPULATION RATIO						
	1981	1976	No.	%	PROVINCE		CANADA				
					Average Annual Growth Rate		1981	1976	1981	1976	
B. OTHER PROVINCES: (Cont'd.)											
Vancouver (B.C.)	1,268,183	1,166,348	101,835	8.7	1.69	47.3	46.2	5.1	5.2		
Victoria (B.C.)	233,481	218,250	15,231	7.0	1.36	8.8	8.5	0.9	1.0		
Winnipeg (Man.)	584,842	578,217	6,625	1.2	0.23	56.6	57.0	2.5	2.4		
TOTAL OTHER PROVINCES <sup>1</sup> C.M.A.'s	8,023,052	7,553,157	469,895	6.2	1.21	51.3	51.0	32.9	33.0		
TOTAL CANADA C.M.A.'s	13,658,944	12,910,493	748,451	5.8	1.13	-	-	56.2	56.1		

<sup>1</sup> Census Metropolitan Area is defined as the main labour market area of an urbanized core (or continuously built-up area) having 100,000 or more population.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, Population, 1976 and 1981

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Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

July, 1982

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Ontario data )	
Ministry of Revenue Enumeration Data, summaries	
Vital Statistics, Ontario	
Internal Migration of persons with drivers licenses, Ontario	

Population Projections Ontario and Counties 1976-2001  
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# DEMOGRAPHIC BULLETIN

AUGUST 1982

VOL. 6, NO. 8

CA24N  
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Social and Economic Data, Central Statistical Services

## IN THIS ISSUE—

- \*ESTIMATED ONTARIO POPULATION, JULY 1, 1982
- \*ONTARIO VITAL STATISTICS, JULY 1982
- \*INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES, JUNE 1982
- \*FEATURE ARTICLE: FERTILITY TRENDS IN ONTARIO  
(PART II: INTER-COUNTY ANALYSIS)

### ESTIMATED POPULATION FOR ONTARIO

The estimated population for Ontario on July 1, 1982 was 8,706,500.

### VITAL STATISTICS, JULY 1982, ONTARIO

**BIRTHS.** During July 1982 there were 10,847 births in Ontario as compared to 10,070 births for the same month last year, showing an increase of 777 births, or 7.7%. The number of births during the January-July 1982 period amounted to 72,196 as compared to 73,645 during the same period last year, showing a decline of 1,449 births, or 2.0%. The number of births for the twelve-month period ending with July 1982 was 120,939 as compared to 126,588 for the same period last year, showing a decline of 5,649 births, or 4.5%. The estimated birth rate per 1,000 population was 13.9, down from 14.7 last year.

**DEATHS.** The number of deaths recorded in July 1982 was 5,079 as compared to 5,250 in July 1981, showing a decline of 171 deaths, or 3.3%. The number of deaths for the January-July 1982 period amounted to 37,699 as compared to 38,625 deaths during the same period last year, for a decline of 926 deaths, or 2.4%. The number of deaths for the twelve-month period ending with July 1982 was 62,668 as compared to 64,098 during the same period last year, showing a decline of 1,430 deaths, or 2.2%. The estimated death rate per 1,000 population was 7.2, down from 7.4 last year.



Ministry of  
Treasury and  
Economics

Ontario

The Honourable Frank S. Miller  
minister

Tom Campbell  
deputy minister



TABLE 1

PROVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR ONTARIO

ITEM <sup>1</sup>	JULY			12 MONTHS ENDING WITH JULY			JANUARY-JULY		
	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE	RATE/1,000 POPULATION		%	NUMBER		DIFFERENCE
	1982	1981		1982	1981		1982	1981	
Live Births	10,847	10,070	777	7.7	7.7	120,939	126,588	14.7	14.3
Deaths	5,079	5,250	-171	-3.3	-3.3	62,668	64,098	7.4	7.3
Natural Increase	5,768	4,820	948	19.7	19.7	58,271	62,490	7.3	7.0
Marriages	8,090	7,696	394	5.1	5.1	68,864	72,585	8.4	8.1
Divorces	2,499	3,000	-501	-16.7	-16.7	24,912	22,190	2.6	2.7
Population Base <sup>2</sup> (in thousands) as of January 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,664.6	8,600.5
								8,543.3	

SOURCES: 1. Registrar General, Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations

2. Statistics Canada: Cat. No. 91-001

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Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

August, 1982



NATURAL INCREASE. Natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) in July 1982 amounted to 5,768 as compared to 4,820 in July last year, for an increase of 948, or 19.7%. Natural increase during the January-July period 1982 amounted to 34,497 as compared to 35,020 for the same period last year, for a decline of 523, or 1.5%. Natural increase during the twelve-month period ending with July 1982 added 58,271 persons to Ontario's population as compared to 62,490 during the same period last year, for a decline of 4,219, or 6.8%. The estimated natural increase rate per 1,000 population was 6.7, down from 7.3 last year.

MARRIAGES. There were 8,090 marriages celebrated in July 1982 as compared to 7,696 in the same month last year, for an increase of 394, or 5.1%. During the January-July period 1982 there were 36,655 marriages contracted as compared to 35,943 for the same period last year, showing an increase of 712, or 2.0%. During the twelve-month period ending with July 1982 there were 68,864 marriages as compared to 72,585 for the same period last year, for a decline of 3,721, or 5.1%.

DIVORCES. In July 1982 there were 2,499 divorces granted as compared to 3,000 in July 1981, showing a decrease of 501, or 16.7%. During the January-July period there were 13,994 recorded divorces as compared to 13,719 for the same period last year, showing an increase of 275, or 2.0%. During the twelve-month period ending with July 1982 there were 24,912 divorces as compared to 22,190 for the same period last year, for an increase of 2,722, or 12.3%.

Marriages and Divorces per 1,000 Population

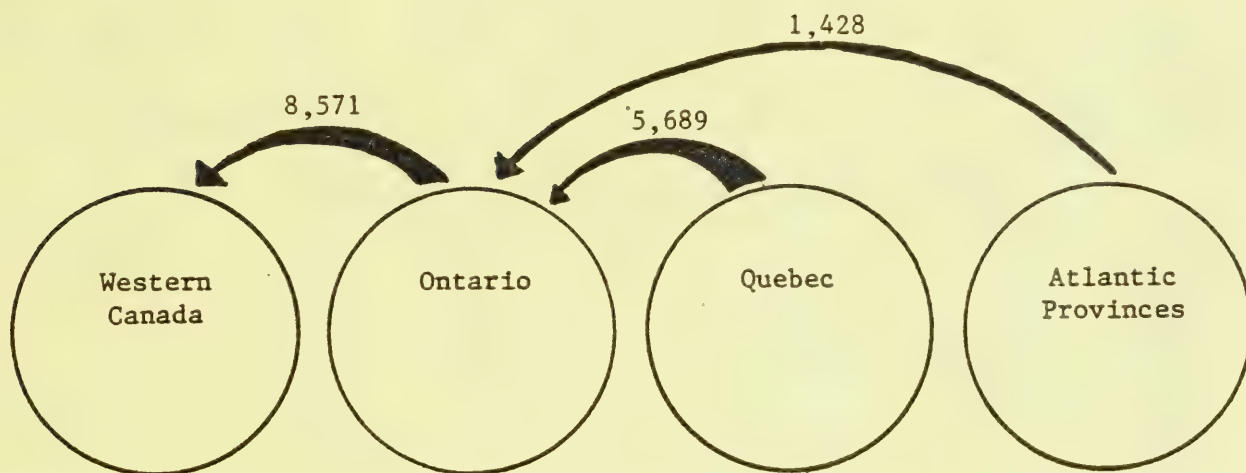
	<u>July</u>		<u>12 months ended with July</u>					
	1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977
	Number		Rate per 1,000					
Marriages	8,090	7,696	7.9	8.4	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.0
Divorces	2,499	3,000	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2

(For further detail, see Table 1, Page 2).

# INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES

## Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada (Net Movements)

	Western Canada	Quebec	Atlantic Provinces	Gain or Loss to Ontario
1982				
June	-357	912	13	568
Jan. - June	-8,571	5,689	1,428	-1,454
(6) Months 1982				



*Note: These interprovincial migration estimates are based on two sets of administrative data: (a) the "Change of Address of Drivers License Holders", and (b) the "Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts". These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which in broad terms cover the whole population. There is some overlap in the 16 year olds but this is partially balanced by the non-coverage of adult non-drivers. With regard to timing there is also some question as to how promptly people change their driver registrations.*

## Interprovincial Migration Estimates

Ontario gained an estimated 568 persons during June 1982 in the exchange of migrants between Ontario and other provinces and Territories. On a net basis Ontario gained 1,076 migrants: 912 from Quebec, 123 from Manitoba, 35 from New Brunswick and 6 from Prince Edward Island. We lost 508 migrants to the following provinces: 264 to Alberta, 157 to British Columbia, 30 to Saskatchewan, 18 to Newfoundland, 10 to Nova Scotia, and 29 to Yukon and N.W.T.

During the twelve-month period ending with June 1982 Ontario lost 11,104 migrants in the exchange of migrants with other provinces. On a net basis we gained 13,363 persons from: Quebec 11,422, 998 from Newfoundland, 771 from New Brunswick, and 172 from Prince Edward Island. We lost a net of 24,467 migrants to: Alberta 15,028, British Columbia 6,194, Manitoba 1,254, Saskatchewan 952, Nova Scotia 363, and Yukon and N.W.T. 676.

The comparable figure for the twelve-month period ending with June 1981 was a net loss of 25,805 migrants. The net loss for June 1981 amounted to 2,083 migrants.

(For further detail, see Table 2, Page 5).

TABLE 2

SUMMARY TABLE: NET MIGRATION BETWEEN ONTARIO AND OTHER PROVINCES FOR JUNE, JANUARY-JUNE  
AND 12 MONTHS ENDING WITH JUNE, 1982

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND	JUNE, 1982				12 MONTHS ENDING WITH JUNE, 1982				JANUARY-JUNE, 1982			
	TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE		TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE		TRANSFER OF		CUMULATIVE	
	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*	CHILDREN	DRIVERS*
Newfoundland	- 25	7	- 18		299	699		998	238	373		611
Prince Edward Island	16	-10	6		-21	193		172	14	445		459
Nova Scotia	-54	44	-10		-56	-307		-363	109	-90		19
New Brunswick	-35	70	35		215	556		771	56	283		339
Quebec	170	742	912		3,090	8,332		11,422	1,230	4,459		5,689
Manitoba	27	96	123		-79	-1,175		- 1,254	-130	-566		-696
Saskatchewan	24	-54	-30		-138	-814		-952	36	-334		-298
Alberta	-134	-130	-264		-4,504	-10,524		-15,028	-1,357	-2,448		-3,805
British Columbia	-22	-135	-157		-430	- 5,764		- 6,194	-134	-3,435		-3,569
Yukon and N. W. Territories	-1	-28	-29		-122	-554		-676	-21	-182		-203
Total Received	-34	602	568		-1,746	- 9,358		-11,104	41	-1,495		-1,454

\* Preliminary Estimates

SOURCE: Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts.  
Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Drivers Change of Address.

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August, 1982



FERTILITY TRENDS IN ONTARIO  
PART II: INTER-COUNTY ANALYSIS

Introduction

The fertility of a region or area is an important indicator of its population growth. Moreover, trends in fertility influence school enrolment and industries related to child consumers. Regional variations in socio-economic conditions are likely to produce different levels of fertility among regions. In this article we examine fertility rates in the counties and economic regions of Ontario. A trend analysis of fertility for the province as a whole was presented in the previous Demographic Bulletin, June 1982.

Inter-regional Trends

There is evidence of a decline in the birth rates of all regions since 1956. The crude birth rates for the five economic regions of Ontario are as follows:

Birth Rates, Ontario and Regions, 1951-1981

<u>Region</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>
Eastern Ontario	25.4	27.0	25.5	17.8	15.6	13.8	13.3
Central Ontario	23.9	25.7	24.6	19.2	16.8	14.7	14.1
Southwestern Ontario	24.9	25.7	24.0	18.1	16.9	15.2	14.5
Northeastern Ontario	30.3	32.1	30.7	20.1	19.6	16.5	15.1
Northwestern Ontario	27.8	28.5	28.5	20.4	19.9	16.9	16.7
Ontario (Total)	25.0	26.6	25.3	19.0	16.9	14.8	14.2

The following table shows that the highest decline in all five regions took place from 1961 to 1966. A higher decline in the fertility of the Northeastern and the Northwestern regions from 1971 to 1976, and of the Northeastern from 1976 to 1981 indicates a tendency to convergence in the regional fertility of Ontario.

Per cent Change in the Regions of Ontario, 1951-1981

<u>Region</u>	<u>1951 to 1956</u>	<u>1956 to 1961</u>	<u>1961 to 1966</u>	<u>1966 to 1971</u>	<u>1971 to 1976</u>	<u>1976 to 1981</u>
Eastern Ontario	+6.3	-7.4	-28.8	-12.4	-11.5	-3.6
Central Ontario	7.5	-4.3	-22.0	-12.5	-12.5	-4.1
Southwestern Ontario	3.2	-6.6	-24.6	-6.6	-10.1	-4.6
Northeastern Ontario	5.9	-4.4	-34.5	-2.5	-15.8	-8.5
Northwestern Ontario	2.5	0.0	-28.4	-2.5	-15.1	-1.2
Ontario (Total)	6.4	-4.9	-24.9	-11.1	-12.4	-4.1



### Inter-County Differentials

Table 3 gives the birth rates for the 53 counties of Ontario from the 1951 to 1981 census years. Table 4 presents total fertility rates per 1,000 women and an index for each county based on Ontario equals 100.

The following table shows that the Northeastern and the Northwestern regions have higher birth rates than the provincial average. A birth rate higher than the provincial average is also evident in the Southwestern region for the last three census years (1971, 1976 and 1981). The Eastern and the Central regions have fertility below the provincial average in recent census years.

Birth Rate Index, Ontario and Regions, 1951-1981  
Ontario = 100

<u>Region</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>
Eastern Ontario	101.6	101.5	100.8	93.7	92.3	93.2	93.7
Central Ontario	95.6	96.6	97.2	101.0	99.4	99.3	99.3
Southwestern Ontario	99.6	96.6	94.9	95.3	100.0	102.7	102.1
Northeastern Ontario	121.2	120.7	121.3	105.8	116.0	111.5	106.3
Northwestern Ontario	111.2	107.1	112.6	107.4	117.8	114.2	117.6
Ontario (Total)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In Table 4 we converted the total fertility rate of each county into an index. The value of this index is 100 for Ontario. The value of this index for each county gives an idea of how the fertility of the county differs from the provincial average. In order to simplify the discussion, the 53 counties of Ontario have been classified into five groups on the basis of their fertility levels. These classes are as follows:

<u>Code</u>	<u>Fertility Level</u>
1	very low
2	low
3	average
4	high
5	very high

The graphic distribution of the 53 counties on the basis of their fertility levels for 1966 and 1981 are presented in Figures 1 and 2. The counties with very low and very high fertility rankings in 1966 and 1981 are as follows:

Fertility Ranking, 1961 and 1981

<u>Very Low</u>		<u>Very High</u>	
<u>1966</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1981</u>
Dundas	Prescott	Glengarry	Perth
Frontenac*	Frontenac	Prince Edward	Elgin
Hastings	Halton	Russell*	Russell
Lanark	Niagara	Dufferin*	Dufferin
Ottawa-Carleton*	Ottawa-Carleton	Bruce*	Bruce
Haliburton	Hamilton-Wentworth	Essex	Huron
Hamilton-Wentworth*	Peterborough	Algoma	Timiskaming
Northumberland	Toronto	Cochrane*	Cochrane
Peterborough*	Essex	Manitoulin*	Manitoulin
Simcoe	Sudbury (R.M.)	Kenora*	Kenora
Toronto*	Middlesex	Rainy River	
York			
Lambton			
Middlesex*			

\*Ranking in 1966 and 1981 is the same.

Intercounty Differentials in Fertility and Age of Mothers

Age-specific fertility rates by age group for the counties and the regions for 1981 are given in Table 5. Some highlights of this table are as follows: In 1981, the highest rate among the women aged 20-24 is found in the Northwestern Ontario Region. For the other four regions, the highest rates have shifted to the 25-29 age group. Out of the 53 counties, only ten counties show higher fertility rates among women aged 20-24 than among those aged 25-29. In 1971, there were some 28 such counties. This indicates that women in Ontario are bearing children at older ages. Furthermore, this trend is much more striking in Northern Ontario than in Southern Ontario.

TABLE 3

ONTARIO: CRUDE BIRTH RATES FOR  
REGIONS AND COUNTIES, 1951 - 1981 (CONTINUED)

	1951	1956	1961	1966	1971	1976	1981
EASTERN ONTARIO	25.4	27.0	25.5	17.8	15.6	13.8	13.3
Dundas	21.9	26.0	22.0	16.1	14.9	14.6	13.7
Frontenac	24.6	27.2	26.7	18.4	17.0	14.2	13.1
Glengarry	24.0	25.1	22.0	18.5	14.0	14.7	12.2
Grenville	21.4	25.6	22.3	18.0	13.2	13.3	12.6
Hastings	27.2	28.4	27.7	16.5	15.4	15.0	14.1
Lanark	22.4	22.0	20.5	14.8	14.0	12.8	13.2
Leeds	20.3	22.4	22.0	18.0	15.9	14.2	13.2
Lennox & Addington	23.1	23.1	21.5	18.2	15.9	16.0	13.7
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	26.0	27.1	25.4	18.3	15.8	12.9	13.0
Prescott	26.9	27.6	25.9	17.3	14.2	13.7	12.4
Prince Edward	20.1	25.7	24.4	18.1	13.3	12.8	11.7
Renfrew	28.9	30.9	29.1	17.5	15.9	14.6	13.9
Russell	19.8	22.9	24.9	18.5	17.0	18.4	17.0
Stormont	28.2	29.5	27.3	18.1	15.5	14.8	14.1
CENTRAL ONTARIO	23.9	25.7	24.6	19.2	16.8	14.7	14.1
Brant	26.0	24.0	22.1	18.6	14.6	14.6	15.2
Dufferin	22.6	23.0	19.7	16.7	17.8	17.8	15.3
Durham (R.M.)	25.8	28.2	25.7	19.5	16.3	15.3	15.7
Haldimand-Norfolk (R.M.)	23.6	24.3	23.2	17.6	15.8	16.0	14.0
Haliburton	22.7	22.3	19.6	13.0	12.3	12.1	11.4
Halton (R.M.)	24.5	29.2	26.1	20.7	17.1	14.1	13.2
Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	24.9	26.7	24.6	18.8	15.2	13.9	13.5
Muskoka (D.M.)	21.7	24.3	21.3	13.0	14.5	14.4	12.6
Niagara (R.M.)	24.9	26.1	23.3	18.2	15.8	13.0	12.5
Northumberland	21.6	23.1	21.3	15.7	13.8	13.9	12.8
Peel (R.M.)	25.9	28.6	27.6	20.9	19.3	18.1	16.9
Peterborough	27.7	26.1	23.4	17.3	15.0	13.7	12.4
Simcoe	23.4	25.9	24.6	16.1	16.6	15.6	14.0
Toronto (M.M.)	22.7	25.1	24.8	19.9	17.0	14.2	13.3
Victoria	21.4	21.5	21.1	15.7	13.3	14.3	13.1
Waterloo (R.M.)	26.5	26.9	25.5	21.9	19.5	16.5	15.4
Wellington	24.0	25.1	23.5	18.0	17.6	15.6	15.4
York (R.M.)	25.1	27.5	25.7	16.5	15.5	14.2	15.7
SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO	24.9	25.7	24.0	18.1	16.9	15.2	14.5
Bruce	23.6	22.3	23.2	15.7	15.3	15.8	16.6
Elgin	21.7	21.1	21.5	17.0	16.1	15.1	15.0
Essex	27.1	27.7	23.9	20.0	18.0	15.3	13.2
Grey	21.8	22.2	18.7	15.1	14.9	14.0	13.5
Huron	23.5	23.0	23.1	15.2	15.2	16.2	15.7
Kent	27.7	27.1	26.7	19.2	18.1	15.6	15.8
Lambton	26.8	28.6	26.2	17.6	16.8	16.1	15.5
Middlesex	24.0	25.8	25.3	18.5	17.3	14.6	14.1
Oxford	22.6	25.4	23.7	17.7	15.6	15.6	14.8
Perth	23.0	23.1	22.0	16.5	15.7	15.0	15.8

TABLE 3

ONTARIO: CRUDE BIRTH RATES FOR  
REGIONS AND COUNTIES, 1951 - 1981 (CONCLUDED)

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO	30.3	32.1	30.7	20.1	19.6	16.5	15.1
Algoma	28.0	31.0	31.8	21.8	18.9	17.0	16.2
Cochrane	30.4	32.1	30.5	20.7	19.9	16.9	17.4
Manitoulin	27.6	27.4	27.4	20.5	16.4	16.8	16.0
Nipissing	31.9	32.5	31.1	19.2	17.8	15.8	14.1
Parry Sound	25.5	26.8	24.3	16.0	15.0	13.0	11.7
Sudbury (R.M.)	34.0	35.3	32.7	20.7	22.5	17.4	14.0
Sudbury (T.D.)	32.5	33.7	31.3	19.8	21.6	17.0	14.4
Timiskaming	27.2	29.0	26.5	16.8	16.1	14.8	14.9
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO	27.8	28.5	28.5	20.4	19.9	16.9	16.7
Kenora	29.8	31.1	33.5	25.1	24.3	20.8	21.7
Rainy River	30.4	31.8	29.1	20.5	19.5	16.8	14.4
Thunder Bay	26.5	26.8	26.6	18.7	18.3	15.4	15.1
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	25.0	26.6	25.3	19.0	16.9	14.8	14.2

SOURCE: Vital Statistics  
Ontario Registrar General

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

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TABLE 4

ONTARIO: TOTAL FERTILITY RATES FOR REGIONS  
AND COUNTIES, 1966 - 1981 (CONTINUED)

	TOTAL FERTILITY RATES				INDEX(ONTARIO = 100)			
	1966	1971	1976	1981	1966	1971	1976	1981
EASTERN ONTARIO	2,710	2,093	1,624	1,522	97.1	94.2	91.9	93.3
Dundas	2,706	2,292	2,033	1,882	97.0	103.2	115.1	115.3
Frontenac	2,615	2,122	1,616	1,492	93.7	95.5	91.5	91.4
Glengarry	3,767	2,479	2,199	1,812	135.0	111.6	124.4	111.0
Grenville	3,050	2,032	1,795	1,713	109.3	91.5	101.6	105.0
Hastings	2,658	2,231	1,926	1,758	95.3	100.5	109.0	107.7
Lanark	2,581	2,039	1,639	1,650	92.5	91.8	92.8	101.1
Leeds	2,888	2,321	1,904	1,751	103.5	104.5	107.8	107.3
Lennox & Addington	3,055	2,352	2,017	1,769	109.5	105.9	114.1	108.4
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	2,570	1,950	1,400	1,359	92.1	87.8	79.2	83.3
Prescott	2,988	2,126	1,857	1,510	107.1	95.7	105.1	92.5
Prince Edward	3,159	2,271	1,764	1,638	113.2	102.3	99.8	100.4
Renfrew	2,939	2,373	1,993	1,806	105.3	106.8	112.8	110.7
Russell	3,389	2,531	2,150	1,931	121.5	114.0	121.7	118.3
Stormont	2,852	2,197	1,889	1,710	102.2	98.9	106.9	104.8
CENTRAL ONTARIO	2,731	2,137	1,722	1,600	97.9	96.2	97.5	98.0
Brant	2,928	2,062	1,845	1,813	104.9	92.8	104.4	111.1
Dufferin	3,108	2,726	2,213	1,950	111.4	122.7	125.2	119.5
Durham (R.M.)	2,825	2,200	1,813	1,763	101.3	99.1	102.6	108.0
Haldimand-Norfolk(R.M.)	2,922	2,359	2,133	1,791	104.7	106.2	120.7	109.7
Haliburton	2,774	2,151	1,979	1,820	99.4	96.8	112.0	111.5
Halton (R.M.)	3,045	2,280	1,727	1,611	109.1	102.7	97.7	98.7
Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	2,704	2,024	1,682	1,588	96.9	91.1	95.2	97.3
Muskoka (D.M.)	2,456	2,284	1,983	1,717	88.0	102.8	112.2	105.2
Niagara (R.M.)	2,796	2,237	1,676	1,580	100.2	100.7	94.9	96.8
Northumberland	2,697	2,163	1,911	1,758	96.7	97.4	108.1	107.7
Peel (R.M.)	2,912	2,305	1,908	1,766	104.4	103.8	108.0	108.2
Peterborough	2,749	2,150	1,781	1,582	98.5	96.8	100.8	96.9
Simcoe	2,690	2,395	1,950	1,744	96.4	107.8	110.4	106.9
Toronto (M.M.)	2,633	2,029	1,605	1,462	94.4	91.4	90.8	89.6
Victoria	2,900	2,265	2,015	1,852	103.9	102.0	114.0	113.5
Waterloo (R.M.)	3,050	2,406	1,850	1,694	109.3	108.3	104.7	103.8
Wellington	2,945	2,424	1,858	1,804	105.6	109.1	105.1	110.5
York (R.M.)	2,759	2,313	1,781	1,840	98.9	104.1	100.8	112.7
SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO	2,855	2,361	1,891	1,734	102.3	106.3	107.0	106.3
Bruce	3,274	2,680	2,171	2,169	117.3	120.7	122.9	132.9
Elgin	2,882	2,315	2,000	1,953	103.3	104.2	113.2	119.7
Essex	3,111	2,470	1,908	1,598	111.5	111.2	108.0	97.9
Grey	2,792	2,457	1,962	1,829	100.1	110.6	111.0	112.1
Huron	2,853	2,591	2,346	2,207	102.3	116.7	132.8	135.2
Kent	2,937	2,541	1,960	1,920	105.3	114.4	110.9	117.6
Lambton	2,755	2,385	2,042	1,853	98.7	107.4	115.6	113.5
Middlesex	2,571	2,125	1,624	1,502	92.2	95.7	91.9	92.0
Oxford	2,883	2,306	2,000	1,858	103.3	103.8	113.2	113.8
Perth	2,874	2,435	2,013	2,029	103.0	109.6	113.9	124.3

TABLE 4

ONTARIO: TOTAL FERTILITY RATES FOR REGIONS  
AND COUNTIES, 1966 - 1981 (CONCLUDED)

	<u>TOTAL FERTILITY RATES</u>				<u>INDEX(ONTARIO = 100)</u>			
	<u>1966</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1981</u>
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO	3,107	2,668	2,048	1,780	111.4	120.1	115.9	109.1
Algoma	3,169	2,530	2,076	1,798	113.6	113.6	117.5	110.2
Cochrane	3,249	2,727	2,064	1,961	116.5	122.8	116.8	120.2
Manitoulin	4,068	2,892	2,543	2,341	145.8	130.2	143.9	143.4
Nipissing	2,971	2,479	2,015	1,737	106.5	111.6	114.0	106.4
Parry Sound	3,092	2,553	1,964	1,773	110.8	114.9	111.1	108.6
Sudbury (R.M.)	3,082	2,860	2,012	1,610	110.5	128.8	113.9	98.7
Sudbury (T.D.)	3,082	2,860	2,228	1,775	110.5	128.8	126.1	108.8
Timiskaming	2,806	2,405	1,976	1,951	100.6	108.3	111.8	119.5
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO	3,243	2,806	2,104	1,944	116.2	126.3	119.1	119.1
Kenora	3,865	3,399	2,651	2,555	138.5	153.0	150.0	156.6
Rainy River	3,501	2,944	2,340	1,860	125.5	132.6	132.4	114.0
Thunder Bay	2,973	2,568	1,866	1,723	106.6	115.6	105.6	105.6
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	2,790	2,221	1,767	1,632	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Vital Statistics  
Ontario Registrar General.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

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TABLE 5

ONTARIO: AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES,  
FOR REGIONS AND COUNTIES, 1981 (CONTINUED)

	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-44</u>	<u>45-49</u>	<u>TOTAL FERTILITY RATE</u>	<u>GENERAL FERTILITY RATE</u>
EASTERN ONTARIO	19.6	82.2	116.8	64.8	18.5	2.4	0.1	1,522	49.7
Dundas	22.3	138.7	132.8	57.0	23.5	2.1	-	1,882	57.7
Frontenac	27.4	73.7	116.4	63.5	13.6	3.8	-	1,492	49.4
Glengarry	16.9	123.1	127.8	71.2	19.4	4.0	-	1,812	53.7
Grenville	14.2	114.4	139.5	55.1	16.4	1.4	1.5	1,713	51.6
Hastings	31.4	118.9	132.8	55.3	10.4	2.8	-	1,758	56.1
Lanark	23.7	94.7	136.9	57.4	14.5	2.7	-	1,650	53.7
Leeds	19.1	115.4	137.2	59.9	18.5	-	-	1,751	54.2
Lemnox & Addington	35.8	132.2	115.6	53.8	12.7	3.6	-	1,769	56.1
Ottawa-Carleton (R.M.)	13.5	58.2	103.6	71.5	21.9	2.9	0.1	1,359	45.1
Prescott	18.9	101.8	122.6	43.2	15.5	-	-	1,510	47.7
Prince Edward	21.5	112.1	110.0	71.4	12.5	-	-	1,638	50.5
Renfrew	27.3	123.0	137.7	53.9	18.0	1.3	-	1,806	57.0
Russell	5.7	137.0	170.9	60.3	8.4	3.8	-	1,931	65.2
Stormont	22.3	109.8	135.8	55.6	18.4	-	-	1,710	55.4
CENTRAL ONTARIO	20.9	80.3	119.6	72.4	22.7	3.8	0.2	1,600	51.9
Brant	39.2	115.3	132.4	58.7	14.7	1.9	0.4	1,813	60.3
Dufferin	28.0	109.6	157.2	68.5	24.4	2.2	-	1,950	60.0
Durham (R.M.)	23.0	102.7	141.4	67.6	14.8	2.7	0.3	1,763	57.4
Haldimand-Norfolk (R.M.)	25.4	125.2	139.3	55.9	10.5	1.8	-	1,791	57.4
Haliburton	42.7	125.4	118.8	67.6	9.5	-	-	1,820	54.4
Halton (R.M.)	10.5	69.3	139.5	79.0	21.4	2.4	-	1,611	47.5
Hamilton-Wentworth (R.M.)	24.0	84.2	122.1	65.2	18.1	3.6	0.3	1,588	52.0
Muskoka (D.M.)	32.9	118.8	121.6	57.8	11.2	1.0	-	1,717	53.6
Niagara (R.M.)	20.3	94.3	125.4	56.3	17.1	2.4	0.1	1,580	49.3
Northumberland	30.4	108.9	133.8	60.0	15.0	3.5	-	1,758	54.2
Peel (R.M.)	17.7	88.8	139.8	77.9	24.4	4.4	0.2	1,766	57.8
Peterborough	23.4	89.9	129.3	54.5	15.9	3.4	-	1,582	50.2
Simcoe	25.5	113.4	133.5	58.1	14.9	3.4	-	1,744	56.0
Toronto (M.M.)	19.5	63.9	98.4	76.9	28.9	4.6	0.2	1,462	47.8
Victoria	25.3	123.1	139.1	65.4	15.7	1.8	-	1,852	58.3
Waterloo (R.M.)	26.9	93.5	128.5	67.7	18.0	4.2	-	1,694	57.0
Wellington	23.7	94.6	143.1	76.0	17.5	5.6	0.3	1,804	59.3
York (R.M.)	12.7	79.9	162.2	87.8	22.1	2.9	0.3	1,840	57.2
SOUTHWESTERN ONTARIO	25.0	109.0	131.8	62.7	15.6	2.6	0.1	1,734	57.1
Bruce	32.5	150.2	153.4	73.2	18.7	5.7	-	2,169	70.5
Elgin	35.9	135.6	142.5	57.2	16.6	2.2	0.6	1,953	62.1
Essex	24.0	104.5	118.8	55.8	14.2	2.3	-	1,598	52.0
Grey	23.3	127.5	135.7	58.9	16.1	4.3	-	1,829	57.6
Huron	22.1	144.4	183.5	70.7	15.0	4.9	0.8	2,207	69.3
Kent	33.2	136.0	145.2	53.0	14.0	2.6	-	1,920	63.5
Lambton	21.2	119.6	146.7	66.6	14.5	1.9	-	1,853	61.0
Middlesex	20.6	77.5	117.8	66.6	15.9	1.9	-	1,502	51.1
Oxford	30.1	122.3	132.2	67.1	16.4	3.5	-	1,858	59.9
Perth	23.2	133.6	152.0	73.0	21.0	3.0	-	2,029	65.4



TABLE 5

ONTARIO: AGE SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES,  
FOR REGIONS AND COUNTIES, 1981 (CONCLUDED)

	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>25-29</u>	<u>30-34</u>	<u>35-39</u>	<u>40-44</u>	<u>45-49</u>	<u>TOTAL FERTILITY RATE</u>	<u>GENERAL FERTILITY RATE</u>
NORTHEASTERN ONTARIO	32.7	125.9	129.7	53.4	12.0	2.2	0.1	1,780	57.8
Algoma	37.2	121.2	132.1	55.9	10.6	2.5	-	1,798	60.8
Cochrane	40.9	151.4	133.7	51.6	11.7	2.4	0.4	1,961	67.1
Manitoulin	63.7	161.1	147.1	73.5	15.1	7.7	-	2,341	73.0
Nipissing	29.8	116.0	126.8	55.7	16.9	1.6	0.5	1,737	53.4
Parry Sound	26.2	126.2	132.4	59.4	8.2	2.2	-	1,773	51.7
Sudbury (R.M.)	23.7	110.6	125.9	48.2	11.6	2.0	-	1,610	51.5
Sudbury (T.D.)	35.5	143.5	128.8	38.2	6.1	2.9	-	1,775	57.8
Timiskaming	35.7	143.5	127.5	67.6	15.0	0.9	-	1,951	61.2
NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO	48.9	128.5	127.8	60.4	19.1	4.1	-	1,944	66.5
Kenora	89.2	180.0	130.4	74.8	27.5	9.0	-	2,555	88.3
Rainy River	50.5	133.7	107.2	59.4	17.7	3.5	-	1,860	61.0
Thunder Bay	31.7	109.3	129.5	55.5	16.2	2.3	-	1,723	59.2
TOTAL, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO	23.0	89.1	121.8	68.6	20.4	3.4	0.1	1,632	53.1

SOURCE: Vital Statistics  
Ontario Registrar General.

Social and Economic Data  
Central Statistical Services  
Ministry of Treasury and Economics.

July, 1982



Fig. 1  
Ontario: Fertility Levels, 1981

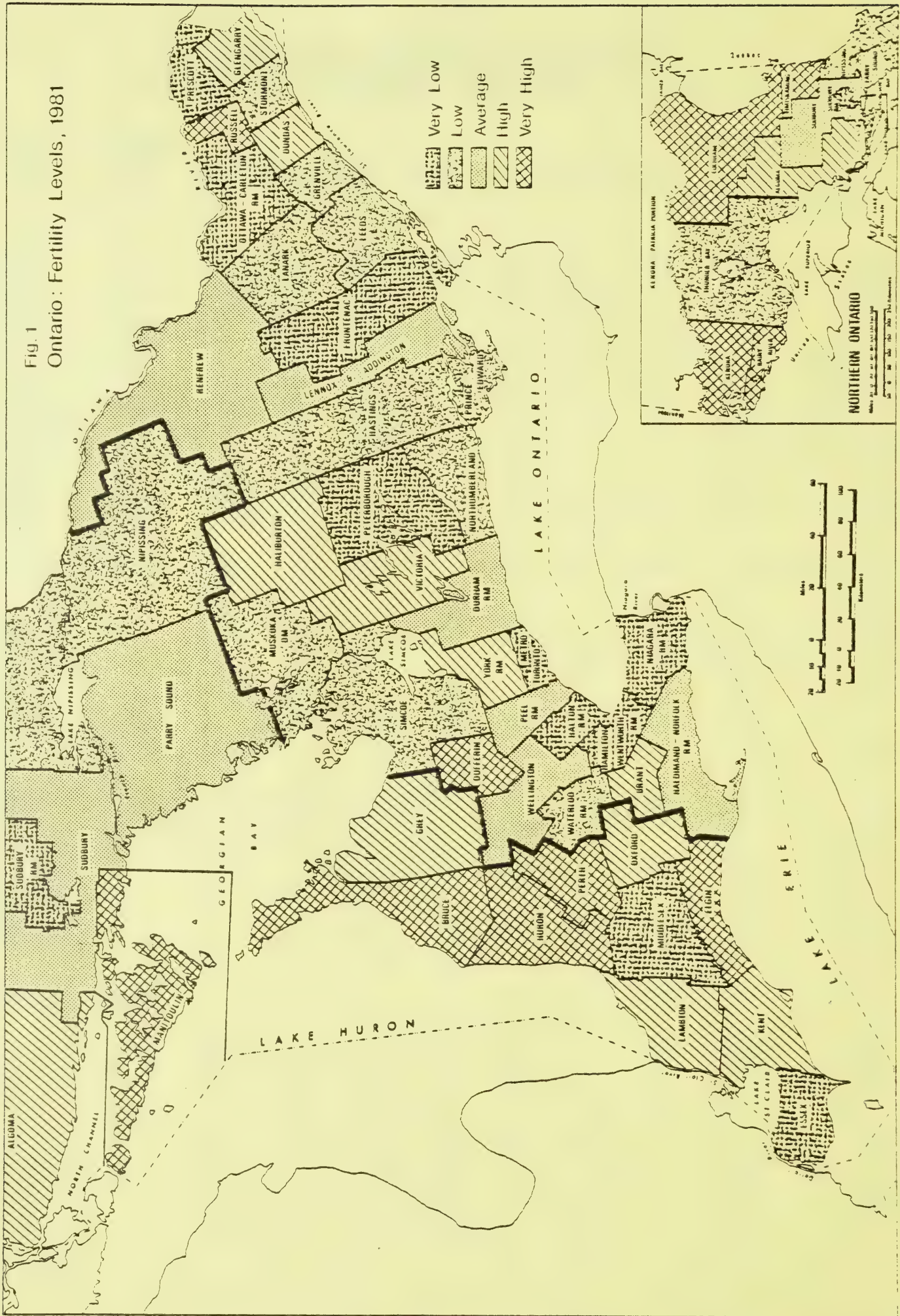
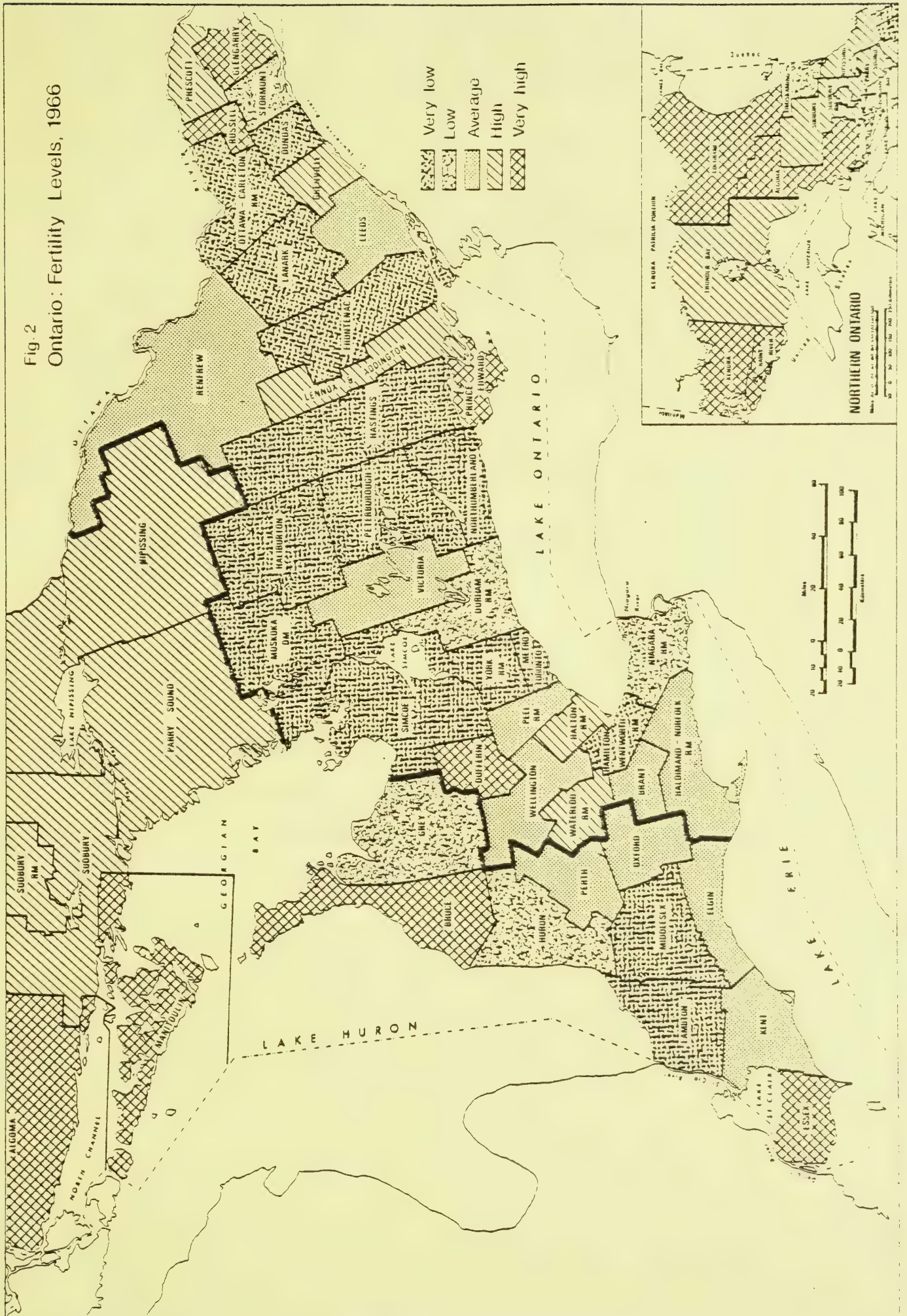




Fig. 2  
Ontario: Fertility Levels, 1966





COMPUTERIZED FILES - Access through Central Statistical Services  
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Census of Industries, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)	
Census of Population, Statistics Canada, Ontario Data)	
Capital and Repair Expenditures, Statistics Canada, )	965-7078
Ontario data )	
Ministry of Revenue Enumeration Data, summaries	
Vital Statistics, Ontario	
Internal Migration of persons with drivers licenses, Ontario	

Population Projections Ontario and Counties 1976-2001  
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RETRIEVAL MANUAL FOR POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The Ontario Population Projection 1976-2001 is now stored as a computerized file with Dataline Systems Limited. A manual detailing the contents of this file and the means of accessing it is now available.

Copies of the "Ontario Population Projection, 1976-2001, Retrieval Program" may be obtained from Mr. C. W. Tappenden, Social and Economic Data, Central Statistical Services, 965-2217. For information concerning Dataline facilities please contact Dataline Systems Limited, Toronto, 362-1572.



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# Demographic Bulletin

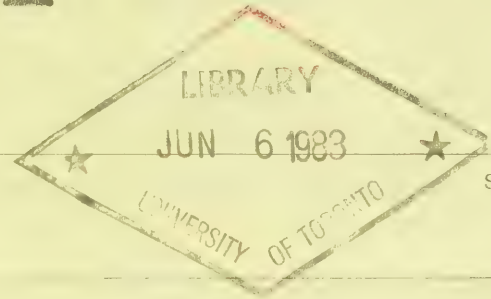


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September, 1982

Vol. 6, No. 9

## POPULATION

On August 1, 1982 Ontario's estimated population was 8,714,800, up 0.9% from the previous year.

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR AUGUST 1982

### Births

- 10,989, up 5.3% from August last year.
- The rate for the year ending August 1982 was 14.0 per 1,000 population, a significant decrease from the previous year.

### Deaths

- 4,995, an increase of 7.6% from August a year ago.
- The annual rate, 7.3 per 1,000, showed no change.

### Natural Increase

- 5,994, up 3.5% from August 1981.
- The rate for the year ending August 1982 was 6.7 per 1,000, down from 7.2 the previous year.

### Marriages

- 9,585 during August, a 22.2% increase over the same month last year.
- The rate per 1,000 population was slightly lower than for the year ending August 1981.

### Divorces

- 1,999, an increase of 24.2% from August last year.
- The annual rate, 2.9 per 1,000, showed a significant increase.

## Vital Statistics for Ontario - Summary for August

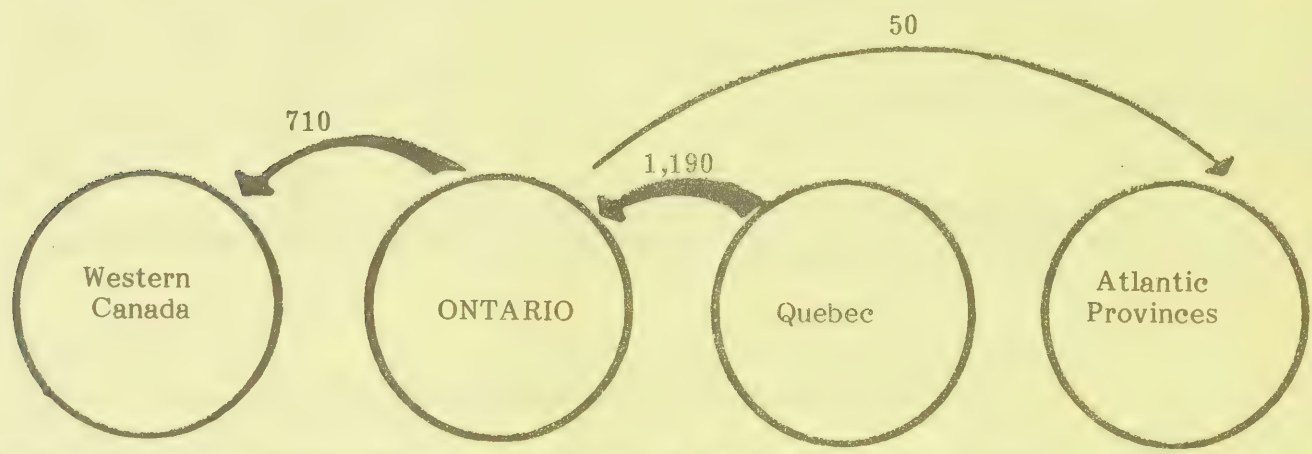
Item	August			12 Months ending August						
	Number		%	Number		Rate per 1,000 Population				
	1982	1981		1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
Live Births	10,989	10,435	5.3	121,493	125,039	14.0	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.3
Deaths	4,995	4,642	7.6	63,021	63,246	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.2
Natural Increase	5,994	5,793	3.5	58,472	61,793	6.7	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.1
Marriages	9,585	7,844	22.2	70,605	71,766	8.1	8.3	7.9	8.0	8.0
Divorces	1,999	1,610	24.2	25,301	22,324	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Registrar General, Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations and Statistics Canada.

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES FOR JULY 1982

- During July 1982, Ontario gained a net of 420 persons in the exchange with all other provinces.
- On a net basis, Ontario **gained** migrants from Quebec (1,190), Saskatchewan (100) and New Brunswick (60). Ontario **lost** migrants to Alberta (450), British Columbia (240), Manitoba (100), Prince Edward Island (80), Newfoundland (20), Yukon and Northwest Territories (20) and Nova Scotia (10).
- Ontario's net loss of migrants for the year ending July 1982 (9,190) was 66% lower than the previous year.

Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada - Month of July 1982



Estimated Net Interprovincial Migration - July and 12 Months Ending July, 1982

Between Ontario and	July, 1982			12 Months ending July, 1982		
	Children	Drivers	Total	Children	Drivers	Total
Newfoundland	-40	20	-20	290	710	990
Prince Edward Island	-50	-30	-80	-40	120	80
Nova Scotia	20	-40	-10	-50	-470	-520
New Brunswick	-	60	60	220	520	750
Quebec	250	940	1,190	3,270	8,400	11,680
Manitoba	20	-120	-100	-20	-1,230	-1,250
Saskatchewan	10	90	100	-70	-660	-730
Alberta	-170	-280	-450	-4,080	-9,990	-14,070
British Columbia	30	-270	-240	-340	-5,180	-5,520
Yukon and N. W. Territories	-	-20	-20	-110	-490	-600
TOTAL	70	350	420	-930	-8,260	-9,190

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts and Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Driver's Change of Address, preliminary estimates. These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which approximate the total population.



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# Demographic Bulletin



Ontario

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October, 1982

Vol. 6, No. 10

## POPULATION

On September 1, 1982 Ontario's estimated population was 8,723,300, an increase of 0.9% over September 1981.

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR SEPTEMBER 1982

- Births**
  - 11,488, up 13.9% from September a year ago.
  - The 12 month rate, 14.2 per 1,000 population, was down from 14.6 the previous year.
- Deaths**
  - 4,856, an 8.7% increase compared to September last year.
  - The annual rate per 1,000, remained steady at 7.3.
- Natural Increase**
  - 6,632, an increase of 18.0% over September 1981.
  - The rate for the year ending September 1982 decreased to 6.9 per 1,000.
- Marriages**
  - 7,705, down 17.7% compared to the same month last year.
  - The 12 month rate decreased to 7.9 per 1,000.
- Divorces**
  - 2,328, a marked increase, 28.3%, over September a year ago.
  - The 12 month rate per 1,000 recorded a high of 3.0.

## Vital Statistics for Ontario - Summary for September

Item	September			12 Months ending September						
	Number		%	Number		Rate per 1,000 Population				
	1982	1981		1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
Live Births	11,488	10,085	13.9	122,896	125,634	14.2	14.6	14.4	14.3	14.3
Deaths	4,856	4,466	8.7	63,411	63,217	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.2
Natural Increase	6,632	5,619	18.0	59,485	62,417	6.9	7.3	7.0	7.1	7.1
Marriages	7,705	9,364	-17.7	68,946	71,470	7.9	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.0
Divorces	2,328	1,814	28.3	25,815	22,638	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5

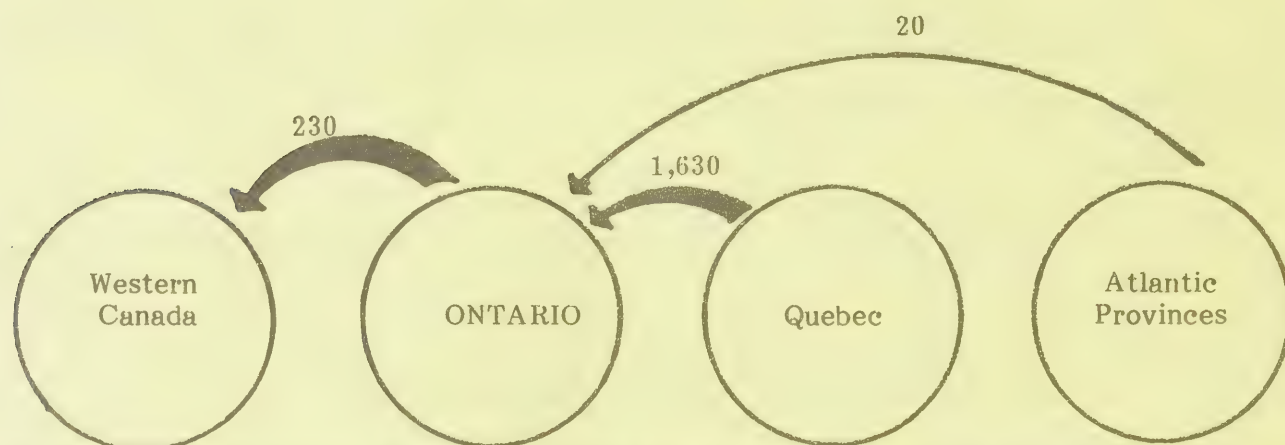
Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Registrar General, Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations and Statistics Canada.



## INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES FOR AUGUST 1982

- During August 1982, Ontario gained a net of 1,430 persons in the exchange with all other provinces.
- On a net basis, Ontario **gained** migrants from Quebec (1,630), Manitoba (140) and New Brunswick (70). Ontario **lost** migrants to Alberta (370), Nova Scotia (30) and Prince Edward Island (20).
- Ontario's net loss of migrants for the year ending August 1982 (6,950) was 74% lower than the previous year.

### Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada - Month of August 1982



### Estimated Net Interprovincial Migration - August and 12 Months Ending August 1982

Between Ontario and	August, 1982			12 Months ending August, 1982		
	Children	Drivers	Total	Children	Drivers	Total
Newfoundland	-30	30	-	290	710	1,010
Prince Edward Island	-	-20	-20	-10	60	50
Nova Scotia	-80	50	-30	-100	-550	-650
New Brunswick	20	60	70	280	500	780
Quebec	540	1,100	1,630	3,260	8,990	12,250
Manitoba	-30	170	140	-60	-1,000	-1,050
Saskatchewan	10	-10	-	-20	-600	-620
Alberta	-20	-350	-370	-3,880	-9,610	-13,480
British Columbia	-10	10	-	-370	-4,340	-4,710
Yukon and N. W. Territories	-20	20	-	-130	-400	-530
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>-730</b>	<b>-6,220</b>	<b>-6,950</b>

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts and Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Driver's Change of Address, preliminary estimates. These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which approximate the total population.

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# Demographic Bulletin



Ontario

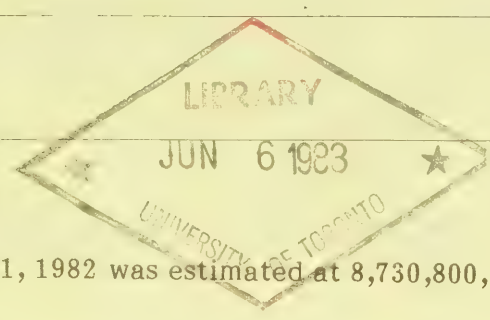
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November, 1982

Vol. 6, No. 11



## POPULATION

Ontario's population for October 1, 1982 was estimated at 8,730,800, an increase of 0.9% from October last year.

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR OCTOBER 1982

### Births

- 10,732, an increase of 2.3% over October 1981.
- The 12 month rate per 1,000 population decreased to 14.2 from 14.4 the previous year.

### Deaths

- 5,391 down 13.7% from October a year ago.
- The annual rate, 7.2 per 1,000, was slightly lower than 7.4 last year.

### Natural Increase

- 5,341, up 25.8% compared to the same month in 1981.
- The rate per 1,000 for the year ending October 1982 held at 7.0.

### Marriages

- 6,662, a decrease of 13.1% from October last year.
- The 12 month rate decreased to a low of 7.8 per 1,000.

### Divorces

- 1,169, down substantially, 66.6%, from October a year ago.
- The rate per 1,000 remained at 2.7.

## Vital Statistics for Ontario - Summary for October

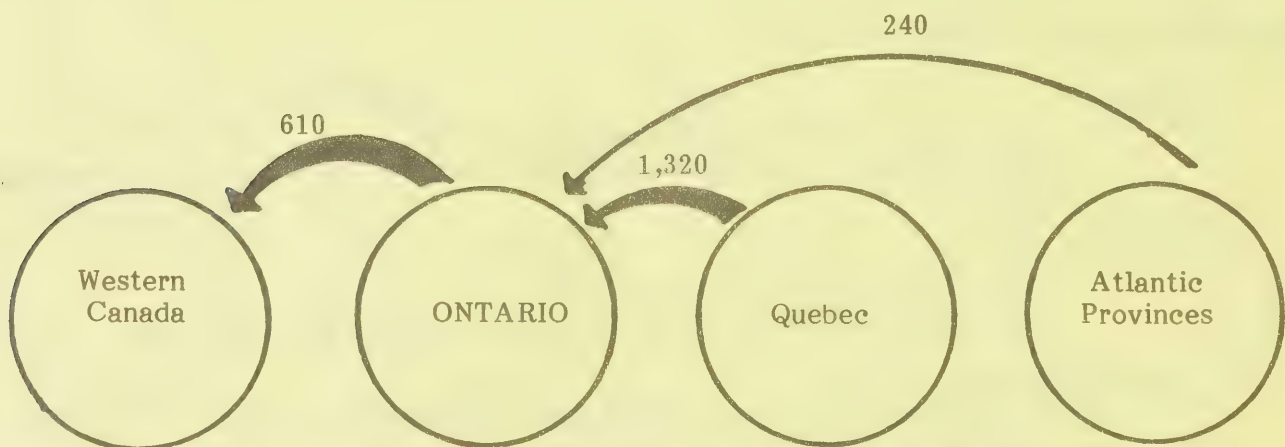
Item	October			12 Months ending October						
	Number		%	Number		Rate per 1,000 Population				
	1982	1981		1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978
Live Births	10,732	10,490	2.3	123,138	124,136	14.2	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.3
Deaths	5,391	6,244	-13.7	62,558	63,717	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.2
Natural Increase	5,341	4,246	25.8	60,580	60,419	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1
Marriages	6,662	7,662	-13.1	67,946	68,474	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.0	8.0
Divorces	1,169	3,497	-66.6	23,488	23,637	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Registrar General, Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations and Statistics Canada.

INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES FOR SEPTEMBER 1982

- During September 1982, Ontario gained a net of 940 persons in the exchange with all other provinces.
- On a net basis, Ontario **gained** migrants from Quebec (1,320), British Columbia (140), Nova Scotia (100), New Brunswick (60), Newfoundland (60), Saskatchewan (40) and Prince Edward Island (20). Ontario **lost** migrants to Alberta (600), Manitoba (100), and Yukon and Northwest Territories (90).
- Ontario's net loss of migrants for the year ending September 1982 (4,490) was 83% lower than the previous year.

Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada - Month of September 1982



Estimated Net Interprovincial Migration - September and 12 Months Ending September 1982

Between Ontario and	September, 1982			12 Months ending September, 1982		
	Children	Drivers	Total	Children	Drivers	Total
Newfoundland	-30	80	60	260	650	910
Prince Edward Island	-10	20	20	-50	20	-30
Nova Scotia	10	90	100	-60	-450	-510
New Brunswick	-20	70	60	190	550	740
Quebec	470	850	1,320	3,530	9,540	13,070
Manitoba	50	-150	-100	-110	-1,370	-1,490
Saskatchewan	30	10	40	-	-630	-630
Alberta	-70	-530	-600	-3,310	-8,720	-12,030
British Columbia	60	80	140	-260	-3,680	-3,950
Yukon and N. W. Territories	-	-80	-90	-120	-470	-590
TOTAL	500	440	940	60	-4,550	-4,490

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts and Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Driver's Change of Address, preliminary estimates. These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which approximate the total population.



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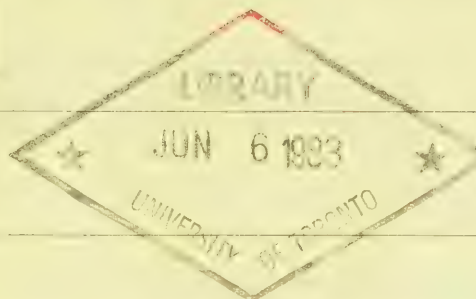


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December, 1982

Vol. 6, No. 12

## POPULATION

Ontario's estimated population for November 1, 1982 was 8,739,900, up 1.0% from November 1981.

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR NOVEMBER 1982

### Births

- 9,736, down 4.9% from November last year.
- The 12 month rate, 14.1 per 1,000 population, decreased from 14.3 a year ago.

### Deaths

- 5,403, an increase of 5.5% over November the previous year.
- The rate, 7.2 per 1,000, decreased slightly from 7.4.

### Natural Increase

- 4,333, a decrease of 15.4% from November a year ago.
- The 12 month rate showed no change at 6.9 per 1,000.

### Marriages

- 4,329 up 8.1% compared to the same month last year.
- The rate per 1,000 for the year ending November 1982 held at 7.9.

### Divorces

- 1,500, up significantly, 40.7%, from November 1981.
- The annual rate, 2.8 per 1,000, increased slightly from 2.7.

## Vital Statistics for Ontario - Summary for November

Item	November			12 Months ending November					
	Number		%	Number		Rate per 1,000 Population			
	1982	1981		1982	1981	1982	1981	1980	1979 1978
Live Births	9,736	10,242	-4.9	122,632	123,389	14.1	14.3	14.5	14.3 14.3
Deaths	5,403	5,121	5.5	62,840	63,843	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.2 7.2
Natural Increase	4,333	5,121	-15.4	59,792	59,546	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.1 7.1
Marriages	4,329	4,003	8.1	68,272	67,813	7.9	7.9	8.5	8.0 8.0
Divorces	1,500	1,066	40.7	23,921	23,259	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5 2.5

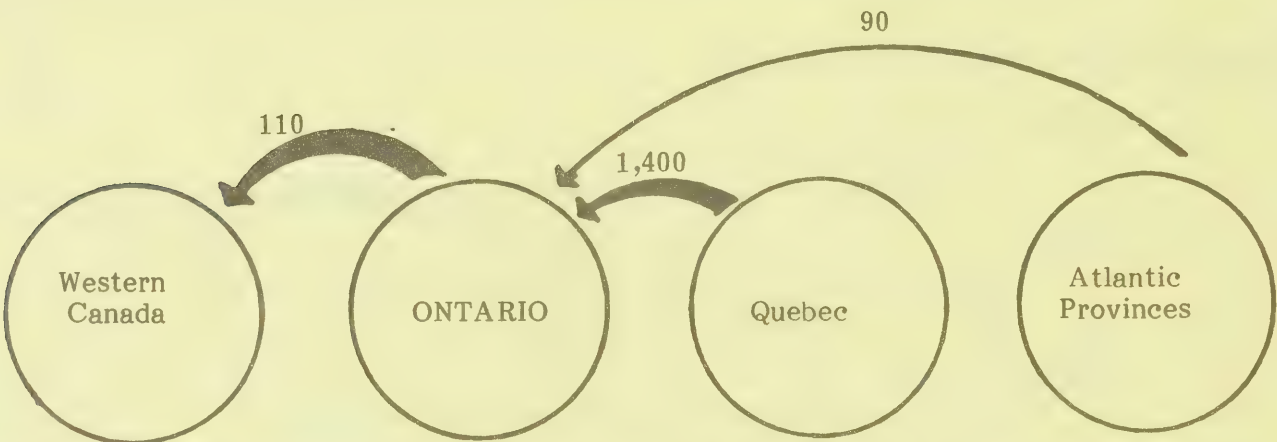
Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Registrar General, Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations and Statistics Canada.



INTERPROVINCIAL MIGRATION ESTIMATES FOR OCTOBER 1982

- During October 1982, Ontario gained a net of 1,380 persons in the exchange with all other provinces.
- On a net basis, Ontario **gained** migrants from Quebec (1,400), Prince Edward Island (70), Nova Scotia (50), Alberta (40), New Brunswick (30), British Columbia (10), and Yukon and Northwest Territories (10). Ontario **lost** migrants to Manitoba (150), Newfoundland (60), and Saskatchewan (20).
- Ontario's net loss of migrants for the year ending October 1982 (740) was 97% lower than the previous year.

Population Exchange, Ontario and the Rest of Canada - Month of October 1982



Estimated Net Interprovincial Migration - October and 12 Months Ending October, 1982

Between Ontario and	October, 1982			12 Months ending October, 1982		
	Children	Drivers	Total	Children	Drivers	Total
Newfoundland	-70	10	-60	170	560	730
Prince Edward Island	10	60	70	-30	270	240
Nova Scotia	10	40	50	-10	-640	-650
New Brunswick	-20	40	30	110	530	650
Quebec	530	870	1,400	3,730	9,420	13,150
Manitoba	-50	-110	-150	-100	-1,490	-1,590
Saskatchewan	-30	10	-20	10	-530	-520
Alberta	-10	50	40	-2,390	-6,180	-8,570
British Columbia	30	-20	10	-70	-3,600	-3,670
Yukon and N. W. Territories	10	-	10	-60	-440	-500
TOTAL	410	970	1,380	1,350	-2,100	-740

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

Source: Estimated by Statistical Services Branch, based on information from Canada Department of Health and Welfare, Transfer of Family Allowance Accounts and Ontario Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Driver's Change of Address, preliminary estimates. These two sets of data represent two different statistical populations, which approximate the total population.











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